"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,227. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

NEW RATE TEST IN TEXAS CASE

Supreme Court, in Shreveport Opinion, Expected to Clarify Minnesota Decision.

COMMERCE BOARD POWER

Directly at Issue in Texas—What Governors and Railroad Heads Say.

CHEERFUL VIEW TAKEN HERE

Some Authorities Regard the Decision as Favorable to the Roads—Anomalous Condition in Missouri.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A day's study of the seventy-two printed pages of Justice Hughes's Supreme Court opinion in the Minnesota rate case has led to the belief in certain quarters that the precise scope of the power over intra-State rates reserved to the States will not be known until the court hands down its decision in the Shreveport case. The Supreme Court to-day advanced hearings on this case, setting Oct. 14 for the purpose, and, without announcing any additional decisions in the State rate cases, adjourned until Monday, June 16, which will be its final decision day for this term.

Doubts as to the limits within which yesterday's decision applied arose first from the phrase in the opinion declaring, in regard to the indirect effect upon inter-State commerce of intra-State regulation, that "the State power nevertheless continues until Congress does act and by its valid interposition limits the exercise of the local authority." That was at first taken to be almost an invitation to Congress to provide new legislation supplanting the orders of State commissions and the provisions of State statutes.

It was suggested, however, in a Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that a paragraph of the decision seemed to mean not so much that Federal laws were lacking for this purpose as that the law creating the Inter-State Commerce Commission had not been invoked in the Minnesota cases. The decision refrains from stating that the indirect effects upon inter-State commerce of intra-State regulation are subject to Federal control. But it does state that, if the Federal control exists, it will have to be exercised through the "body created for that purpose"—the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

That body alone, under the "system of regulation defined" by the Hepburn act, said the court, could declare that "discrimination in fact" against points outside the State resulted from the State's exercise of its admitted powers within its borders. As the Inter-State Commerce Commission had not investigated the alleged discrimination arising from the Minnesota regulations, there was no competent testimony for the court to review, and the State law was sustained on general constitutional grounds.

How the Opinion Read.

What the court said on the subject yesterday, in reference to the contention that the indirect effect of local legislation upon inter-State commerce lay wholly in the hands of Congress, follows:

> If it be assumed that the statute should be so construed, and it is not necessary now to decide the point, it would inevitably follow that the controlling principle governing the enforcement of the act should be applied to such cases as might thereby be brought within its purview; and the question whether the carrier in such a case was giving an undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to one locality as against another, or subjecting any locality to an undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage, would be primarily for the investigation and determination of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and not for the courts.
>
> The dominating purpose of the statute was to secure conformity to the prescribed standards through the examination and appreciation of the complex facts of transportation by the body created for that purpose, and, as this court has repeatedly held, it would be destructive of the system of regulation defined by the statute if the court, without the preliminary action of the commission, were to undertake to pass upon the administrative questions which the statute has primarily confided to it.
>
> In the present case there has been no finding by the Inter-State Commerce Commission of unjust discrimination violative of the act, and no action of that body is before us for review.

The interesting thing about the Shreveport case is that the Inter-State Commerce Commission has acted and has set aside rates fixed by the laws of the State of Texas. In making that order the Commission expressly declared that rates fixed by State law within the limits of Texas constituted a discrimination against points outside the State, and several railroads were directed to disregard the low rates imposed on traffic within the Texas limits. The Commerce Court has sustained the order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and the case comes to the Supreme Court, strangely enough, on the appeal of the railroads.

The fight against the Texas rates was begun by the Louisiana Railroad Commission before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The Louisiana authorities set forth that the low rates forced upon the railroads on intra-State traffic within the State of Texas gave a great advantage to shippers from Houston and Dallas, in Texas, to other points in Texas, as against shippers from Shreveport, La., to Texas points about equally distant between the Texas and the Louisiana shipping centres.

Seven railroads are involved in the appeal against the order which the Inter-State Commerce Commission granted at the request of the Louisiana authorities. The brief filed jointly by the Texas & Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the St. Louis Southwestern Railway sets forth that the discrimination charged against them is not voluntary on their part; that their rates were fixed in obedience to the laws of Texas, and that any departure from those rates would subject the roads and their officers to heavy penalties. Those arguments failed to convince the Commerce Court, and they will now be weighed by the highest court in the land.

Review Only Law, and Not Fact.

If the view referred to in the quotation from yesterday's decision is taken in regard to the Shreveport case, the authority of the States even over intra-State rates would be limited to those lines having no relation whatever to roads that pass the borders of the State. The interrelation of traffic, it is believed, is now so close that such lines would be found to be few in number. The court repeatedly has held that the Inter-State Commerce Commission is the sole judge of facts within its jurisdiction, so there would be no review of the commission's findings that discrimination results from the application of the Texas rates.

Continued on Page 3.

FIRST NEWS FROM UNDER SEA

Times Gets Dispatch from Operator on Submerged Submarine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOTTOM OF HARBOR, Long Beach, Cal., June 10.—I am in the cage of a submarine submerged 100 feet off the municipal dock, Long Beach Harbor, Cal. Our submarine has gasoline engines exclusively, and there is no other type of its character in the world.

We are after the world's record for submarine endurance and will down the record of the Octopus for twenty-four hours at 5:01 A. M. We will stay thirty-six hours with six men in the submarine under 30 feet of water.

We have been down fifteen hours as this message is sent. We have a cable attached.

HOOPENGARNER,
Operator on board Submarine.

The submarine now on the harbor bottom off Long Beach is the Benton, a new type invented by John M. Gage. He went aboard for the test yesterday with his brother, W. C. Gage; a crew of three men, and Hoopengarner, the operator. The boat has aboard plenty of provisions and chewing gum and playing cards for the men.

The previous record for submarine submergence was made jointly by the Octopus and the Lake at Newport in May, 1907, when the two under-sea craft stayed down for exactly twenty-four hours, and came up with their crews elated. There had been twenty-three of them in the submarines, and they stood the experience with no signs of wear.

It was a new record for sustained life under the sea. Before that the record had been that established by the Fulton at New Suffolk, L. I., in 1902, when the persons on board were down for seventeen hours. Later in the same year a party on the Fulton lived under sea for twelve hours at the torpedo station.

When the Lake and Octopus established the twenty-four-hour record they remained in touch with land by telephone, the wire sheathed by a hose and connected with a receiver floating on a buoy. After that experience, Capt. Lake said that the party could easily have stayed under twenty-four hours more.

REPUBLICAN CLUB ROBBED.

Arrest of Bookkeeper Followed by Report Involving Members.

Peter A. French, the bookkeeper of the Republican Club at 54 West Fortieth Street, who was arrested on Monday on the charge of stealing $54 from the club, was arraigned before Justice Foster in General Sessions yesterday and remanded to the Tombs until to-day for pleading.

French lives at 247 West 129th Street. His arrest followed the posting of the names of Judge William N. Cohen, former Assistant District Attorney George W. Schurman, and Maxwell Davidson, the private Secretary to Justice Greenbaum, on the bulletin board of the club for alleged non-payment of dues. Those posted denied this and as a result of the investigation which followed French was arrested. It is said that his peculations amount to $2,000 and extend over a period of one year. He has been in the club's employ for seven years.

Behind the action that came up in court yesterday there is believed to be a far more important series of events. These events go beyond the prosecution of a paid bookkeeper, it is said, and involve two prominent members of the club, one of them a former Federal officeholder in this city, to whom the story that has not been made public yet. The organization has been split into two factions on the question as to whether there should be a prosecution of the bookkeeper, with the likelihood it might end in getting the matter into general notice. It is now reported that the ex-officeholder has left the city to avoid arrest, the Grand Jury being concerned with evidence against him.

RUSSELL HARRISON DENIES.

Says Stock for Which He Is Being Sued Was Paid For.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 10.—In the case of D. W. Durflinger, who is suing Russell B. Harrison, son of the late President Harrison, to recover thirty shares of stock in the Homebuilders' Company, counsel have asked time to submit briefs to the court on several points of law, and no verdict will be reached before Thursday.

A copy of an agreement between Harrison and Durflinger was introduced, showing that Durflinger sold the stock to Mr. Harrison in consideration of the return of one note held by Harrison and the cancellation of two other notes. Durflinger admitted that he accepted one of his own notes in payment for the stock.

"The demand for the return of the stock was made by Durflinger about two weeks ago," says Col. Harrison. "He came to my office and demanded the stock back, saying he had no right to turn it over to me. I was surprised, as he had told me the stock belonged to him by reason of some work he had done for the Home Company for which he had never received any pay, although when the stock was turned over to him it was understood that it was in the nature of a loan."

LOOKS FOR NEW SERUMS.

Dr. Norton L. Wilson Believes Great Medical Discoveries Near.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., June 10.—The medical profession is on the verge of the discovery of serums which will effect permanent cures in cases of tuberculosis and cancer, according to the belief which Dr. Norton L. Wilson of Elizabeth expressed to-night in his Presidential address before the Medical Society of New Jersey.

A test of the blood pressure and the time it takes to clot he declared a sure way to determine whether or not a patient was affected by tuberculosis. The blood pressure of tuberculosis patients, he explained, was considerably lower than that of persons in normal health, while the blood of tubercular persons clotted in half the time that the blood of normal persons did.

BECKER APPEAL GOES OVER.

Case of the Gunmen Also Postponed by Court of Appeals Till October.

ALBANY, June 10.—The appeal in the case of Charles Becker and the four gunmen convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, in New York, will be argued before the Court of Appeals on Oct. 13. The Becker case was to have been argued next Monday, but on motion of District Attorney Whitman all the cases were put over by the court to-day until the October term.

The court will adjourn for its Summer recess on June 20.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS IN YOUR OFFICE. The Public Service Cup Co., Rhyn, install dispensing fixtures in offices and furnish supplies of ... Cups. The Nickel is the quality.—Adv.

FRISCO'S TROUBLES BRING PONIATOWSKI

Prince, Arriving Here To-day on the Olympic, Explains to The Times His Purpose.

ON PERSONAL INQUIRY TRIP

Doesn't Represent the Banque Privee, Which Bought Frisco Bonds—Status in the Bank.

By Wireless to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"SS. OLYMPIC, (via Siasconset, Mass.,) June 10.—The report is misleading if at all connected with the Frisco matter. In July, 1912, with the general remodeling of the Banque Privée Directorate, following my selling of the controlling interest in the Banque Privée to the Banque de Paris, I assumed the honorary Presidency, a position corresponding to your Chairmanship of the board, and as such I attended the last meeting, held on the day of my departure from Paris.

"Concerning the Frisco matter, the interests of French bondholders will be looked after solely by the Association Nationale des Porteurs de Titres Etrangers, which will in due course take steps to that effect.

"I have no mission. The purpose of my visit is personally to investigate the exact condition of affairs. Until this is done you must excuse my declining to express any opinion.

"PONIATOWSKI."

The above message from Prince Poniatowski of Paris was received by THE TIMES last night in answer to an inquiry by wireless about reports current in Paris that he had withdrawn from the Presidency of the Banque Privée and concerning further reports as to his mission in this country.

The Olympic is due here to-day, and with the Prince's coming the attitude of the French investors who bought bonds of the failed St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad less than three months before the institution of receivership proceedings for that property is expected to play an important part in the investigation of the Yoakum road's finances.

Prince Poniatowski is not coming here as the accredited representative of the French bondholders, whose interests are being looked after by the Association Nationale des Porteurs de Titres Etrangers. The exact purpose of his coming has been in doubt in fact until last night, when in a wireless message to THE TIMES he explained that he comes to make a personal investigation of the Frisco situation. He was formerly head of the Banque Privée, to whom Speyer & Co. sold a large block of St. Louis & San Francisco general lien 5 per cent. bonds.

Maurice Léon, who has acted in times past for the French Government on the Paris Stock Exchange and leading French banks in international financial transactions with this country and who is expected to take an important part in the efforts to safeguard the interests of the foreign bondholders in the Frisco reorganization, said last Monday week that Prince Poniatowski was perhaps the only man who could explain the introduction of the 5 per cent. bonds to French investors.

"Of all the French bankers involved the one who knew most was unquestionably Prince Poniatowski," he said. "I believe him to be primarily responsible for the introduction of the $28,000,000 of St. Louis & San Francisco bonds in France. Without Prince Poniatowski I don't believe the transaction would ever have taken place. He knew exactly what he was going into and what he was bringing the French public into. Hence it is not fair to put the blame primarily upon the American personalities concerned. Nor should it be thought that France has always lost money in American transactions. Where the French bankers involved have done their full duty the investor has never lost a cent."

The Prince comes of an old Polish family, and has long been a prominent figure in French financial circles. He was formerly head of the French Finance Company, formed to float American securities in France. He married Miss Helen Elizabeth Sperry, a Californian heiress, and for some time maintained an office in this city in the Broad Exchange building. He has a wide acquaintance in this country.

ALL REEPED SAIL AT ONCE.

London Times Explains the World-wide Slump After Frisco Collapse.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 11.—The Times, in an article discussing the situation in the Stock Exchange, points out that the Frisco receivership was followed by a remarkable collapse in prices in all the great business centres of the world.

"No one but a novice," says The Times, "would imagine that it caused the collapse in the strict sense of the word. It was not in itself a sufficiently important event to produce such a débacle as we have witnessed in the stock markets since May 27, but it certainly started the downward movement. Many people who have been really conscious that a great many short-term notes and other liabilities that emanated chiefly, but not entirely, from the United States and Canada would mature this Summer, and that their renewal might be troublesome were suddenly confronted with the case of a big railroad placed under a receivership on account of two-year notes for the not very formidable amount of $2,250,000.

"It was a painful shock, the effects of which was by no means apparent during the first day or two after it was administered to the world; but the more the world of business thought of it the less it liked

Continued on Page 2.

Automobile outings not complete without ANGOSTURA BITTERS, world-famous tonic.—Adv.

Who Knows Most About Insurance—Missouri or the Insurance Companies?
Another clash scheduled for next week in the fight between that State's officials and insurance men who object to "being shown." Read about it in NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

GOETHALS SEEKS AID TO RETAIN CONTROL

Made Supreme at Canal by Roosevelt Without Law, He Is Menaced by Dissensions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Col. George W. Goethals's purpose in returning to the United States from Panama at this time is officially explained here as having to do entirely with plans for the fortification of the canal. While it is not doubted that consideration of the questions involved in the fortyfying of the canal will occupy much of Col. Goethals's time here, there is reason to believe that this is not the most important part of his errand.

There have been signs for months of a condition in the Isthmian Canal Commission that threatens to make Col. Goethals's performance of his official duties more than ordinarily difficult. He has been the chief engineer and supreme executive of the canal organization since the project was put in the hands of army engineers.

These functions are not based on any law of Congress, but on the direct admonition of President Roosevelt to the members of the commission when he appointed them. He told them there was no authority in law for making Col. Goethals the head of the force to be employed on the canal, but that his power of appointment would be used to enforce his decision not to ask Congress for further legislation and to make Col. Goethals the supreme authority. Every member of the commission understood and accepted his appointment on that condition.

President Taft pursued the same method as his predecessor, and Col. Goethals's direction of affairs met with no opposition until toward the end of the recent Presidential term.

Reports coming by unofficial channels say that the disposition to resent the authority of Col. Goethals has been increasing since the 4th of March, and matters have reached a critical stage threatening to weaken the commission in the closing months of its task and possibly postpone the completion of the canal beyond the time set for that consummation. Consequently much importance is placed on President Wilson's tentative selection of Richard L. Metcalfe of Nebraska for civilian member of the Isthmian Commission in place of Maurice H. Thacher.

The friends of Col. Goethals feel that the rift in the commission is such that a new civilian member may embarrass the work on the canal if he should take a position adverse to the chief engineer.

It is understood that Col. Goethals is to be consulted freely by President Wilson on the whole situation and that before the appointment of Mr. Metcalfe is made he will reach a decision whether the Executive sanction given by President Roosevelt and maintained by President Taft, is to be continued as the power behind Col. Goethals as the executive head of the Canal Commission.

WANTS ONLY TO FINISH CANAL.

Canal Engineer Has No Desire to Remain as Director.

Col. Geo. W. Goethals believes he will be able to send a ship through the Panama Canal before Dec. 31, in spite of the slides which have occurred along the big ditch this year.

Col. Goethals does not want to remain in charge of the canal any longer than is absolutely necessary to complete the great work and demonstrate that it is a successful machine. He has no wish to have charge of the administration of the canal or the Canal Zone after this demonstration has been made. He does not want to remain on the Isthmus even long enough to see the big inauguration ceremonies that have been planned. These are some of the statements emphatically made yesterday by Col. Goethals in an interview at the Hotel Astor:

"We have had just two slides on the canal," said Col. Goethals in an interview at Hotel Astor yesterday. "One is at Cucaracha, just south of Culebra; then there is a break, equivalent to a slide, about a mile from the other. Those two are what have been causing the trouble. The first slide occurred on Jan. 20, the other on Feb. 5. We are digging out the toe or bottom of the slides. All the material is loose and in a broken state. Naturally, in digging away, we reach a stage where the slope becomes too steep for the material to stand, and so it drops in."

"The slides will not endanger the construction of the canal in any degree, but they will delay the date on which we shall be able to put a ship through the waterway. We anticipated, when I wrote my annual report last September and we had every reasonable expectation at that time, that Culebra Cut would be completed by July 1. These slides, if we removed them all in the dry, would take us until about Nov. 1 if no more earth was coming in than we estimate now. We are doing the work now in such a way that we shall have nothing whatever to fear from the Cucaracha slide. Arrangements are being made so that we can sluice the top of the hill off.

"We are also terracing the sides of Culebra Cut by steam shovel work, so as to reduce pressure and to prevent possible slides that might occur from overweighted banks. The canal is now finished to a width of 200 feet all the way through, except at the two slides. That portion, I said, we would put under water Oct. 1 and do what remained by dredging. If we started the water at Gatun at 50 feet—it is now 48—we could flood the cut by Oct. 1, providing we had an average rainfall. That is the date when the contractors for the gates have agreed to have one flight of gates finished at either end of the cut, so that if the lock gates are completed, as expected, by Oct. 1 we can flood the cut and pass the dredges in, allowing the water in the lake to rise to 85 feet, the full height, which it will reach by Dec. 1, assuming that we have the average rains during the season.

"I want to have the canal finished just as soon as possible, and I want it to be successful. I am not anxious to remain on the Isthmus of Panama. I want to get back to this country as soon as possible. The Isthmus may be a health resort, but I prefer health up here. This country looks pretty good to me. I have always announced that I never would stay on the Isthmus to see the big inauguration ceremonies that have been planned for Jan. 1, 1915. I want to have the canal finished and I want to be able to show that it is a practical machine. Then I want to come home."

COHALAN IGNORES BAR ASSOCIATION

Pays No Attention to the Notice of Investigation Sent to Him.

Justice Cohalan, it was learned yesterday, has ignored the request of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association to come before it or to submit any version of his relations with John A. Connolly, which have been the basis of the charges recently brought against him. Inquiry at the Justice's home last night was met, after the identity of the callers had been ascertained, with the statement that the Justice was out.

The silence of the Justice is taken to mean that he has no intention of submitting to any investigation of the charges on the part of the Bar Association, and that he prefers to throw the whole matter into the political arena at Albany. There he would have a good deal of personal support, and his defense would be viewed in accord with the political exigencies of the moment.

The invitation to submit to an investigation was sent to the Justice last Thursday as a result of a long meeting of the Grievance Committee on Wednesday afternoon. It was handed by a messenger to his private secretary, John G. McTigue, who, the messenegr said, did not seem particularly impressed by its importance. The notice informed the Justice that the Grievance Committee had received certain charges as to his conduct referred to it on the complaint of the Citizens' Union, and that it was proceeding to investigate them. It asked him to submit to it his explanation of these occurrences, and requested him to say when he could give it. No reply has been received.

With nothing forthcoming from Justice Cohalan, the Grievance Committee finds itself in a delicate situation. Cohalan has a number of friends in the association, who are in no way desirous of proceeding against him unless it is absolutely necessary, and they are urging that the Grievance Committee, with the Justice refusing to recognize it, is only likely to get the association into an embarrassing position.

It has no jurisdiction over members of the judiciary, and it is quite powerless to do anything but recommend their removal. It could, of course, ask the Appellate Division to disbar the Justice, but the chances of its success in such a course of action, when it had heard only one side of the case, the friends of the Justice argue, would be somewhat slim. It would be better, therefore, they contend, to let the investigation of the Connolly matter drag along or drop, until the Legislature, which has the constitutional power to consider the actions of a Justice, has had a chance to act.

Even if the Bar Association did succeed in getting the Appellate Division to disbar the Justice, it would not remove him from the bench. He could, of course, be re-elected, but until his fourteen-year term, which has still over twelve years to run, was ended, he would remain in full possession of the powers and emoluments of a member of the Supreme Court, unless the Legislature acted.

According to the Constitution, Justices of the Supreme Court may be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein. Cause must be shown which must be entered on the journals of the Legislature, and notice of the charges must be served on the Justice involved and an opportunity to be heard must be afforded to him.

The possibility of proceeding with success against Justice Cohalan under this section of the Constitution is doubted. No charge has yet been made against him which affects his behavior in judicial office. Even if his defense of his relations with Connolly be not accepted and if the Legislature refuse to believe his assertion that the $3,940.55, which Connolly paid him, was for legal services only, all that would be proved would be that before he was a justice or even a candidate for the bench he had done something which was ethically but not legally improper.

He has been a popular Justice and can assert that whatever he did as an ordinary lawyer was condoned by his election to the bench, and that really the Connolly charges have nothing to do with his position in the Supreme Court.

Then there are all the chances of politics to be considered, with the certainty that if Gov. Sulzer determines to bring the matter up at the special session, both houses will be of the Democratic Party, and that even if the next Assembly were Republican the Senate would still be dominated by Tammany. So it has appeared to the Justice's advisers that his safest course was to do nothing but ignore the Bar Association and await the development of events.

Without the appearance or further explanation of the Justice, the Grievance Committee has before it all the documents, which, it is asserted, substantiate the Connolly accusations. It is likely to go ahead even though it feels that its chance of arriving at any satisfactory conclusion is handicapped by the refusal of the man attacked to set forth his side of the case.

Timothy Healy, International President of the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, denied yesterday that he was present in the Hotel Belmont when the Connolly controversy was under discussion by a number of persons who knew of the interview between Mr. Murphy and Connolly's committee of friends.

FEEL NO FEAR FOR CROPS.

Cold Snap Will Retard but Not Blight Them, Experts Say.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Officials of the Department of Agriculture believe there will be no great or widespread damage to crops as a result of the unseasonably cold weather. No official reports have been received but the experts to-day expressed the opinion that there need be no fear of a fruit or vegetable famine and said that despite predictions by the Weather Bureau that the cool spell would continue for the next thirty-six hours, probably no great harm would be done to crops. The early Spring planting and the favorable condition of the crops are counted upon to offset any effect the weather may have.

"I believe," said Assistant Secretary Galloway, "that the injury to the fruit crop will be comparatively insignificant from the fact that the areas where there is frost are comparatively limited. Of course, this cold weather will have a retarding effect on all crops, especially corn, but the damage will not be serious, even if corn should be slightly bitten. I do not think the cold weather is hurting vegetables to any extent."

WITTPENN MEN LOSE IN JERSEY CITY VOTE

Opposition Elects All but One of the Five Members of the City Commission.

FAGAN HEADS THE WINNERS

"I'm Still in the Race for Governor," Says Wittpenn—"People Don't Want Him," Says Fielder.

Following one of the bitterest campaigns that Jersey City has had in years five Commissioners were elected there yesterday to carry on the commission form of government for which the city voted last April. The election was a hard blow for Mayor H. Otto Wittpenn and his followers, for not only does Mr. Wittpenn go out of office as Mayor next Tuesday, but his defeat, his opponents say, practically means his retirement as candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination on the Democratic ticket this Fall. These are the successful candidates and their vote:

Former Mayor Mark M. Fagan	21,419
George F. Brensinger	18,956
James J. Ferris	18,177
Frank Hague	17,890
A. Harry Moore	15,378

Of the five Mr. Moore was the only Wittpenn follower elected and former Mayor Fagan was the only Republican. The five who were defeated and their votes were:

Thomas J. Stewart	13,457
Carl G. A. Schumann, City Treasurer	12,425
Charles P. Olwell, assistant clerk of the Board of Health	12,247
Joseph F. Farmer, former Police Judge	11,854
John H. Morris, City Clerk	10,434

All, with the exception of Mr. Stewart, who is a Republican, were on the Wittpenn ticket. At the primaries last week there were ninety-one candidates, and the ten selected lined up as Wittpenn and anti-Wittpenn tickets. Acting Gov. James S. Fielder, who is also a candidate for the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket, led the fight against the Wittpenn faction.

The campaign had been conducted with great vigor by both parties, the Wittpenn faction realizing that their defeat would mean a clean sweep in the City Government. Since the primaries last week Jersey City has echoed with political oratory. Some nights there were as many as forty cart-tail meetings. Wittpenn's opponents charged that he was trying to build up a political machine to help him in his Gubernatorial aspirations, and that he was a friend of the corporations. He said last night that his defeat did not mean that he would retire from the race for the Gubernatorial nomination.

"The outcome of the election," he said, "does not mean that the people do not want me as a candidate for Governor. It simply shows that the people did not want the men we put up to act as Commissioners. I expect to stay in the Gubernatorial race."

Gov. Fielder said the election showed that the people of Jersey City were through with Wittpenn and his administration, and that they wanted some one else for Governor.

Until early this morning the anti-Wittpenn forces were celebrating their victory. For two hours 10,000 people paraded about the City Hall and bands serenaded the successful candidates at their homes.

As soon as the Commissioners take office they will organize and elect one of their own number to act as Mayor. The salary of each Commissioner is $5,000 and that of the Mayor $5,500. It was said last night that every board in the city, with the exception of the Board of Education, would be reorganized. There is some question as to how many office holders can be displaced, as many of them are protected by civil service.

SAY McREYNOLDS MAY GO.

But Washington Doubts—Tobacco Tax Plan Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Reports that Attorney General McReynolds will resign from the Cabinet have been circulated here, but no confirmation is obtainable.

There have been rumors that friends of the President were dissatisfied with the Attorney General, but nothing has come to light to show that there was any foundation for them. Mr. McReynolds is on his way to St. Paul to appear in the proceedings concerning the dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger.

While no agreement has been reached, as far as known, in regard to the amendment to the tariff bill proposed by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska to carry out the proposition of Attorney General McReynolds to curtail the production of big tobacco companies by the imposition of a "progressive excise tax," opinion is growing that the amendment will never emerge from the Senate Finance Committee room.

A general feeling is manifest among Democratic leaders that this plan is too radical to be taken up at this time of industrial and financial uncertainty.

BABY FALLS FIVE STORIES.

Trying to Save Her, Schoolgirl's Arm Is Broken.

Catherine Bruck, 3 years old, fell over the balustrade on the fifth floor of the apartment house at 314 East Seventeenth Street yesterday afternoon and dropped through the stairway well to the ground floor, suffering fatal injuries. Josephine Sheehan, a 17-year-old school girl, was standing by the railing on the first floor. She heard the child's mother scream, and held out her arms to catch the baby. The little body struck the girl's left arm and broke it with only a slight check to its fall. Policeman Magler, of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station called an ambulance from the Reception Hospital, and Dr. Croft took the baby to the hospital, where she died an hour later from a fractured skull.

Josephine Sheehan's broken arm was set by her family physician and she remained at home. It is feared by the girl that her accident will prevent her graduation from the Morris High School this year.

Mott Public Service Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 10.—Frank H. Mott of Jamestown was appointed to-day Secretary of the Up-State Public Service Commission at $6,000, succeeding John S. Kennedy, who resigned on May 15. Mr. Mott was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in 1902 and served as Deputy Attorney General in 1907-8. He has practiced law in Jamestown for fourteen years. Mr. Mott always has been classed as an anti-Tammany man. He was a member of the Utica conference, and was aligned with Charles F. Ratigan and Thomas Mott Osborne.

$600,000,000 FOR MUSIC.

America's Annual Expenditure Thrice That on Army and Navy.

SARATOGA, June 10.—Nearly $600,000,000 is spent annually by Americans on music, according to detailed figures submitted to-night to the annual meeting of the New York State Music Teachers' Association by John C. Freund.

The report gave the following annual expenditures: Opera, $8,000,000; concerts of all kinds, $30,000,000; church music, $50,000,000 to $55,000,000; orchestras in theatres, vaudeville, and moving-picture houses, $30,000,000; military and brass bands of all kinds, $35,000,000; conservatories, schools, and private teachers, $175,000,000; American students, expenses, and tuition abroad, $7,500,000. The expenditures in the musical industries amount to $230,000,000 annually, the speaker said.

Analyzing these figures, Mr. Freund said that this country spent every year for music three times the amount spent on the army and navy.

SULZER LOST ON DETOUR.

Emphasizes Complaint That Road Contractors Placard Inadequately.

ALBANY, June 10.—Many complaints concerning the condition of State highways, and the failure of contractors to properly placard detours around places where construction work is being carried on, are being received by the New York State Automobile Association.

In making such a detour between Albany and Catskill last week Gov. Sulzer and Commissioner Carlisle of the State Highway Department had an annoying experience. The chauffeur lost his way and the car brought up on the bank of the Hudson River. On the return trip from Catskill a car containing members of the Governor's party took the wrong road four times, and did not reach Albany until 4 o'clock in the morning.

A fund of $3,250,000 is available for highway repairs, and Deputy Sturdevant says he will have 740 patrolmen at work by the end of this week.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO MORGAN.

Bishop Brewster Speaks of Late Financier at Episcopal Conference.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 10.—At the opening session to-day of the annual conference of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut, Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster spoke of the death of J. Pierpont Morgan as follows:

"In recognized business integrity, in sincere purpose to be of service to his country, in earnest and understanding devotion to values surpassing that of money; in simple, Christian faith, in unique interest in the church's affairs, and in generous aid very modestly rendered to certain church objects, Mr. Morgan gave this State and diocese reason to have pride in his name."

Chief interest in the convention centres on the proposal to divide the diocese, which will come up for action to-morrow.

PEACE DRINKS FOR BRYAN.

Grape Juice Sent from California as "Diplomatic Cocktails."

CHICAGO, June 10.—A delegation of citizens of Richmond, Cal., passed through here to-day on the way to Washington, bearing a plush-lined chest containing thirty-six bottles of grape juice, which awaits the inspection of Secretary of State Bryan. The chest bears a silver plate, which contains the inscription, "Diplomatic Peace Cocktails."

The representatives of the Western city are going East to attend a conference on June 18 before the Federal Rivers and Harbors Engineering Board.

ALL CORNELL'S DEAD FOUND

Bodies of Two More Students Taken from Cayuga Lake.

ITHACA, June 10.—The bodies of Miss Martha E. McCormick of Troy and Rheinhart A. Zimmer of Rochester, two of the four Cornell students drowned when canoeing on the night of May 17, were found in Cayuga Lake to-day a mile apart. Zimmer's body was discovered several hours after Miss McCormick's. Both were found by occupants of a motor boat.

The two other bodies were recovered last week.

WESTON PASSES OWEGO.

Has Deserted the Railroad Track and Taken to the Highway.

Special to The New York Times.

OWEGO, N. Y., June 10.—Edward Payson Weston, dean of pedestrians, who is walking from New York to Minneapolis and lecturing on the way, arrived here from Binghamton at 12:18 P. M. to-day. After dining at a local hotel and taking a three-hour nap he spoke in the Tioga Theatre and at 5:00 trudged off in the direction of Waverly, where he expected to spend the night.

Weston has deserted the railroad ties and taken to the highways.

WED FREE FRIDAY THE 13TH.

Pastor's Offer to Any Young Couple Willing to Take the Chance.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 10.—Any young couple bent on matrimony may have the ceremony performed free next Friday by applying to the Rev. Charles H. Reynolds, pastor of the North Congregational Church.

Mr. Reynolds does not believe that Friday is unlucky, nor that Friday, June 13, 1913, is unlucky, and therefore he offers to tie the knot free of charge for any young couple who comes to him on that day.

HIDES AGONY FROM SISTER.

With His Leg Crushed, Young Boulle Whistles as She Comes Near.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 10.—While he was being carried to an ambulance with his right leg nearly blown off by a soda water tank explosion at Glen Island to-day, Robert Boulle, 16 years old, of New Rochelle, began to whistle "Here Comes My Daddy Now," when he was told that his sister was approaching.

The ruse worked, for his sister, thinking he was only slightly hurt, spent the rest of the day with her friends.

Boulle was charging with compressed air the soda water tank at the Beach Lawn, when it exploded. He was taken to the New Rochelle Hospital, where his leg was amputated.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Berlin, Gibraltar, June 2.

AMERICA WINS FIRST POLO GAME, 5 1-2 TO 3 GOALS

25,000 Persons See Superb Contest, Ending in Defeat of Challengers.

TRIUMPH OF THE BIG FOUR

Victory Due Not to Fluke or Fortune, but to Men on Their Mettle.

J. M. WATERBURY, JR., IS HURT

Finger Broken by a Mallet Blow, He Is Compelled to Withdraw from Contest.

GAME FOUGHT TO THE END

Spectacular Plays by Milburn and Ritson Make Them Heroes of the Day.

SOCIETY VIEWS STRUGGLE

Representative Assemblage Sees What Is Called the Most Brilliant Event in the Annals of the Sport.

Sixth International Polo Match.

Won by America.
Score—5½ goals to 3 goals.
Place—Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, L. I.
Teams—America—1, L. Waterbury; 2, J. M. Waterbury; 3, H. P. Whitney; back, Devereux Milburn.
England—1, Capt. L. Cheape; 2, Capt. A. N. Edwards; 3, Capt. R. G. Ritson; back, Capt. V. Lockett.
Substitute—L. E. Stoddard for J. M. Waterbury.
Goals—Made by L. Waterbury, 4; D. Milburn, 1; J. M. Waterbury, 2; Capt. Cheape, 2; Capt. Ritson, 1.
Penalties—America, 1½ goals for fouls. Referee—Robert E. Strawbridge, Philadelphia.
Umpires—Capt. E. D. Miller, England, and Joshua Crane, Boston.
Attendance—25,000.
Trophy—International Challenge Cup, presented by the Westchester Polo Club of Newport, R. I., in 1886.
Value of Trophy—$1,000.
Record of Past Matches—1886, at Newport, England won, 10 to 4 and 14 to 2; 1909, at Hurlingham, England won only match, 8 to 2; 1902, at Hurlingham, England won, 4 to 3, 6 to 1, 7 to 1; 1909, at Hurlingham, United States won, 9 to 5, 8 to 2; 1911, at Meadow Brook, United States won, 4½ to 3, 4½ to 3½.
Conditions—Two out of three matches. Periods—Eight of seven and one-half minutes each.
Number of Ponies—United States, 40; England, 45.
Value of Ponies—United States, $100,000; England, $125,000.
Next Match—Saturday, June 14, at 4:30 P. M.

Men and ponies unified in the aggregation famed as America's Big Four superbly upheld their country's flag yesterday in the International cup contest on Hempstead Plains with the invading Britons, taking the first polo game of the series by a score of 5½ to 3 goals. Bidding defiance to what seemed to be crushing bad luck on the eve of the struggle, this same old Big Four that in 1909 recaptured the international trophy and in 1911 successfully defended it came back to the field yesterday after having been sent to the stables forty-eight hours before, and by defeating the English challengers accomplished what the knowing ones earlier had agreed was highly improbable.

Neither fluke nor partial fortune was charged against the day's triumph. The secret of winning was revealed literally within a few minutes after the ball was tossed into the scrimmage. The 25,000 spectators assembled at the four sides of the Meadow Brook field to witness what was described as the most brilliant and representative event in the annals of sport in this country, read for themselves the story in the accomplishment of men put on their mettle; men throbbing with determination from helmet-pressed head to spurred heel, and —don't forget this—of game little ponies that did not flinch under the heel or fail the hand that held them.

**J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Put Out.

worship made particular obeisance to Devereux Milburn and Capt. R. G. Ritson because of repeated spectacular plays.

It was a toss-up which of the two played more brilliantly. On the other hand, friends of Capt. A. N. Edwards said he did not do himself justice. His inaccuracy at times was noted with surprise, and the same thing was said of Capt. Vivian Lockett.

But the high lights of the contest were so continuous that the shadows were almost instantly put to flight. Bad strokes were followed so swiftly by brilliant ones that shouts drowned sighs. Excitement was kept at high tension from first to last. When the Britons made a rally in the fifth period, bringing the score to within a point and a half of their opponents, the watching thousands showed themselves in the grip of tremendous strain.

Of the goals scored, J. M. Waterbury and Devereux Milburn made one each for the Americans and Lawrence Waterbury five. For the English Capt. L. St. George Cheape made two and Capt. Ritson one.

Conditions Were Ideal.

Every essential element contributed to the success of the occasion. The day broke clear and cool over Hempstead Plains, and a breeze which sprang up early was sustained throughout the day, whipping flags merrily and dispersing the dust clouds which raised above the roads crowded with vehicles on their way to the Meadow Brook Club's beautiful establishment. Society's clans began assembling in and around New York as early as Saturday. Representatives came from Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland, in the South, and from the New England States. The local contingents from Long Island and the Hudson colonies were in the majority, of course. There were many pleasant breakfasts and luncheons at private country places and so-called fashionable hotels within a motoring dash of the field.

The city crowds which did not motor came by special trains from the Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan and the Flatbush Avenue station in Brooklyn. The train rush started shortly after 1 o'clock in order to be on time to enjoy the spectacle of assembly. Arriving at the field, they participated in a scene that was stimulating.

Waving above the broad gray stands, with a seating capacity for 13,000, were many flags, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack alternating impartially. This scheme of decoration was observed in every detail, so that an untutored visitor could not have told whether the occasion was one in which Yankee or British spirit predominated. At either end of the two stands facing east and west respectively were marquees under whose gayly striped canvas refreshments were served at Broadway prices. At one end of the field an American flag floated over the stables where the American ponies were stabled. Opposite, and under a Union Jack, was the stable for the ponies assembled from all parts of the British Empire.

The Arrival of the Clans.

Ever increasing dust clouds heralded the approach of the army of polo enthusiasts along the roads from the four quarters of Hempstead Plains. When the rush was at its height, about 3 o'clock, the horizon was obscured by this opaqueness as viewed from the stands. Parking places on two sides of the field were filled to a distance of a hundred yards back from the wire fences inclosing the rectangular field.

The field itself, called for unbounded admiration. The turf mowers had trimmed the grass as closely as velvet, and its sheen was little less soft and beautiful than the nap of old plush. While making a final survey, the Englishmen called attention to the goal posts of white and blue, which would be hard to distinguish in a bright light, they said. With graceful noblesse oblige, Harry Payne Whitney and "Larry" Waterbury had the posts removed and yellow ones substituted. Anything to make matters entirely satisfactory, was the watchword.

Chatter in the stands proved the deep interest taken by all in the swiftly approaching contest. None there but who could tell you the names of the big four—"Larry" Waterbury, Monte Waterbury, Harry Payne Whitney, and Devereux Milburn—without looking at his programme.

And They "Came Back."

"You'll see if they don't come back" was repeated with spendid faith on every hand, but the expression was somehow accompanied with a setting of the teeth, as if it required resolution to appear adequately hopeful. The truth was, sentiment entered into it more than conviction when it was said by Americans that the Big Four surely would prevail. It seemed improbable—yet none would confess it—that a team relegated for the implied incompetency could be recalled at the last moment to take the field and win.

The gossip of last week when the originally selected team, composed of Louis E. Stoddard, Devereux Milburn, Foxhall Keene, and Malcolm Stevenson, was retired because of the accident in practice to Mr. Keene and the Big Four substituted, was recalled when the crowds caught sight of Mr. Keene striding across the field, his arm in a sling and his eyes cast somewhat longingly toward the polo sward. Cheers greeted him as he was recognized by the crowds as he progressed.

At 4 o'clock the stands were filled almost to their capacity. Deep ranks of autos in the parking places furnished accommodations for those who could approach more closely. In the southern division of spectators were the hundreds of husbandmen over whose broad acres the Meadow Brook clubmen ride to hounds. They were present as guests of the club, and later proved themselves the liveliest sort of rooters for the Americans.

When all were assembled, the stands presented an arabesque of colors. It did not take long to get into the swing of polo talk.

Beginners learned early that a polo pony is never a "horse." So when a procession of dainty stepping quadrupeds approached along the Country Road every one murmured ecstatically: "Oh, there come the PONIES!"

They were the much-heralded English mounts, several of them shipped all the way from India and Australia by loyal British officers, and they were viewed critically. It has been on the tip of tongues for days that one advantage that England would have over America was in the matter of ponies. This seemed to be a conceded fact. Naylor, the Duke of Westminster's stud groom, appeared proudly at the head of the procession in which were such famous mounts as Energy, Aeolus, Sprite, Molly Beach, Pretty Boy, Pigeon, and Royal Diamond. Westminster's crest was woven in the corner of each blanket covering the carefully-tended ponies. They marched to their stables and presently came forth for the parade around the field. This furnished a close view for all observers and the popular verdict was that too much had not been said in praise.

If there was a drooping of spirits attending the survey an unqualified uplift came to American onlookers ten minutes later when the American ponies paraded, each led by a groom in a smart red blouse. There were twenty-seven of the English ponies and only nineteen of the Americans, but all of the latter were the pick of this country's stables. In the number were three that had participated in the two previous cup contests—L. Waterbury's Lady Mary, M. Waterbury's Mohawk, and Harry Payne Whitney's glorious old campaigner Conover, carrying his eighteen years as if they were months.

"Blessed if I see that they've got anything on us," a Kentucky visitor was heard to say. If anything, the American ponies seemed to be in better fettle than their rivals. Some horsemen said these were a trifle "overdrawn." As this feature of the moving picture was drawing out of view, a monoplane came into sight from the north and swung in a graceful curve above the field, the aviator casting over a huge bouquet.

Almost before the thousands realized it the signal gongs at either end of the field were rattling noisily and the players were assembling in the middle of the field. At 4:40 P. M. the ball was tossed out.

Americans Flash Over Field.

Then there took place something that actually gave pause to veterans of the game. Four white-garbed ponymen became so active that their numbers seemed to double or triple. The Britons were movements in blue compared with the Americans' flashings of white. On the one hand was admirable method; on the other, desperate but brilliantly directed energy.

The Big Four, long spoken of with charitable condescension, was entering the struggle as if facing a forlorn hope. The team's prowess was dynamic. The players were here, there, everywhere, on the field. What, under other circumstances, would have been a wonderful British play, was smothered by marvelous Yankee resourcefulness.

A detailed description of the game is given in another place, but the majority of the surprised onlookers could not see details in the astonishing onrush which characterized the first few moments of the contest. The justly vaunted formation of the British invaders was crumpled by the "flyaway" tactics of the Americans. In exactly one minute and thirty-six seconds of play "Monte" Waterbury drove the first goal. It all took place so swiftly that spectators were dazed.

Could it be true? Wait! The rivals were forming for the scrimmage. Again the ball flashed to the turf. Again came the swirl of white-clad figures. There was a repetition of the charges and counter-charges, the thrilling encounters of riding-off and the almost incredible smashes at the little white sphere. One minute and thirty-three seconds passed. The ball, leaping forth from "Larry" Waterbury's mallet, shot between the goals.

Incredulous! But again the formation comes to the centre.

Spectators Are Amazed.

Twenty-five thousand pairs of eyes are wide open now, and mouths are agape. Frantically the Britons try to turn the tide. Their efforts are futile. All the things learned at Eton and on Indian fields are unavailing against this attack. In two minutes and twenty-eight seconds the third goal of the period is scored, this time by Milburn. The signal gongs clang. The period of seven minutes and a half is finished and within that little space of time the Big Four has smashed out, and ridden to, three goals.

Enough has been witnessed to prove to the astonished spectators that the English ponies were by no means superior to the American. Thus was toppled over one preconceived fallacy. Another, the boasted excellence of the British formation, also was overturned.

Through the hour and forty minutes consumed by the eight periods and the three minutes' rest, the Americans maintained their successful pace. In the fifth period the Englishmen rallied, scoring two goals in addition to the one made in the second period. The three penalties incurred by the Americans took place in the second, fourth, and seventh periods, and all were caused by "guessing" their opponents.

The winner of the contest must take two out of three games. The next contest will be held Saturday, weather permitting, and should the Americans prevail, this British invasion of 1913 will be over.

THE TECHNICAL SIDE OF IT.

English Team in Need of Pinch Hitters—Milburn's Mighty Blows.

That the English team was sadly in need of "pinch hitters" was shown yesterday when, time and time again, the polo champions from abroad appeared to have lost all idea of the situation of the sphere when ample opportunity presented itself for smashes which would have benefited their score had they lived up to the record made in the preliminary work.

Everything pointed to the fact that their mounts were only on a par with those of the Americans, who were expected to trail the challengers in every race up or down the field. On the contrary, time and time again the defenders' mounts were in the van in what proved to be the fastest match ever seen in this country.

The visitors were outhit, outridden, and outmanoeuvred so often that, had it not been for the assertion of Capt. E. D. Miller that the ponies were all right, it might have been said that the mounts of the Englishmen had "gone off."

The ponies used by the Americans seemed to be trained to the minute, the master hand of Tommy Fitzpatrick, who has had charge of the fitting of them, showing itself at every period when new ones were sent afield.

Larry Waterbury used in the different periods Chestnuts, Miss Hobbs, Tenby, Laredo, Peggy, Acrobat, America, and Acrobat; Monte Waterbury, Fitzpatrick, America, Chestnuts, Silver Tail, Object, Lizette, and Object; H. P. Whitney Siren, Hobson, Carry the News, Blue Ribbon, Acrobat, Laredo, Blue Ribbon, and Laredo, while Milburn had mounts on Tenby, Jacobs, Monawk, Merito, Green C., Gold Leaf, and Laredo.

The ponies used by the Englishmen came in in the different periods as follows: Cheape—Aeolus, Sprite, Aeolus, Gozo, Gozo, Young Farmer, Pretty Boy, and Young Farmer; Edwards—Mollie Beach, Gozo, Pretty Boy, Caxon Girl, Caxon Girl, Sadie, Sprite, and Sadie; Ritson—Steward, Honduretta, Mollie Beach, Salina, Salina, Gozo, Gilmer, and Gozo; Lockett—Star, Twenty-seven, Royal Diamond, Royal Diamond, Royal Diamond, Hidden Star, Twenty-seven, and Hidden Star.

With the first throw-in accepted by the three forwards for each team, Milburn and Lockett facing south and north respectively, the goal posts of their opponents being in the opposite direction, a great scramble for the ball ensued. Larry Waterbury was the first to get a stroke, and Edwards backed it away from the centre of the field.

Edwards gave the sphere an infantile hit into the air, and after several strokes by Milburn and Lockett in turn for about a quarter field, each backing the ball, Milburn sent it out of bounds on the side. Whitney located the sphere on the throw-in, but Lockett and Edwards kept it in midfield territory until Monte Waterbury picked it from a fine scrimmage, and with the pretty kind of a dribble carried it to within forty yards of the posts, with Lockett riding off in furious fashion.

The Englishman's efforts at spoiling the American's aim were in vain, as upon his driving Waterbury sent the sphere hurtling through for the first count of the game, the elapsed time being but 1:36.

After some rather desultory play by the English team, interspersed by some mighty rushes by men on both teams when occasion presented itself and a wonderful half, the length of the field, hit by Milburn, which got the ball well into English territory, Larry Waterbury, by dint of great horsemanship, beat Lockett to the rolling sphere and slammed in another count for America, the time being 2:28.

Stands in an Uproar.

The stands were now in an uproar at the unlooked-for scoring strength of the defending team and the spectators urged the players on in no uncertain fashion in an endeavor to show where their sympathies were. The Americans were on top of the ball in every scrimmage, working the sphere down the field in a manner which proved to be disconcerting to their opponents.

Cheape and Edwards managed to get into several charges, only to loft the ball and have it drop "dead" at the feet of some one of their opponents. Milburn got in a fine stroke which carried the sphere to the face of the goal, but Lockett was able to reach it in time to back it away from trouble for his team. Edwards drove to the sideboards for lack of a better place, and in order to help check the onrushing Americans, who appeared to be in all parts of the field at one time, Milburn was forced to come out of his position. Soon after this, when the sphere lay with no one able to reach it before him, with one of his mighty wallops he sent the sphere almost a quarter of the field's length through the air twice the height of the goal posts for the third score almost at time call.

SECOND PERIOD.

Despite the refreshing the field had received from an army of tampers, it showed the effect of the fierce galloping. Cheape was the first man on the ball, with Milburn and Ritson having a duel at backing it out of their respective territories. Monte Waterbury sent the ball bounding down the green, and he and his brother were to all intents and purposes unopposed in the race to the goal.

Larry Waterbury was challenged almost in front of the posts, and he contented himself by letting the ball lie for his brother, who drove what appeared to be a count, but after the game umpires had talked it over with the goal umpires it was declared to be no goal. Ritson knocked the ball in and Milburn had a riding off tilt with both Cheape and Edwards. Then Lockett and Larry Waterbury had a bumping match in which honors for roughness were about even.

Edwards soon afterward had a capital chance for a tally, and with plenty of time, apparently, in which to get in his stroke he "fanned the atmosphere" to the dismay of the English adherents. He redeemed himself soon afterward, however, with a beautiful drive which enabled Cheape to gallop down the field and make a powerful hit which scored for the first score for the English.

Once again in play the sphere was well hit by Monte Waterbury, and further sent on its way toward the English goal by a lofting shot by Milburn, with the men of both teams galloping furiously behind the ball. Ritson sent it whirling back to Cheape, who got in two hits, the second of which was a glancing shot over the outside line.

English Seem to Hold Their Own.

The English appeared to be more than holding their own as far as possession of the ball was concerned, being on the ball the greater part of the time. Cheape made a fine hit half the field's length, but it sailed over the line just to the side of the post. Both teams were playing furiously, first one and then the other showing the way.

Ritson made a beautiful hit under his pony, which Whitney returned from the centre. Milburn sent the sphere on its way toward the English goal and in Lockett's direction. The latter made a lamentable miss, failing to locate the ball. This enabled Larry Waterbury to come bustling through almost unopposed, and with the aid of a beautiful glancing shot which had just the proper direction he tallied the fourth goal for America.

Just after this scoring episode, however, this same player had crossed one of the Englishmen in a manner which was constituted a foul, and the Americans were debited a half goal for the faux pas, making the board at this stage read America 3½, England 1.

THIRD PERIOD.

Beginning the third session the English showed that they were reverting to the use of their spare ponies, as two of the players came afield without their numbered saddle cloths. After the throw-in from the side at the point where it had been knocked out by Larry Waterbury at the conclusion of the previous period Milburn was the first man on it.

The famous back passed it to Whitney, who in turn sent it on its way to Monte Waterbury, who was galloping off toward the English goal with a clear field. Then Whitney clipped it to his No. 3. The latter then tallied the quickest made count of the day when he scored in 31 seconds after the throw in.

Lockett and Ritson had a fine go at the ball following this, but their progress was stayed before they had journeyed half way into opposition territory. Larry Waterbury was the first one to stop their forward rush, and he shied the ball out of trouble. Lockett finally made a quarter field hit, which was sent back by Larry, the hit smashing into a pony.

Fine Riding by Whitney.

Milburn got his stick on the ball and backed it strongly, while Whitney and Ritson had a glorious riding off tilt in which the American Captain hung half way out of his saddle in order to shut off his adversary. Cheape made a beautiful run of half the field to within twenty-five yards of the goal, where he made a fine bungle of a shot which appeared to be comparatively easy of accomplishment.

The ball was then brought back to English ground, and each of the three forwards on both teams took turns at "fanning," missing, or mistiming, which provoked groans from the partisans of each side. The Americans appeared to be playing a safe game by paying more attention to hitting to the side than anything else. Both Whitney and Milburn smashed the ball to the side boards, the last hit coming just at bell time, with the score America 4½, England 1.

FOURTH PERIOD.

In the scrimmage which occurred at the throw-in from the side at the point where Milburn had sent it out Cheape, Larry Waterbury, and Edwards failed to locate the ball. Monte made a great "swipe," and cries of foul resounded from the side lines. It developed that Larry Waterbury had been guilty of crossing, for which the Americans lost another half goal, the scoreboard thereafter showing the leaders at 4 to 1.

Ritson made a fine drive, but the ball went outside. Scrimmage followed scrimmage, and after Edwards had sent the ball carroming down the field for what looked like a sure count, Milburn came through in his unbeatable fashion and saved the count, the ball lying within two feet of the line and in front of the posts when he made his back out.

Whitney and Monte Waterbury took turns at trying to send the ball on its way into English ground, but to no practical purpose, as each of them skied it. Cheape earned groans for himself when he failed to alter the sphere on its journey by missing it clean.

FIFTH PERIOD.

The well-earned rest which came with half-time at the expiration of the previous period appeared to have enlivened the players to no inconsiderable degree. Cheape began operations by knocking the sphere outside, a play which was followed by a hit by Edwards, who appeared to have lost his idea of direction, although he somewhat redeemed himself soon afterward with a beautiful backing stroke.

Milburn made one of his tremendous hits to the side and had a furious ridingoff battle with Cheape. The American's work was so forceful that he was shut out of his saddle in his effort tokeep the Englishman off the ball. Ritson, who had failed to show any of the wonderful hitting power he has shown in all of his practice work here, was finally enabled to come through with a wonderful lofting shot which sailed over and between the posts for the second tally for the visitors.

Challengers Are Encouraged.

This appeared to give the challengers fresh courage and spirit to mix it up with the Americans. Things began to go their way with fine hits by Cheape and Ritson, who, at different times later in the period sent the ball well into American territory. There was almost no end of riding off combats, nearly all the men being engaged. Whitney broke his mallet, and he barely had time to get another before Cheape made a drive from centre field for the third English count.

The English appeared to have the whip-hand during the remainder of the session. Several of the hits by both teams landed on the ponies, which were usually massed, so close was the combat. Just at time-call the sphere was driven to the side boards.

American Players Spurred On.

Capt. Whitney was urging his men in the way which has produced such great results in times gone by, and the men galloped furiously in order to add to the tally. Milburn made a capital dribble and Monte Waterbury came through with a rush, which was unfruitful of a count, as the ball went just to the side of one of the posts.

Cheape, on the ball all alone soon after this, overrode and missed what seemed a simple hit. Edwards and Ritson overrode following this play, and Larry Waterbury made a backhand hit under his pony at a difficult angle, which went a foot to the side, just missing a count.

With Larry Waterbury riding full tilt for the ball immediately after this Whitney stayed him by yelling: "I have it." The American Captain was enabled to pass it out from the side boards while Cheape and Larry were having a battle at riding off.

After Monte Waterbury had backed the ball away from trouble to Larry Waterbury the latter, with a wonderful near side hit under his pony, at a very acute angle, made a stroke which tallied another for America. During Larry Waterbury's play on the ball, Lockett, who had made an effort to stay the American's hand, sat as though transfixed, apparently amazed at the audacity of the attempt for a count from the American's position. This left the goal score: America, 5; England still 1.

SIXTH PERIOD.

Milburn, who was on the ball immediately after the throw in, overrode, and this enabled Ritson to back it in fine style. Monte Waterbury sent it back for a gain, but the ball was soon sent outside. Ritson sent the sphere out from the end, and in a scrimmage for possession Monte Waterbury was hit with a mallet on the hand, which resulted in his going out of the fray with a broken finger. The finger was fractured in two places.

After a delay of eight minutes Louis E. Stoddard took the injured man's place. Ritson hit to the side in Lockett's direction, who overrode. Ritson got to the ball and missed. This apparent poor play was remedied by Cheape's hit up field, but Milburn was there to protect, and banged it away from trouble. Stoddard skied the ball from under his pony and followed this with another hit, which looked like a count, but both Cheape and Lockett took turns at saving the count.

Loose Playing by Americans.

Whitney and Milburn both made lamentable misses at the other end when in the face of the goal. Ritson backed well, and in an effort to turn his pony quickly Cheape was spilled from his mount, landing safely on both feet. Larry Waterbury got one to the face of the English goal, where Lockett saved. Both teams tried valiantly to add to their scores, but without avail, and the board showed no addition at the end of this session.

SEVENTH PERIOD.

Milburn made a shot in the knock-in which sent the ball screaming half way up the field. A little later he made one of those near counts by sending the sphere just to the side of the posts. Following this there was galloping galore, the ball coursing all over the field to no purpose as far as actual counting was concerned.

With Cheape and Whitney on the ball the latter cried out for time, saying that his opponent had unwittingly walloped him over the wrist in an endeavor to crook his mallet before the American had located the ball. Soon after this a foul was called on Milburn for crossing, which left the tally 4½ to 3 in favor of the Americans at the beginning of the eighth session, the play having been carried 1:16 overtime.

EIGHTH PERIOD.

With but six minutes and fourteen seconds to play for the concluding period Ritson began to make things hum by really being the all-important factor in the plays of the early session. Not long after the period was in progress Larry Waterbury was hurled from his pony when he made a great hit at the ball. The pony went galloping down the field riderless, and he had no obtain a new mount. This was followed by Larry Waterbury getting on the ball in the English end of the field, where he made a beautiful stroke under his pony at a great angle for what proved to be the last goal of the game.

From that time on the Americans purposely saved time, although some fine riding and hitting was seen. Larry Waterbury made a half-field drive and enabled Whitney to get on the ball for a smash which just missed a score. Larry Waterbury failed in his attempt at a side angle shot and sent the ball over the line just as the bell sounded announcing the cessation of play, with the score 5½ to 3 in favor of the Americans.

Summary of the Game.

AMERICA.	ENGLAND.
1—L. Waterbury.	1—Capt. L. St. C. Cheape.
2—J. M. Waterbury.	
L. Waterbury.	2—Capt. A. N. Edwards.
3—H. F. Whitney.	
Back—D. Milburn.	3—Capt. R. C. Ritson.
	Back—Capt. V. Lockett.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal No.	Player.	Team.	Time.
1.	J. M. Waterbury,	America	1:36
2.	L. Waterbury,	American	2:28
3.	D. Milburn,	America	3:33

SECOND PERIOD.

4.	Capt. Cheape,	England	4:04
5.	L. Waterbury,	America	8:03

L. Waterbury, America, penalized ½ goal for foul.

THIRD PERIOD.

6.	J. M. Waterbury,	America	0:31

FOURTH PERIOD.

7.	L. Waterbury,	America	7:19

L. Waterbury, America, penalized ½ goal for foul.

FIFTH PERIOD.

8.	Capt. Ritson,	England	2:03
9.	Capt. Cheape,	England	3:23

SIXTH PERIOD.

No goals scored.

SEVENTH PERIOD.

No goals scored. D. Milburn, America, penalized ½ goal for foul.

EIGHTH PERIOD.

10.	L. Waterbury,	America	2:37

SUMMARY.

Goals earned—America, 7; lost by penalties, 1½; total, 5½. Goals earned by England, 3; lost by penalties, none; total, 3. Final score—America, 5½ goals; England, 3 goals. Referee—Robert H. Strawbridge, Philadelphia. Umpires—Capt. E. D. Miller, London, England; Joshua Crane, Boston. Goal umpires—Dr. Struthers, Milton, Mass., and Frank Forrester Lake, N. J. Timer—W. Stothert Jones, Seabright, N. J. Time of play—Eight periods of seven and one-half minutes each.

BRILLIANT CROWD AT GAME.

Representative Gathering Fills the Stands—Many Box Parties.

The gathering of society yesterday at the Meadow Brook polo field was the largest and most brilliant outdoor assembly of the season. The huge stand, with its roof garden boxes, had all the appearance of a Summer garden, showing coloring of blue hyacinths and heliotrope, pink roses, purple pansies, and touches of scarlet. When the game was called at 4:45 o'clock the sun was shining warm from a cloudless sky, but before the finish the wind blew cold from the north, and the gay and striking colors of feminine attire began to disappear under great polo coats. Even sealskin coats and furs were seen in abundance.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, in a costume of white linen and lace, topped with a large black hat, accompanied by her two young daughters, watched the game with great interest from the club boxes. Near by was Mrs. Payne Whitney, who wore a white lace and chiffon gown under a heavy white coat, with a yellow leghorn straw trimmed with pink and blue roses. Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, who came with Mrs. F. O. Beach, was also in white, as was Mrs. Beach, both wearing black silk coats. Mrs. Clarence Mackay sat with Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field. Mrs. Mackay appearing in a white linen suit embroidered in black, with a large black straw hat topped with immense coral pink plumes. Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer sat with Miss Anna Sands and her sister, Miss E. Louise Sands. Mrs. August Belmont, in a blue cloth costume, had Mrs. Albert Z. Gray with her.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould occupied a front box in the south division, having Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., and Jay Gould with them. Mrs. Gould wore a great ecru coat over black, and a large flat velvet hat. Mrs. Drexel was also gowned in black, and was enveloped in a warm ecru coat. Col. and Mrs. William Jay were close by. Mrs. Jay wearing a black and white striped cloth suit and a small blue toque. Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas were also in the south division, Mrs. Douglas appearing in a blue and white striped net with a blue girdle, and a large white hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones had a box, Mrs. Jones being in a dark blue suit. Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, in a white flannel suit, with a small straw hat wreathed with red cherries, had her daughter, Miss Eugenie Ladenburg, with her, the latter in a light gray charmeuse gown. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt occupied a box, Mrs. Vanderbilt appearing in a flowered organdie. Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, and Mrs. Ames made up another box party. Mrs. Willard Straight wore a frock of flowered organdie, with a large drooping pink hat. Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran occupied a box, Mrs. Cockran wearing a costume of dark blue, with a hat to match.

Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Leary in their box, as were also Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Allen. Mrs. Garrison wore a slate-colored costume and Mrs. Leary was in white. Mrs. Allen wore a black costume.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth were occupants of a box in the North division, having come on from Cincinnati for the match games. Mrs. Longworth was in flowered chiffon, with a large black hat. Mrs. E. H. Harriman, in deep black, occupied a box, having her daughter, Miss Carol Harriman, with her.

Among others seen in the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Dorothea Carroll, Miss Kate Cary, Mr. and Mrs. A. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cravath, Miss Vera Cravath, Mrs. Charles D. Lathrop, Mrs. Joseph Palmer Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Allen G. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Hollins, Miss Marion Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mrs. Henry Crews, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. William Laimbeer, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Clarence G. Dinsmore, Mrs. William H. Force, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Alexander Brown of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Barclay Parsons, Dr and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., and Commodore Curtiss James.

SIDE LIGHTS OF THE GAME.

Incidents Which Inspired Applause —A Great Army of Autos.

The dusty roads which wind through the Hempstead Plains to Meadow Brook Field were alive with chugging automobiles from noontime till long after dusk. Nearly half the folk who witnessed the polo match motored to the game. Not even in the palmy days of the Vanderbilt Cup race have so many automobiles invaded Long Island.

There were cars of every description and make, and they came from all over the East. They came from Maine and from Delaware. Half a dozen different roads cut through the moors and run into Westbury. Each of these roads yesterday was a long, narrow cloud of dust as far as the eye could see. In mid-afternoon the air in the neighborhood was thick with dust as the autos came chugging and zigzagging their way to the polo field. More than 3,500 autos were crowded about the field.

Before 3 o'clock more than 2,000 cars were parked about the inclosure and along the road from Hempstead, the old country road from Mineola, and half a dozen other highways the cars were still coming, thick and fast.

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Every description of horse-drawn vehicle was brought into use for the day. One-horse shays, double-seaters, carryalls, buses, and a tally-ho helped to bring the thousands to the international match. And everybody else came by special train. The first special from New York, a dozen cars, jammed from door to door, rolled up to the polo field just after 2 o'clock. It left the Pennsylvania Station here at 1:20, on the second. At intervals of fifteen minutes until 3 o'clock the trains brought thousands from this city and dumped the cargo at the field.

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Ticket speculators were on the trains and at the entrance of the field with choice seats, but they were a disappointed lot. The large number of admission seats which were available caused a slump in reserved seat tickets. Before the game started the speculators were selling their choicest seats at prices only slightly in advance of the regular price.

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The majority of the crowd did not know the technique of pony polo. It was lured to the match to see the test of horsemanship and courage. Typically American, this crowd was clamoring lustily for victory. It was fair and sportsmanlike, too, and the Britons did not make a spectacular dash down the field or a fine drive which did not bring forth as much applause as the fancy riding received for their good drives. At game time the stands were crowded and the open spaces about the field were jammed with more than 10,000 standees. On the clubhouse stand, at the centre of the field, were the officials of the Meadow Brook Club and the Polo Association and their guests. The array of boxes in the west stand presented a flashing color picture with its maze of women's hats and silk parasols.

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From the first swing of Larry Waterbury's mallet, which clipped the ball at the throw-in, the crowd caught the thrill of the battle. For an hour and a half, the spectators were in the throes of nervous excitement. Men and women were up on their feet every time the players swooped down on the flying ball. Noisy in its pleadings and entreaties to the daring horsemen, spectators called on the American players by their first names, the same as they do at a baseball game.

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The first roar of the game went up shortly after the contest began when the Americans swept, down toward the Britons' goal. "Ride 'em off, Larry," the crowd yelled, as the American player drove fearlessly at his British antagonist. The mad, fearless way in which the Yankee players went into the fray sent a feeling of joy tingling through the crowd. The stands fairly rocked under the excitement when Monty Waterbury scored first blood for the Americans before the game was fairly under way. In the second period, when Capt. Edwards waved his tatooed right arm high above his head and sent the ball like a rocket up the field, the crowd was again on its feet with a howling tribute to the Briton's skill.

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The feelings of the multitude fluctuated constantly. The crowd held its breath when Capt. Whitney or when Milburn would override the ball or when a British player would edge into a scrimmage and drive the white ball toward the American goal, and there was the same moan of disappointment when one of the English players missed the ball, which happened frequently. It all went to show that the crowd was there to see the best team win; it wanted victory solely on merit.

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A feeling of pride and admiration permeated the crowd, for the Meadow Brook "Big Four" for their rejuvenation. Less than a week ago they stepped down, in sportsmanlike fashion, to give way to another team which they belived to be better. Then came the accident to the new Captain, Foxhall Keene, and the veteran quartet was summoned into action to defend the coveted cup. They were just asked to do their best, and that would satisfy, win or lose. The thrilling strife was a vindication for the veterans. At times it seemed as if they were playing almost better than they knew how. Their game was overwhelming, their attack unrelenting. Perhaps it was the spur of patriotism which drove them on in a way which would not be denied.

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In the midst of the great sporting spectacle the crowd did not overlook Foxhall Keene. Before the game the disabled player walked across the south end of the field with Capt. Whitney and conferred with Capt. Lockett of the British team. When Keene was noticed by the crowd a round of sincere applause greeted him. Then, for a moment, Keene forgot his broken collar-bone.

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The rush after the game was a wild scramble for the trains. The specials carried the crowds back to the city promptly, each one loaded to the doors. The close of the game was the signal for an ear-splitting chorus of automobile horns. Then the cars began the dusty trip back over the Long Island roads. The highways over the plains, toward Hempstead, Garden City, Roslyn, Oyster Bay, and Mineola were streams of snarling, smoky, smelly automobiles.

ENGLISH TEAM GOOD LOSERS.

Regard First Game as Practice, but Say Best Team Won It.

When the members of the English team were seen after the game in the dressing room of the Meadow Brook Club they did not appear to be at all cast down by their bad luck in losing the first day's game in the international match. Capt. Ritson said:

"We are sorry that we lost this afternoon, but there is no doubt that the best team won, and our chief regret is that Mr. Waterbury broke his finger in the game. You see, to-day was the first fast game we have played since arriving in America, and one in which we were hard pressed. The teams we have played against have not been very fast, and we have defeated them each time. The only strong team available was the second four of the American Polo Club, and they naturally were playing with their own first team practicing for the match."

"What do you think of the ponies?" he was asked.

"The American ponies were faster on the run, but ours were quicker in handling, and I think that they will be faster on Saturday, as to-day's game has tuned them up. We shall do our best to win on Saturday. To-day's game has been our first good practice. It would have been better for us if it had come three days before the match instead of being the first day's play."

Capt. Lockett's views coincided with those of the leader of the English team. He said:

"I am glad that we had this game to-day as it is the first real one we have had in the country, and it has shown our side what we have to play against on Saturday. The American ponies were faster to-day. Our ponies appeared to be a little tired in the long rides down the field. Rest assured, we shall do our best to cope with the strong team against us next time, and I hope that we shall win."

After leaving the dressing room, Capts. Ritson and Lockett were complimented by a number of prominent American sportsmen on their play.

Capt. Edwards had nothing to say, and Capt. Cheape kept out of the way and did not appear in the rooms where the members of the club were taking refreshments before starting for their automobile ride to New York.

ENGLISH SPORTSMEN GLOOMY.

Accounts of Practice Had Led Them to Expect Victory for Their Team.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 11.—The result of the polo match was received too late for comment, but it has certainly cast gloom over sportsmen on this side, who have been encouraged by the cabled descriptions of the practice games to expect an English victory. Members of the English team now in America are reported to have told their friends that they would "eat up" the American team.

Englishmen will be amazed to learn that, according to The Daily Mail's Meadow Brook correspondent, at the outset the American ponies were speedier than the English, for it has been confidently asserted that a better collection of mounts than those of the English team has never been brought together.

Another feature of the match which will surprise Englishmen is the superiority, according to the same authority, of the Americans in "their extraordinary teamwork, the finest which a defending four has ever shown," inasmuch as the late hour at which the American team was finally made up was regarded here as placing it at a great disadvantage in studying combined play.

Discussing the match up to the third period, The Mail correspondent writes:

"The Americans were peculiarly adept in riding their opponents off. The whole team played a cool and resourceful game, whereas the Englishmen seemed flurried and inclined to hurry their shots, with unfortunate results up to this period."

At the end of the fourth period the correspondent says he began to "realize the veiled protests of the challengers that the right sort of playing men had not been sent against them in the practice games. The Englishmen were helpless against the vigorous tactics of the Americans, and made many unexpected misses."

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent also dwells upon the inferior team work of the English. "While the English team lacked direction," he writes, "and when they had opportunities to score did not take advantage of them * * * they were far from showing the brilliant game which they put in during their practices before the match. It was not only the offense that was weak, but the defense as well; and the majority of the American goals made so far were the result of errors, combined [with to the end of the third period] the more aggressive tactics of the Meadow Brook team."

"Later in the game," the correspondent says, "occasionally England's team showed flashes of brilliancy, but these were only few and far between. When they carried the ball up to the American goal poor stick work invariably spoiled good dribbling."

SCUDDER CALLED TO BAR.

Justice Must Explain Alleged Attack on R. H. Wilson.

An inquiry was begun yesterday by the Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department, sitting in Brooklyn, into allegations made by Justice Townsend Scudder criticising Robert H. Wilson, a lawyer, in a recent decision. The Appellate Court signed an order on the application of Mr. Wilson directing Justice Scudder to appear before that tribunal on June 16 and give his reasons for his alleged attack on the petitioner.

The action is another incident of the famous Buell G. Davis case. After years of litigation in the courts begun by the relatives of William Z. King of Greenport to compel Davis to account for the estate of $15,000 he inherited from the widow of King on the ground that Mrs. King by the will of her husband had no power to dispose of the estate she received from him, the Court of Appeals decided that she had power to leave her property as she saw fit. Before this tribunal gave its decision the Appellate Division had three times decided against Davis. He was unable to turn over the money to the relatives of King, and he was sent to jail for contempt

UPHOLD NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY STATUTE

Federal Court Unanimous on Law Requiring Ownership and Circulation Statements.

EXCLUSION PENALTY VALID

Concession of Low Rates to Newspapers Called a "Privilege" Granted Under Broad Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day unanimously upheld the validity of the so-called newspaper publicity law.

This law, which was enacted as a rider to the Post Office Appropriation act of August, 1912, provided that every newspaper, magazine, or other publication, should file with the Postmaster General and cause to be published twice a year a sworn statement giving the names of editors, publisher, owners or stockholders and known bondholders, mortgagees, or other security holders and in the case of daily newspapers should include the circulation figures. The law provided also that any editorial or other reading matter, published in consideration of anything of value, should be plainly marked "Advertisement."

Exclusion from the privilege of the mails was the penalty set for failure to make the sworn statement and a fine for failure to affix the word "advertisement" to reading matter that was paid for.

The opinion, as read by the Chief Justice, leaves no doubt that the Supreme Court regards the concession to newspapers and other periodical publications, to circulate through the mails at a lower cost than other mail matter, as a privilege and not a right and that Congress, having conferred the privilege, has power to prescribe the conditions under which it may be exercised.

To the contention made by counsel for the two newspaper companies which contested the law, the Lewis Publishing Company, publisher of The New York Morning Telegraph, and The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of New York, that the penalty provided for by the publicity law of exclusion from the privileges of the mails for failure to furnish and publish the required sworn statement as to circulation and control, was unconstitutional, the Court says, "No."

It is set forth in the Court's opinion that this penalty does not exclude an offending periodical entirely from the mails, but only from the privileges specially conferred on periodical publications.

In concluding his opinion the Chief Justice said that because no necessity had developed for passing upon the question, "we do not wish even by the remotest implication to be regarded as assenting to the broad contentions concerning the existence of arbitrary power through the classification of the mails or by way of condition, embodied in the proposition of the Government, which we have previously stated."

Text of Crucial Provision.

Chief Justice White delivered the opinion, which cited at the outset Section 2 of the Post Office Appropriation act of Aug. 24, 1912, as follows:

That it shall be the duty of the editor, publisher, business manager, or owner of every newspaper, magazine, periodical, or other publication to file with the Postmaster General and the Postmaster at the office at which said publication is entered, not later than the first day of April and the first day of October of each year, on blanks furnished by the Post Office Department, a sworn statement setting forth the names and Post Office addresses of the editor and managing editor, publisher, business managers, and owners, and in addition the stockholders, if the publication be owned by a corporation, and also the names of known bondholders, mortgagees, or other security holders, and also, in the case of daily newspapers, there shall be included in such statement the average of the number of copies of each issue of such publication sold or distributed to paid subscribers during the preceding six months, provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to religious, fraternal, temperance, and scientific, or other similar publication; provided further that it shall not be necessary to include in such statement the names of persons owning less than a per centum of the total amount of stock, bonds, mortgages, or other securities.

A copy of such sworn statement shall be published in the second issue of such newspaper, magazine, or other publication printed next after the filing of such statement.

Any such publication shall be denied the privileges of the mail if it shall fail to comply with the provisions of this paragraph within ten days after notice by registered letter of such failure.

That all editorial or other reading matter published in any such newspaper, magazine, or periodical, for the publication of which money or other valuable consideration is paid, accepted, or promised, shall be plainly marked "advertisement."

Any editor or publisher printing editorial or other reading matter for which compensation is paid, accepted, or promised, without so marking the same, shall upon conviction in any court having jurisdiction be, fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500.)

The opinion goes on:

"The two appellants, publishers of newspapers in the City of New York, complaining that this legislation abridged the freedom of the press protected by the First and constituted a denial of the due process of law, guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, filed bills to prevent the enforcement of the provision in question. The bills were dismissed for want of equity and this appeal was taken directly to this court, because of the rights, asserted under the consitution."

Contentions of Plaintiff.

The opinion quotes a statement made in the opening passages of the argument of counsel for the Lewis Publishing Company:

The newspaper law, whose constitutionality is in this suit called into question, is neither in form nor substance a law to regulate the carriage of the mails, but to regulate journalism.

The law makes no reference to the mails except that it uses exclusion therefrom as a means of enforcing this censorship of the press.

The law has two plainly avowed objects: To compel a disclosure to the Government, under oath, of the names and addresses of the editors, publishers, business managers, and owners, stockholders, security creditors, and the daily circulation of such newspapers for the preceding six months; and to compel a disclosure to the public, through newspaper publication, of these facts, and also whether any editorial or reading matter in such publication has been inserted for a valuable consideration.

The publicity provision cannot be referred to any proper function of the Post Office Department. Its function is to carry the mails, and in such carriage it cannot matter whether the public are advised as to the ownership, editorial direction, and circulation of a newspaper or not, or whether the matter which it publishes is published for a consideration.

The opinion goes on to say:

"Treating the provision as a substantiative exercise of a legislative authority, not possessed, and which unduly restricted the freedom of the press, thinly disguised as a regulation of the mails and enforcible by an absolute exclusion from the right to all mail service—the legal propositions advanced are as follows:

1. The Constitution has not, either under the Post Roads clause or elsewhere, delegated to the Federal Government the power (1) to compel these disclosures, and (2) to direct their publication, or (3) to compel paid reading matter to be marked as an advertisement.

2. The Constitution not only failed to give such power, but it expressly forbade it, by the First Amendment, prohibiting any law "abridging the freedom of the press."

3. The requirement that a certain class of newspapers shall disclose to the public by publication the most intimate details of their business, and use their own capital, labor facilities and valuable space for such disclosure, is a taking of "liberty" and "property" without due process of law, and a like taking of valuable property rights for a public use without just compensation.

The Government's Position.

"On the other hand, putting aside what we deem to be minor subdivisions, broadly stated, all the contentions of the Government are reducible to the following:

(a) That the assailed provision in no sense can be considered as an attempted exertion of power to regulate the freedom of the press or even as the exercise of the legislative authority to regulate the mails in the larger or general sense of that term since, when rightly construed, the provision only deals with what is known as second-class mail matter, and imposes conditions necessary to be complied with to enable publishers to participate in the great and exclusive privileges and advantages which arise from the right to use the second-class mail.

(b) That the precedent conditions thus imposed are relevant to the purpose which was intended to be accomplished by Congress in creating the second-class mail privilege and are either directly or incidentally embraced in the power to regulate the mails and in doing so to confer the second-class privilege.

(c) That even if these propositions be not well founded and the provision be given the significance attributed to it by the publishers, nevertheless it is valid as an exertion by Congress of its power to establish mail offices and post routes, a power which conveys an absolute right of legislative selection as to what shall be carried in the mails and which therefore is not in any wise subject to judicial control even although in a given case it may be manifest that a particular exclusion is but arbitrary because resting on no discernible distinction reasonably to be discovered—a discoverable principle of justice or public policy.

To determine the true meaning of the assailed provision, the court takes up the law concerning the carriage of newspapers as summarized in the Postmaster General's report for 1888, and republished in the report of the commission on second-class mail matter, made last year. The opinion then says:

"A consideration of the abstract made by the Postmaster General, above referred to and of the synopsis contained in the report of the commission leaves no doubt that from the beginning Congress, in exerting the power to establish Post Offices and post roads, has acted upon the assumption that it was not bound by any hard-and-fast rule of uniformity; that is to say, that in exerting its power on the subject of the mails it has always considered that the right to classify in the broadest sense was enjoyed, and, consequently, depending upon conceptions of public good to be accomplished, irrespective of the mere cost of carriage, the rates of mail have varied and the privileges accorded have changed from time to time.

"A consideration of the statutes will demonstrate the legislative inauguration of and persistent adhesion to what is aptly described in the report of the commission as 'second-class mail matter as the Historic Policy of Encouraging by Low Postal Rates the Dissemination of Current Intelligence.'

"Indeed, we think also that it is not open to controversy that a review of these statutes will demonstrate that it was always conceived not only that Congress might so exert its power as to favor the circulation of newspapers, by giving special mail advantages, but that it also possessed the authority to fix a general standard to which publishers seeking to obtain the preferred privileges must conform in order to obtain them. Nothing affords a more apt illustration of the assumed existence of the power and its exertion to discriminate on the subject than was shown as early as 1845, by the act of March 3, by which, although there was secured to the Government a virtual monopoly in the transportation of any letters, packets, or packages of letters, by forbidding the establishment of 'any private express or expresses' for their conveyance on mail routes, it was declared that the restrictions should not apply to the transportation of newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals.

Classification as a Broad Policy.

"As the result of legislation, beginning with the act of March 3, 1863, it had come to pass on Aug. 24, 1912, when the provision here assailed was enacted, that mail matter, disregarding mere subordinate subdivisions, was divided into four general classes. And it is obvious and is not disputed that the classification adopted was based, not upon merely inherent distinctions or differences in the nature and character of the articles as mailable matter and the cost of their carriage, but rested upon broad principles of public policy; in other words, upon the conceptions of Congress as to how far it was wise for the general welfare to give advantages to one class not enjoyed by another.

"It is not necessary to stop to enumerate the exceptional privileges and great advantages which were offered to publishers of newspapers by the classification thus adopted, since it is not questioned that as a result of the existing system the benefits of the seconu-class rates pecuniary advantages of great consequence to them resulted which when conjoined with the exceptional administrative and other privileges which were accorded under that classification undoubtedly operated to create a very great discrimination in their favor. It was obviously this result of the legislation which caused the Postmaster General, at Page 6 of his report to Congress for the year 1907, to say that 'by acts of Congress passed in 1874, 1879, 1885, and 1894 a privileged class has been created.'

"But the mere distinction between the classes is not the only measure of the exceptional privileges accorded to publishers. While it cannot be questioned that the conferring of the special privileges were, at least in form, a discrimination against the public generally, beyond doubt, however, in the legislative mind they were deemed not to be of that character because the purpose of their bestowal was to secure to the public the benefits to result from the wide dissemination of intelligence as to current events.'

A Standard Fixed.

"It is equally certain that for the purposes of securing the public benefits which it was conceived would result from the giving of the privilege, it was deemed that the power and duty existed to fix a standard which should be complied with by those who wished to enjoy the privilege, a result manifested by the following provisions of Section 14 of the act of March 3, 1879:

That the conditions upon which a publication shall be admitted to the second class are as follows:

First—It must regularly be issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, and bear a date of issue, and be numbered consecutively.

Second—It must be issued from a known office of publication.

Third—It must be formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather, or other substantial binding, such as distinguished printed books for preservation from periodical publications.

Fourth—It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and having a legitimate list of subscribers:

Provided, however, that nothin herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to second class rate regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates.

And the long-settled administrative practice in enforcing these conditions serves to show what was deemed to be their importance and the necessity for applying them to the end that the results intended to be accomplished by Congress might be realized.

In 1887 the Postmaster General promulgated new rules and regulations. One controlling authority for passing upon all applications for entry was provided by vesting the Third Assistant Postmaster General with power to that end.

"In the light of the evolution of the law as to mial matter and its classification, we come to dispose of the controversy as to the meaning of the assailed provision, the question which we are called upon to solve being this:

"'Was the provision intended simply to supplement the existing legislation relative to second class mail matter or was it enacted as an exertion of legislative power to regulate the press, to curtail its freedom, and under the assumption that there was a right to compel obedience to the command of legislation having that object in view, to deprive one who refused to obey of all right to use the mail service.

"When the question is thus defined its solution is free from difficulty, since by its terms the provision only regulates second class mail, and the exclusion from the mails for which it provides is not an exclusion from the mails generally, but only from the right to participate in and enjoy the privileges accorded by the second class classification.

"The reasons which cause us to think this to be the case are these: (A) Because the provision is part of a Post Office appropriation act, and, naturally, therefore, gives rise to the inference that it concerns the general subject of the mails, there being an entire absence of anything justifying even a surmise, if such a point of view could be indulged in under any circumstances, that Congress was intentionally exerting power not delegated to it. (B) Because the text makes clear the fact that the legislation was exclusively addressed to the regulation of second-class mail and was shaped in contemplation of the long-established law and regulations governing that class.

Paragraph Division Not Vital.

"Further, we think that because, as finally enacted, the provision which was in one paragraph as it passed the House of Representatives, in the Senate was divided into two paragraphs, affords no ground for contending that the requirement as to advertisements contained in the second printed paragraph, is not embraced within and controlled by the conclusion we have stated.

"Nor do we think there is reasonable ground to support the proposition that because the provision sanctioned the duty to make entry by an exclusion from the mails, it hence is a general regulation and not simply conferring the right of availing of the second class privileges.

"Equally wanting in force is the further contention that because the regulation in the second paragraph to the effect that paid matter shall be marked as advertisement is sanctioned by a penalty, therefore, at least as to such provision, an independent regulation of the press was intended, divorced from the requirements as to entry, contained in the first paragraph.

"Even if we were to omit the word 'privileges,' which qualifies the exclusion from the mails, as provided in the first paragraph so as to cause the provision to read 'Shall be denied the (privileges of the) mails,' there would be, nevertheless, no room for doubt.

"We are of the opinion that the legislative history of the adoption of the provision makes the conclusion indisputable for the following reasons: 1. Since the bill as introduced in the House of Representatives contained but one paragraph and obviously related to the privileges of the second-class mail alone. 2. Because, although the bill as reported to the Senate by the committee to which it was there referred, was somewhat modified as to the conditions exacted and was divided into two paragraphs, the report of the committee leaves no doubt that there was no purpose to disintegrate the provision as it passed the House of Representatives by making two enactments or to do anything more than to exact additional conditions for the right to enjoy the second-class mail privileges.

"As, therefore, the assailed provision only affixes additional conditions for admission to a privileged class of mail, and was merely designed to provide for the continuance on compliance with designated conditions of a system under which vast sums of public money were expended, to the end that the power and influence of the press might be expanded, it results that there was no foundation for the meaning attributed to the provision in question by the complainants and on which the grievances upon which they relied rested.

Provision Declared Valid.

"We come, then, to determine whether the provision as thus construed is valid.

"That Congress, in exerting its power concerning the mails, has the comprehensive right to classify, which it has exerted from the beginning, and, therefore, may exercise its discretion for the purpose of furthering the public welfare as it understands it, we think it too clear for anything but summary that the exertion of its power, of course, at all times and under all conditions being subject to the express or necessarily implied limitations of the Constitution. From this it results that it was and is the power of Congress to 'the interest of the dissemination of current intelligence' to so legislate as to the mails, by classification or otherwise, as to favor the widespread circulation of newspapers, periodicals, etc., even although the legislation on that subject, when considered intrinsically, apparently seriously discriminates against the public and in favor of newspapers, periodicals, etc., and their publishers.

No Question of Constitutionality.

"The attack on the provision in question as a violation of the Constitution because infringing the freedom of the press, and depriving of property without due process of law, rests only upon the illegality of the conditions which the provision exacts in return for the right to enjoy the privileges and advantages of the second-class mail classification. The question, therefore, is only this: Are the conditions which were exacted incidental to the power exerted of conferring on the publishers of newspapers, periodicals, &c., the privileges of the second-class classification, or are they so beyond the scope of the exercise of that power as to cause the conditions to be repugnant to the Constitution?

"Under the statute, as we have seen, for a long series of years a publication, primarily devoted to advertisements, was no entitled to the benefit of the favorable classification, and long administrative construction, embodied in the regulations, the disclosure of the names of the proporietors as well as of the editors of a publication, which has sought to be entered as second class matter, was required.

"The new conditions imposed are first, that where there is matter the publication of which is paid for, the fact of such payment shall be disclosed by marking the matter as an advertisement and, second, the disclosures as to ownership, &c., previously exacted is enlarged by making it necessary in the case of a corporation to furnish the names of the stockholders, and also requiring that the names of the principal creditors, &c., be given.

Requirements Incidental to Power.

"As the right to consider the character of the publication as an advertising medium was previously deemed to be incidental to the exercise of the power to classify for the purpose of the second-class mail, it is impossible in reason to perceive why the new condition as to marking matter, which is paid for as an advertisement is not equally incidental to the right to classify.

"And the additional exactions as to disclosure of stockholders, principals, creditors, &c., also are as clearly incidental to the power to classify as are the requirements as to disclosure of ownership, editors, &c., which for so many years formed the basis of the right of admission to the classification. We say this because of the intimate relation which exists between ownership and debt, since debt in its ultimate conception is a dismemberment of ownership and the power which it confers over an owner is by the common knowledge of mankind, often the equivalent of the control which would result from ownership itself.

"Considered intrinsically, no completer statement of the relation which the newly exacted conditions bear to the great public purpose, which induced Congress to continue in favor of the publishers of newspapers at vast public expense the low postal rate as well as other privileges accorded by the second class mail classification, can be made than was expressed in the report of the Senate Committee stating the intent of the legislation—that is, to secure to the public in 'the dissemination of knowledge of current events' by means of newspapers, the names not only of the apparent, but of what might prove to be the real and substantial owners of the publications, and to enable the public to know whether the matter which was published was what it purported to be or was in substance a paid advertisement.

"We repeat that in considering this subject we are concerned not with any general regulation of what should be published in newspapers, not with any condition excluding from the right to resort to the mails, but we are concerned solely and exclusively with the right on behalf of the publishers to continue to enjoy great privileges and advantages at the public expense, a right given to them by Congress upon condition of compliance with regulations deemed by that body incidental and necessary to the complete fruition of the public policy lying at the foundation of the privileges accorded.

"It may be deemed from what we have said in considering the asserted repugnancy of the conditions, imposed by the provision under examination that we have assumed that if the attack made upon such conditions is well founded, and they, therefore, would disappear, nevertheless the right to continue to enjoy the second-class mail privileges would remain, but we have not considered that subject and intimate no opinion upon it.

"Finally, because there has developed no necessity of passing on the question, we do not wish even by the remotest implication to be regarded as assenting to the broad contentions concerning the existence of arbitrary power through the classification of the mails, or by way of condition, embodied in the proposition of the Government which we have previously stated.

"Decrees affirmed."

TAFT SAYS FILIPINOS MUST NOT BE FREED

Ex-President Advises the Democrats to Go and Look Before Leaping.

MAKES SMASHING SPEECH

Veteran Diners Say His Talk Before Philippine Society Was Most Vigorous He Ever Delivered.

Clad in faultless evening dress and sufficiently master of the English tongue to be most eloquent in his use of it, a Filipino stood in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Plaza last night, and, with a gathering of 200 diners as his auditors, pleaded for the national independence of the Philippine Islands.

This was Manuel L. Quezon, delegate from the islands in the House of Representatives at Washington, and the occasion was the first annual dinner of the newly formed Philippine Society, dedicated to the creation of "a more sympathetic interest between the people of this country and the people of the Philippines."

Quezon had to sit and listen while Prof. Taft went crashing into his arguments in one of the most earnest and impassioned speeches he ever delivered in this city. Many diners who had repeatedly heard Mr. Taft as a speaker during his Presidency, said that at no time before had he ever flung himself so thoroughly and so ardently into a post-prandial discussion.

Both Quoted Wilson.

Quezon quoted Woodrow Wilson, but it was a generality that he culled from the President's writings to support his argument. Mr. Taft quoted Woodrow Wilson, quoted him faithfully and at length, but he was able to muster a quotation that bore directly and specifically on the question in hand.

"My friends," said Quezon, "there is one thing that stands as the greatest of barriers to the 'sympathetic interest' you would foster so commendably. That is the fact that the masses of the Filipinos are with me when I say:

"'I would rather starve a free man than be fed a mere thing.'

"That saying is not my own. I am quoting it, but quoting it from no political demagogue. I am quoting from the utterances of the President of the greatest of modern republic. It was Woodrow Wilson who said: 'I would rather starve a free man than be fed a mere thing.'

"And," said Mr. Taft, when his chance came, "it is Woodrow Wilson who, in his 'Congressional History of the United States,' says that 'self-government is not something you can give.' Self-government is the character of a people, and until they acquire that character they are not capable of self-government. He says it is our duty to continue to give them the best government we can, to see if they can acquire that character which means self-government.

"It is political discussion which is doing us harm in the cause of self-government in the Philippines. If the Democratic Party had not been successful or if there had not been certain declarations on the subject of Philippine independence in the past the islands would just now be much better off. Now, I am not attacking the Democratic Party. I am through with all that. I would suggest to the Democratic Party—which just now is a little embarrassed by these declarations made at a time when it was not anywhere near doing out in those islands—I would suggest to them that before they do anything they send out a commission of impartial observers to find out just what we are doing. I am willing to abide by the decision of any board of impartial men who go out and really study things on the spot.

"It is very ungracious to have to tell a people that they are not ready to enjoy that to which they aspire, in a way that would benefit them. The Philippines were thrust upon us. We gave Cuba its independence because we were pledged to, and I verily believe that if we had not been so pledged our duty might have been different. We found on our hands in the Philippines a people over whom we had to assume the guardianship, a people who at one time experienced what they called self-government and who demonstrated then that they were not ready for it.

"We heard then what we hear now that independence was their aspiration and we were told that we must give them all they wanted because they wanted it. We are told it again to-night. But we are their guardians, gentlemen, and we are going to work as hard to give them by a shorter cut what it took us a thousand years of bitter struggle to acquire—the restraint which comes with the practice of restraint.

Denies Exploitation.

"They say we are exploiting them. Exploiting? I appeal to the history of colonial government the world over for a record of suppression as unselfish. We are not merely Trustees of the Islands for the educated people alone. We are Trustees for the whole 7,000,000 of them. We are there to see that the whole 7,000,000 get real freedom, real liberty, and there is grave ground for expectation that if we went out of the Islands now liberty would not be preserved as we now preserve it, for all the people. We have got to educate them. Are we not doing it? We have got to give them gradually their lessons in self-government. Are we not doing it? Step by step we are seeking to give them by experience that character which, if it abides, is self-government."

Bishop Brent, just come from the Philippines and due soon to return there, expressed in gentle, but most forceful, speech his conviction that the Filipinos were not ready for self-government.

At last night's dinner the President of the new society presided. He is Gen. Luke E. Wright, who succeeded Mr. Taft as Governor General of the Philippines. The other speaker was Martin Egan, formerly editor of The Manila Times. With them at the speakers' table were Supreme Court Justice Gerard, Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs; Horace M. Towner, Supreme Court Justices Philbin and Hendrick, and Capt. Lewis S. Van Duzer of the navy, formerly stationed at Cavite.

Other guests were President Fallows of the American Philippine Company, President Marshall of the American Locomotive Company, President Fisk of the Hudson Terminal Company, Bishop W. F. Oldham, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Lynn Harding, Prof. Frederick W. Williams of Yale, Senator Blauveit, Walter Pulitzer, Cecil Lyon, Capt. C. D. Palmer, Ex-Dutilh Smith, Police Commissioner Waldo, Judge J. M. Dickinson, Melville E. Stone, Norman Hapgood, Prof. H. Parker Willis, Manuel Hirnshaw, John A. Sleicher, and Otis H. Cutler.

The new society, which, by the symposium of opinions presented last night, launched its propaganda, has been formed to "diffuse among Americans a more accurate knowledge of the Philippine Islands; to benefit the people of the islands by co-operation in the fields of religion, philanthropy, education, and commerce, and to promote social intercourse in the United States among those who are interested in the islands." Those who attended the dinner were, in large majority, in audible sympathy with the viewpoint of Prof. Taft.

NEW RATE TEST IN TEXAS CASE

Continued from Page 1.

It would be simply a question whether that discrimination, as an indirect effect of the State's exercise of sovereignty, was permissible or whether it infringed upon the Federal jurisdiction.

There are now before the Supreme Court awaiting decision twenty-four cases analogous to the Minnesota cases decided yesterday. Cross appeals almost double this number. Unlike the Shreveport case, the Inter-State Commerce Commission never has had anything to do with them. As a result it is thought that, so far as the general legal principles are involved, they will be decided according to yesterday's finding. Nineteen of them originate in Missouri, two in Oregon, one in West Virginia, and two in Arkansas.

On the question of confiscation each of these cases will be settled according to its individual merits, though yesterday's decision throws much light on the severe requirements of the Supreme Court as to proof of confiscation. The Missouri cases involve a two-cent law that probably will be sustained as far as its bearing on inter-State commerce is concerned, but it may be that, as in the case of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad yesterday, the rate will be found confiscatory in its effect on certain unprofitable roads. Similar findings are expected in regard to the two cases from Arkansas. The laws of Oregon and Kentucky, it is thought, will be sustained in their entirety, as the attacks on them are directed almost exclusively along constitutional lines.

RAILROAD MEN HOPEFUL.

Take Better View of the Decision Than on First Report.

There was a decided change in sentiment among railroad men in New York yesterday toward the Supreme Court's long-awaited decision in the Minnesota rate case. There was a disposition among them to put a more favorable interpretation upon some of the Court's opinion, and at least two railroad presidents went on record as being highly gratified at the Court's implied invitation to Congress to take advantage of its dormant power to fix inter-State rates. On this point the Court said:

If this authority of the State be restricted, it must be by virtue of the paramount power of Congress over inter-State commerce and its instruments; and, in view of the nature of the subject, such limitation may not be implied because of a dormant Federal power; that is, one which has not been exerted, but can only be found in the actual exercise of Federal control in such measure as to exclude this action by the State, which otherwise would clearly be within its province.

Officials of the Hill roads appeared greatly surprised at the extent to which the decision was reflected in the price of Great Northern and Northern Pacific shares, the former selling at one time 7 points and the latter 7½ points under Monday's closing figures. They pointed out that the greatest possible annual loss in revenues as a result of the decision could not amount to more than one-half of 1 per cent. in the earnings of the Northern Pacific, while on the Great Northern the loss would be much less.

No Reserve for Refund.

The reductions made by the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission applied, of course, only to purely intra-State traffic. This constitutes about one-third of the Northern Pacific's passenger business and about one-sixth of its freight business within the State of Minnesota. A liberal estimate of the amount of the reductions for the Northern Pacific would be about $200,000 a year, and in the case of the Great Northern to less than half that amount, according to the railroad men.

Neither of the Hill roads has been setting aside a reserve fund to care for refunds to shippers and travelers in the event of an adverse decision, and it was thought by New York officials that the roads could not be made to refund overcharges collected during the six years of litigation.

Among railroad men who considered the decision as favorable was L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson. Mr. Loree said he felt encouraged for the future adjustment of rates.

"The Supreme Court points out that the authority of the United States may be made as complete in rail transportation as it now is in water transportation," he said. "Practically no rate can be made by State Commissions that does not directly affect existing inter-State rates. The opinion of the court should give the railroads a means always to protect themselves in rates if they elect to maintain those authorized by the Inter-State Commerce Commission and resist all interference with them by State commissions. If this policy is consistently pursued, it would eliminate from the field of rate making as fully as they are now eliminated from control of water navigation.

Col. Clough, formerly general counsel for the Burlington and now a Vice President of the Northern Pacific, said that he was far from discouraged, but he thought that the decision upon the proper methods of arriving at the value of railroad property left much to be explained, especially upon the matter of appraising a continuous right of way on the basis of the market value of small parcels of land in the same localities.

Newman Erb, President of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, was jubilant over the decision. After a careful study of the findings he decided that the popular estimate of the decision was an erroneous one, and he did not hesitate so to advise his associates.

"The Supreme Court plainly declines to be put in the position of an arbiter of the reasonableness of rates," he said. "The Court points out that the Inter-State Commerce Commission should pass on questions of reasonableness, leaving an appeal to the courts open to either the States or the carriers. The Minnesota roads should not have accepted any reductions in their rates, but should at once have asked the commission to review them. We consider the outcome of these cases extremely satisfactory."

Expects Congress to Take Hold.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis obtained an injunction against the reductions ordered in its classification rates, so that these charges will remain in effect, except as they may have to be changed to meet the reductions ordered on other roads. The commodity rates may now be restored if the management sees fit to take advantage of the court's ruling.

Mr. Erb believes that in time Congress will exercise its dormant power to regulate the rates now within the jurisdiction of the State commissions. He says that there is a much more friendly attitude on the part of shippers toward the roads than existed at the time these cases were begun.

E. T. Nichols, Vice President of the Great Northern, said that the decision had proved too weighty to be reviewed upon a few hours' notice. He said that he did not believe that the good sense of the people of Minnesota would let them do anything to injure the railroads, although the decision upheld the rates ordered by the State.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio and Chairman of the committee of railroad Presidents named to take up the matter of a 5 per cent. increase in rates for the Eastern railroads, was among those who frankly admitted their inability to grasp the purport of the decision until it had been gone over carefully. For this reason he said that he was unable to tell what effect the case would have on the present methods followed in arriving at railway valuations for the purpose of establishing a fair basis for ratemaking.

Gives Missouri Great Power.

William Ellis of Gray's Lake, Ill., who was connected with the legal department of a Western railroad when the rate laws were passed and took part in preparing the trial of the issue before Judge Sanborn, was at the Vanderbilt yesterday. He said the effect of the decision was to defeat a fundamental principle of regulation laid down by the Inter-State Commerce Commission when it decided in the Burnham-Hanna-Munger case that through rates from the seaboard should be lower than the sum of the local rates. This gave manufacturers in New York or Boston a chance to compete in Kansas City with merchants in St. Louis. Now the Missouri Railroad Commissioners were empowered to reduce the local rate from St. Louis to Kansas City, to the disadvantage of the Eastern manufacturer. This situation Mr. Ellis cited as an instance of the far-reaching and not generally understood effects of the decision.

"The important thing in the decision, it seems to me," said Mr. Ellis, "is the license it gives to State Commissions to hold the passes, that is, the parts of through routes, the rates of which control the through rates. By reducing the rate between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers the Missouri Commission can wipe out the difference between through and local rates devised by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WHAT RAILWAY HEADS SAY.

Delano, Mudge, and Pennington Disappointed Over Rate Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—"It will be impossible for me to tell just how far-reaching this decision is or what effect it will have on existing conditions until I have read the entire document," said Frederick A. Delano, President of the Wabash Railroad to-night, when asked for his views as to the probable effect of the Minnesota rate decision.

"It has elements of both victory and defeat for the railroads," he said. "Just what the relative values are cannot be told except by very careful study of the text. The present feeling of railway men is one of disappointment. They do not believe a system of regulation by forty-eight State bodies and a national commission can working without reference to the other will benefit either railroad or shipper.

"I have had no opportunity to read the decision in detail," said President Mudge of the Rock Island, "but it is the general opinion among railway men that the decision is bad for the railroads. It leaves things very uncertain for the present, and I do not see anything ahead but disaster for the railroads of the country.

"The big questions involved in the case are two," asserted F. C. Dillard, general counsel of the Rock Island. One is the rate of confiscation, the other is that of the right of a State to interfere with inter-State rates by reason of rates fixed by the State. On the first question I am not familiar with the evidence and cannot express an opinion. On the other I may say that the decision is sweeping.

"There is no question that the State of Minnesota has won a big victory," continued Mr. Dillard. "The most important point decided is that of interference, and that has been decided against the railroads. From what I have been able to gather, it seems that where it is shown that intra-State rates interfere with inter-State rates Congress has power to pass laws so regulating the former as to forbid such interference. It is to be hoped that Congress will soon exercise this power, otherwise we

President B. A. Worthington of the Chicago & Alton said: "While generally I know what this is all about, I can't say just how far-reaching the decision will be. I wouldn't want to express an opinion without having read the entire decision."

President Charles E. Markham of the Illinois Central declined to comment until he had fully digested the full decision, as did President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe and officials of the Burlington.

"The decision seems to mean," said Gardiner Lathrop, general counsel of the Santa Fe, "that Congress can say that the States have a right to regulate State rates, even if these affect inter-State commerce, so long as they are confined within the limits of a State. In view of the constantly increasing State legislation and the tendency to lower rates, the outlook for the railroads is decidedly pessimistic."

Darius Miller, President of the Burlington, said: "I have not yet had time to read the decision, and until I get a complete copy and have carefully read it I prefer to make no comment."

Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago & Northwestern declined to discuss the decision.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—"We will get along somehow," said President Edmund Pennington of the Soo line, discussing the rate case decision to-day, "but the railroads of Minnesota will have to operate their passenger departments at a loss and an enormous investment will earn no return. It is not possible to operate passenger service, on the scale that the people demand, in Minnesota or elsewhere in the Northwest and make any money at 2 cents a mile. The population is not great enough.

"Eventually, I believe, the Inter-State Commerce Commission will take over the supervision of the railroads. Let them do it. Welcome the day. Better one master than half a dozen or a dozen. I am favorable to it, and I believe everybody will be better off when it comes. I believe the language of the decision will set people to thinking about the best way to run the railroads in this country, and they will begin to see that the only way to do it is to give the railroads a chance to operate profitably. For every dollar that a railroad pays out to its stockholders it ought to put a dollar back into its property."

FAST DECLINE IN STOCKS.

London Turns Seller, Aiding Break Over Rate Decision.

The stock market responded yesterday to the Supreme Court's decision in the Minnesota rate case by breaking violently under a scale of transactions which had not been equaled since the session of Dec. 11, 1912. The leading speculative issues of both the railroad and industrial list declined to new low levels for the year, and average prices reached the lowest figures touched since securities began to revive from the panic of 1907.

The stock-trading community came down to business in the morning fully persuaded that the Supreme Court's finding in the controversy over a State's right to fix rates within its own borders was decidedly adverse to the railroads. None of the confusion which existed in the Wall Street mind on the preceding day in regard to the ruling was in evidence, and the holders of stocks started to get rid of them immediately with the sound of the gong on the Exchange. Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific, the roads most intimately affected by the decision, naturally were forced to bear the brunt of the attack, and on the first sales Great Northern broke 3 points to 119¼, while Northern Pacific fell more than 4 points to 105.

While pressure was concentrated on these issues there was heavy selling of Union Pacific, Steel, Reading, St. Paul, Amalgamated Copper, and others of the more active group, and within a few minutes losses extending from 1 to 5 points were marked up. A steadying influence appeared in the shape of buying by London then, and the covering of short contracts, but it failed to check the decline for more than a short time. London quickly turned seller and the cumulative effect of weakly margined stock, which was dumped into the market as stop-loss orders were reached, reacted to the partial demoralization of the list. Prices melted all along the line, and before banking support was tendered and investment buying developed on a broader scale than has appeared in many weeks toward noon, the market seemed to be in a fair way of repeating the collapse which followed the refusal of higher railroad rates by the Inter-State Commerce Commission three years ago.

At the low points touched around midday, previous to the start of a moderate recovery of prices in later trading, these losses were displayed for roads: Great Northern preferred at 101¾, off 7¼ points; Great Northern preferred at 115¾, off 7 points; Union Pacific at 138⅜, off 4⅝ points; Lehigh Valley at 141¼, down 6¼ points. Northern Pacific sold at its lowest figure since the last panic, and Great Northern preferred at its lowest since 1900. Steel at 50¼ was within a fraction of its low record of 1900, and showed a recession of 11 points in less than a fortnight.

Stocks at High Interest.

Around the bottom there were good indications that the more stable dividend-paying shares had made an appeal to investors that was being answered liberally. This table shows how large a return on their money buyers could get at the lowest quotations about midday:

	Low.	Div.	Yield P. C.
Amalgamated Copper	61⅝	6	9.7
American Smelters	58½	4	6.8
American Tel. & Tel.	123½	8	6.4
Atchison	96	6	6.4
Baltimore & Ohio	90⅝	6	6.6
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	83¾	6	7.1
St. Paul	98⅝	5	5.1
Erie	30¼	2	6.3
Great Northern pf.	115½	10	7.0
Lehigh Valley	141¼	8	6.8
Northern Pacific	101⅝	7	6.9
New York Central	98½	5	5.2
Reading	151⅝	8	5.2
Southern Pacific	85⅜	6	7.1
Union Pacific	138⅜	10	7.1
U. S. Steel	50¼	5	9.9

The market was not alone influenced by the Minnesota rate case, as was amply proved by the way American securities declined in the foreign Bourses before the opening in this city. The stocks which have the most extensive following in London were pushed downward from 1 to nearly 3 points before business started on this side, with Union Pacific in the foreground. Apparently cabled news that Attorney General McReynolds had voiced disapproval of the latest plan for divorcing the Harriman Pacifics was as potent an incentive for throwing over American shares as was the rate ruling. Then, too, Secretary Flavelle's substantial account of Canadian Pacific on the London market and stood ready to sell more here.

At the opening there was a great rush to sell. Brokers had taken their places around the trading posts long before the starting bell, and with the signal large blocks of shares were thrown on the market. The excitement was intense. The first transaction in Steel was 4,000 shares at 51½, down more than 2 points. Amalgamated Copper sold off more than 2 points, and in addition to the severe recessions of the Hill roads there were many initial declines in the less active stocks, which showed that the market was extremely weak all around.

In the second hour prices made their worst showing for the day. Bear raid followed bear raid in quick succession against the issues which gave the greatest appearance of vulnerability, but of still greater

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World's Greatest Leather Stores
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Macy's Delivery Service Is Not Perfection

We do not claim that it is any more perfect than anything else human.

We DO state the fact that we have reduced the errors in our delivery to a trifle less than 1%.

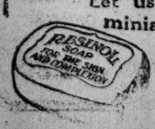
We *do* claim that there is no delivery service in the city that has a smaller percentage of errors than Macy's delivery.

Of course, even one per cent. means that there will be some errors, and if we are so unfortunate as to commit an error in the delivery of your goods, we hope that you will judge us, not by the one time that goes wrong, but rather by the ninety-nine times that go right.

We do our best to treat you with fairness.
Be fair with us in return.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE BROADWAY AND 34TH STREET NEW YORK

Let us give you a miniature cake!



Try at our expense what this delightful soap will do for your complexion and hair. Dept. [illegible]

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

OPPENHEIM OBJECTS SELL FOR $380,248

$46,600 Given for a Louis XV. Settee and Six Fauteuils in Tapestry.

TWO BOWLS BRING $38,325

Other Pieces of Chinese Porcelain and French Furniture Command Big Prices at Christie's.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 10.—The sale of the collection of French furniture, porcelain, and objects of art formed by the late H. M. W. Oppenheim of this city, was begun at Christie's to-day.

A pair of éventail jardinières, by Vieillard, 1757, was bought by Wertheimer for $6,300.

A Celadon vase, with Louis XV. ormolu mounts, sold for $3,780.

A pair of fanulle-noire vases, with Louis XV. ormolu mounts, was obtained by Duveen for $3,675.

A. Seligman gave $5,775 for a pair of Celadon jardiners, with Louis XV. ormolu mounts. They are composed of cylindrical bowls of Celadon porcelain, modeled with a band of formal flowers and foliage in low relief.

A pair of Louis XVI. perfume burners, of Chinese porcelain and ormolu, brought $6,035.

Wertheimer paid $26,250 for a set of three Mazarin-blue vases with Louis XV. ormolu mounts. They are from the Duke of Abercorn's collection, and are formed of three Chinese vases and two covers of the Kang-He period.

Duveen gave $38,325 for a pair of Mazarin-blue bowls and covers, with Louis XV. ormolu mounts. They are also of the Kang-He period.

The same bidder obtained for $21,525 another pair of Mazarin-blue vases with Louis XV. ormolu mounts of the Kien-Lung period.

A Louis XVI. clock and pair of candelabra—the clock nineteen inches high, the candelabra thirty-four inches high—went to Wertheimer for $14,175.

Duveen paid $5,145 for a Louis XV. small marqueterie table, constructed of oak, veneered with tulip wood.

The same bidder gave $3,935 for a pair of Louis XVI. cassolettes, seventeen inches high.

A Louis XVI. commode of semi-circular shape, went for $13,650 to T. N. Seligman.

A. Seligman gave $3,675 for a Louis XV. small upright cabinet.

A Louis XV. upright parqueterie secrétaire, stamped "J. Dubois, M. E.," brought $8,400.

Stettiner gave $46,600 for a suite of Louis XV. tapestry furniture, consisting of a settee and six fauteuils.

A Louis XV. oval marqueterie table, stamped "C. Topino, M. E.," went to Ratzeerdorfer for $4,520.

A Louis XVI. settee, forty-four inches wide, brought $6,300.

Duveen obtained for $34,125 a Louis XV. four-leaf screen, the panels finely painted in oil in the manner of Watteau.

A Louis XVI. small oblong table, constructed of satin-wood, sold for $7,350.

Wertheimer paid $10,500 for a pair of Louis XV. oblong marqueterie tables.

A Beauvais lambrequin brought $8,660, and another, nearly similar, $9,185.

The total for the day was $580,248. The sale will be continued to-morrow.

QUARITCH GETS RARE WORK.

His Bid of $6,450 Wins Hariot's "Virginia" from L. C. Harper.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 10.—After spirited competition between Bernard Quaritch of London and Lathrop C. Harper of New York at to-day's sale of the Huth library at Sotheby's, the Englishman obtained for $6,450 a first edition of Thomas Hariot's "Briefe and true report of the new found land of Virginia," small quarto, London, 1588, in binding by Rivière. It is an excessively rare work. There were copies in the Grenville, Lord Taunton, and Drake libraries, and another copy is in the Bodleian library. The present copy cost Mr. Huth only $600 in 1873.

"The Nightingale Sheretine and Mariana, A happy husband, Elegies on the death of Queen Anne, Songs and Sonnets by Patrick Hanay, Gent.," London, 1622, brought $475. It is a first edition in the original limp vellum.

"A new discourse of a stale subject, called the Metamorphosis of Ajax," by Sir John Harrington, London, 1596, went for $190.

Henry Stevens paid $1,450 for "Marvellieux et Estrange Rapport," a Frankfort-on-Main, 1598, edition of Thomas Hariot's work on Virginia. It cost Mr. Huth only $125 in 1854.

"A Caueat for Common Cursetors, vulgarly called Vagabones," by Thomas Harman, London, 1567, brought $525.

"The Arch's of Triumph Erected in honour of the High and mighty Prince James, the first of that name King of England, and the sixt of Scotland, at his Maiesties Entrance and Passage through his Honourable Citty & Chamber of London upon the 15th day of March, 1603," by Stephen Harrison, folio, London, 1604, sold for $1,450.

"Here foloweth a compendyous story and it is called the exemple of vertu," by Stephen Hawes, London, 1530, brought $630. It bears Wynkyn de Worde's imprint, with Caxton device.

A rare German work on hawking, printed at Augsburg in 1497, a volume which appears quite unknown to bibliographers, sold for $850. It cost Mr. Huth only 5 guineas in 1867.

Lathrop C. Harper obtained for $240 Robert Hayman's "Qvodlibets Lastly come over from New Britanola, Old Newfound-Land," small quarto, London, 1628. It contains the first poetical productions of an American colonist. It cost Mr. Huth only $55 in 1867.

"Das Heldenbuch mit synen figuren," Strassburg, 1509, a fine copy in binding by F. Bedford, brought $375.

The total for the day was $21,535. The sale will be continued to-morrow.

PAINTER'S FURNITURE SOLD.

Refectory Table, Once Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema's, Brings $900.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 10.—At the sale by Hampton & Sons to-day of the late Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema's collection of antique furniture and objects of art, a cottage pianoforte brought $550. It was in a pitch pine case specially designed and painted by Alma-Tadema with figures depicting Merry Music and Serious Music.

A rare old refectory with drawynge table, the supports formed as Renaissance arches, having a solid carved strapwork frieze on low stretcher rails, went for $900.

A pair of pricket altar candlesticks on bell-shaped bases, decorated with flowers and scrolls on turquoise ground, (Chinese Kien-Lung), sold for $200.

A glass panel by John La Farge, colored design, peonies on a dark blue background, brought $470.

A Charles II. silver beaker, chased with masks and scrolls in relief, 1683, six inches high and weighing nine ounces, went for $25.

The sale will be continued to-morrow.

ETCHINGS BRING $16,855.

Works of D. G. Cameron and Muirhead Bone Among Those Sold.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 10.—A sale of modern etchings and engravings of various owners was held at Sotheby's to-day. The total proceeds were $16,855.

"Venetian Palace," by D. G. Cameron, signed, brought $340; "Doge's Palace," by the same artist, signed, $480; "The Five Sisters," also by Cameron, signed, $850; "Old St. Etienne," by Cameron, signed, $390; "The Great Gantry," by Muirhead Bone, signed, $890; "Ayr Prison," by the same artist, signed, $460, and "The Great Gantry, Charing Cross Station," also by Bone, signed, $550.

Steengracht Sale Totals $891,259.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 10.—The sale of the Steengracht collection came to an end to-day. The total bids for the few remaining lots amounted to $46,079, making a total for the two days of $891,259. No sensational prices were realized at to-day's disposals. For several old bibelots $1,945 was paid.

MME. PRATT WEDS PRINCE.

American Widow Becomes the Bride of a Servian.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 11.—The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent says that he learns from a diplomatic source that the marriage of Prince Alexis Karageorgevitch and Mme. Huger Pratt (née Pankhurst) took place in the Russian Church in Paris to-day with only the most intimate friends of the pair attending the ceremony. The Prince served as an ordinary soldier in the Servian army and was engaged in battle at Kumanovo.

RUSSIA MAY FORCE PEACE IN BALKANS

Asks the Powers to Take Joint Action for Demobilization.

SERBS FIGHT WITH BULGARS

Many Killed in Serious Encounter—Servian Minister May Leave Bulgarian Capital.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, June 10.—All news from Belgrade and Sofia tends to show that war between Servia and Bulgaria is inevitable, and that on both sides military preparations are nearly perfected.

In diplomatic circles, however, some confidence is shown that war will be averted. Russia has made a proposal to the powers to take joint action in regard to the Balkan States, summoning them to demobilize. There seems to be a chance that all the powers may adopt Russia's suggestion. It is said that a joint note embodying it will be transmitted to Sofia and Belgrade to-morrow.

LONDON, June 10.—Many Servians were killed to-day in a serious encounter between Servian and Bulgarian troops near the small town of Makres, to the north of Istip, according to a special dispatch to the Belgrade Mail Journal, forwarded here by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Further conflicts are expected in the same neighborhood, as the Servians on Monday sent a note to the Bulgarian commander giving him until 7 o'clock in the evening to evacuate the small town of Volodan, failing which the Servian General declared that he would bombard Istip, now occupied by the Bulgarians.

The great powers are exerting every effort to prevent the Balkan States from flying at each others' throats and, reports from Vienna indicate, with some success. Russia and Germany particularly are busy counseling peace and moderation, and the French Government is supporting them, and as the principal creditor is giving both Servia and Bulgaria clear warning that in the event of war no financial assistance will be forthcoming either before or after hostilities.

Since Servia has definitely declared that she will avoid all provocations toward Bulgaria, even should the latter refuse revision of the treaty of alliance, and will wait before proclaiming annexation of the occupied territories, and since Bulgaria has also expressed readiness to do anything possible to maintain peace, it is still hoped that war may be averted.

The Neue Freie Presse learns that Dr. Daneff will soon form a new cabinet at Sofia, no military reasons for further delay existing, as the Bulgarian army is ready for action on the Servian and Macedonian frontiers.

A Bucharest dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says that if war occurs Rumania will mobilize her army, but at present has no understanding with any of the allies.

The official Mir at Sofia says that the Servians want war, and that, this being so, no middle course is open to Bulgaria, which must demand the immediate evacuation of the territories in the uncontested zone while awaiting the judgment of the arbitrator and must send to all parts of the disputed zone as many troops as the Servians have there.

A Belgrade dispatch says that the Russian Emperor has addressed telegrams to King Peter and King Ferdinand, imploring them to avoid a fratricidal war and expressing the hope that they will accept the intervention of arbitrators.

BELGRADE, June 10.—Railway communication between Servia and Bulgaria has been stopped, and the Servian newspapers assert that the Servian Minister to Bulgaria is about to quit Sofia.

The Servian Cabinet to-day decided to send a firm final note to Bulgaria asking the Government at Sofia to arrange for a meeting of the Premiers of the two countries.

The Servian Minister of War to-day said that the question of war or peace between Bulgaria and Servia would be decided in two or three days. Servia, he said, must retain all the territory which had been occupied by her troops, and the European powers must persuade Bulgaria to modify the treaty of alliance entered into with Servia before the war with Turkey. Otherwise, he concluded, war was certain.

AMERICAN GIRLS AT COURT.

Misses Whitridge, Sweringen, Robbins, and Alexander Presented.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 10.—Four Americans were presented at to-night's Court at Buckingham Palace.

Miss Joan Whitridge, daughter of Frederick W. Whitridge, niece of Lady Sandhurst, who has been visiting at Barley End, Tring, wore white and silver brocade, with a Nattier blue and silver train.

Miss Eleanore Sweringen, who is visiting Mrs. Frederick Guest, had a gown of pale blue satin with diamante trimming and a court train of pale blue and pink.

Miss Julia Robbins, daughter of Mrs. Julian Robbins of New York, wore a dress of plain white satin, trimmed with silver roses, and a court train of silver gauze, embroidered with silver roses.

Miss Mary Alexander, daughter of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of New York, wore white satin with lace and diamante trimming, and a court train of silver gauze filled with white tulle and small white roses.

Marines Sail from Caimanera.

CAIMANERA, Cuba, June 10.—The United States transport Prairie sailed northward to-day, conveying back to the United States the remaining two companies of American marines recently mobilized here.

Japanese May Hold Spanish Land.

MADRID, June 10.—The commercial treaty replacing the recently expired treaty between Spain and Japan was ratified by the Senate to-day. It expressly stipulates that Japanese may acquire land in Spain. The treaty already has been ratified by the Chamber of Deputies.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

Feature in Semi-Annual Clearance Sales, Today—

$25 to $42 Summer Frocks—$15 & $18

Unusually smart tailored models in linen and eponge; also dainty embroidered and lace trimmed effects in thin white and figured materials, including French crepe, voile and batiste.

—ALSO—

$55 to $125 Afternoon Gowns—$35

White as well as conservative and scarce new shades—in Canton crepe, crepe de chine, charmeuse, moire, Pompadour crepe and chiffon combinations.

$55 to $225 Tailor Suits, $35, $55, $75, $95

Two and three piece styles in cloth and silk.

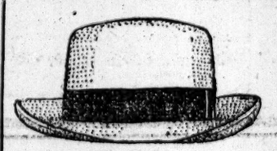
No sale goods sent on approval, C. O. D., reserved or exchanged.

Fifth Avenue, 46th & 47th Streets

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

MAIN BUILDING

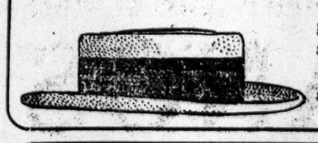
$5 to $12 Genuine Panama Hats
For Men and Youths
On Sale Here Today, at $2.95 & $3.95



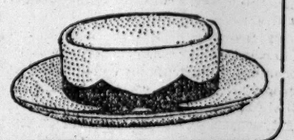
The entire sample line from one of the largest importers in town is comprised in this astonishing offer.

A similar sale resulted in sensational selling in our Men's Hat Store at the end of July last year. During the early part of June the bargains are doubly worth while.

EVERY STYLE AND SIZE POPULAR FOR THIS SUMMER IS INCLUDED.



This is unquestionably the greatest sale of its kind ever announced. Please COME EARLY or you may be disappointed.



(Second Floor, MAIN Building.)

MAIN BUILDING

Men's 98c to $1.50
Negligee Shirts
More Than 3,000 Shirts for Your Choice in This Timely Sale, Today, at
69c

Laundered or soft French cuffs. A great variety of handsome patterns in percales, madras and flannels. Every shirt cut full size and guaranteed to fit perfectly. ALL SIZES. We expect a large attendance. Please come EARLY.

(Main Floor, MAIN Building.)

MAIN BUILDING

Men's $3 to $5
Low Shoes at $1.89
The Salesmen's "Samples" of the Famous "Florsheim" and "Snow" Makes—Every Pair Perfect

In the trade, "sample" lines of high-class shoes are really looked upon as prizes, and all good retailers try to get them. It is a fact that in samples the manufacturer usually puts forth his best efforts—uses the best leathers, most careful workmanship, etc.

Two entire "sample" lines for your choice, today, and men who can wear the following sizes will share in the biggest shoe values ever offered in June. Sizes 6, 6½, 7, 7½ and 8, in A, B and C widths only. The leathers include tan Russia calf, patent leather, gun-metal calf and kidskin. Also a limited number of pairs, in sample sizes, of white canvas and buckskin low shoes with rubber soles; newest styles and every pair with Goodyear-welted soles. (Second Floor, MAIN Building.)

Scores of Other Important Timely Sales Are Scheduled in Both of Our Big Buildings for Today. The Economies Are Very Exceptional.

The Big Store — A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

STERN BROTHERS

have in preparation for To-morrow and Friday,

Their Annual June Sale of
High Grade Seasonable
Men's Furnishings, Silk Hosiery
Men's Summer Underwear
and
Men's Bathing Suits
At Extraordinarily Low Prices
West 23d and 22d Streets

Closing hours: 5 p.m.; 12 noon on Saturdays

B. Altman & Co.

Women's and Misses' Riding Habits for Summer Wear Made to Order at $25.00

A Limited Number of Women's Summer Dresses and Skirts

made of the popular Cotton Fabrics, will be on sale this day (Wednesday) at the following special prices:

Cotton Dresses
at $5.50, 6.75, 7.50, 9.00 & 11.50
Separate Skirts . at $2.85 & 3.50

Also a selection of Higher-grade Summer Dresses at decided price concessions.

B. Altman & Co.

The Men's Custom Shirt Dep't

is displaying a large assortment of Imported Fabrics for the Making to Order of Shirts and Pajamas, comprising a wide range of attractive designs in Madras, Cheviot, Flannel, Silk, and Silk Mixtures. Exclusive Summer novelties in tucked materials for shirt fronts are an especially interesting feature.

All orders are promptly executed in efficiently equipped workrooms maintained in the establishment. Patrons receive the individual attention of an expert drafter of patterns.

Shirts Made to Order, $3.50 upward

The Men's Custom Shirt Department is easily accessible from the Main Entrance to the store.

B. Altman & Co.

will hold this day (Wednesday)
A Special Sale of Men's Furnishings
at the following low prices:

Men's Negligee Shirts (plaited or plain), of Imported Habutai Silk, in white or colors, regular prices $5.00 & 5.50, $3.35

Men's Negligee Shirts of Madras or Mercerized Materials, with stiff or soft cuffs, regular prices $2.00 and 2.50, at $1.35

Men's Pajamas of Imported Habutai Silk, regular price $12.00 per suit at $5.50

Men's Bathrobes of Turkish Toweling or Striped Poplin, regular prices $4.50 & 5.00 . . . . . at $2.75

Men's Sleeveless Coat-shirts and Knee Drawers of Madras; and Men's Balbriggan Half-sleeve Shirts and Ankle-length Drawers . . . per garment 38c.

Men's White Silk-and-cotton Union Suits, sleeveless and knee length, regular price $2.50 per suit . . at $1.75

Also a discontinued line of Men's Imported Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, former price $1.00 per garment, 68c.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

MURRAY TOOK BLAME OF BUYING MARCONIS

Former Liberal Whip Told His Brother No Colleague Knew He Had Invested Party Funds.

ONLY HIMSELF INVOLVED

Brother Tells Commons Committee Action Was Perhaps Indiscreet, but Not Dishonorable.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 10.—Capt. Arthur Cecil Murray, brother of Lord Murray, explained to-day the latter's purchase of American Marconis by making a statement before the Marconi investigating committee. He said:

"Just before Lord Murray went away in January he handed me 3,000 American Marconi shares. He said that he purchased them in behalf of the party and said he proposed to keep them until the Marconi business was cleared up, so that nobody could be involved but himself.

"He also said that he had told no one of his colleagues, but at the time when he was handing matters over to his successor (Mr. Illingworth) in August he had consulted Sir Frank Crisp, his legal adviser, about the Marconi shares. He did not hand them over to the latter because he wished to take the whole responsibility upon himself.

"Previous to telling Illingworth about the transaction, at about the end of May," continued the Captain, "I did not disclose my knowledge of it to any one except my brother-in-law, Oswald Partington. It was disclosed in evidence before the committee that Lord Murray had purchased American Marconi shares, and I did not, nor do I now, consider that the number of shares held made any difference to the principle involved. The transaction, in my judgment, may have been indiscreet, but I believed, and still believe, that it was perfectly free from any trace of dishonor.

"Moreover, I thought it not unlikely that if the transaction was disclosed the opportunity would at once be seized outside of this room for making political capital out of it at the expense of the Liberal Party. It has since been proved that my surmise was correct.

"Taking all this into consideration, and especially in view of the fact that the committee already knew that Lord Murray held American Marconi shares, I wrote to Lord Murray and said that, in the judgment of my brother-in-law and myself, we did not think it necessary that he should throw over important business negotiations and return to this country."

Sale of the Mayer Library.

The first part of the private library of G. H. Mayer of Brooklyn was sold in Heartman's Auction Rooms, 36 Lexington Avenue, on Monday evening and yesterday morning. The two sales netted about $1,000. The famous Pennsylvania folio, "Der blutige Schauplatz," printed in 1748 in Ephrata, sold for $7.

BANDITS KILL A FAMILY.

Man, Wife, and Daughter Shot by Highwaymen Near Palermo.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

MILAN, June 10.—A mysterious affair is reported from Favara, near Palermo. A family, consisting of Signor Fiorenza, his wife, and two children, were returning home across the fields when they were suddenly shot down by a band of highwaymen in the garb of Sicilian sulphur miners.

After the mother and one daughter had been killed, the father, who was wounded, fled, but was pursued and slain while swimming across a stream.

Twenty reapers in neighboring fields witnessed the outrage, and then fled to safety. The chieftain of the band wore a black mask. No arrests have been made.

REPUBLISH TIMES TRIBUTES

German Papers Interested in American Estimates of the Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 10.—Practically all the important newspapers in Germany have published a summary of the tributes of American public men paid to the Kaiser in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the occasion of his silver jubilee. Those emanating from ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, Andrew Carnegie, and Nicholas Murray Butler, owing to the familiarity of German readers with their names, attract the liveliest attention.

Berlin is preparing for the jubilee festivities with its accustomed nonchalance, but the city is rapidly filling with visitors, including hundreds of Americans, and when the programme opens on Sunday a spirit corresponding to the importance of the occasion will doubtless be abroad.

There is a general expectation that military amnesty will be one of the principal measures to which the Kaiser will resort to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession. Important honors are also thought to be in store for eminent officers of the Government, army, and navy.

BARONESS SUED; IS ILL HERE

Financial Action in London Halted to Await American Mail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—Mention of a financial suit wherein Baroness Mary de Pallandt, now in New York, was cited as defendant, was made in the Lord Chief Justice's Court to-day.

New York cablegrams from the Baroness produced in court said that the Baroness was seriously ill. Her counsel asked that action be postponed until a medical certificate could arrive from America. It was indicated that a commission would probably be dispatched to America to take the Baroness's evidence and examine her if her illness continued.

The court agreed that the suit should stand over for ten days pending the arrival of the American mail.

A large amount of money is said to be involved in the action.

FERRY DISASTER KILLS 50.

Russian Populace Riot Over Lax Police Supervision.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—About fifty people were drowned by the sinking of a dilapidated ferryboat while crossing the River Tcheptsa on the Russian Ascension Day, June 5, according to reports reaching here from Vyatka. The people were proceeding to the town of Glazov, 98 miles from Vyatka.

A riot ensued among the populace of the district owing to their indignation over the laxity of the police supervision of the ferry.

HOME RULE PASSES SECOND READING

Government's Majority 98—Roosevelt Writes Redmond in Commendation.

CARSON PREDICTS REVOLT

"We Must Help Our People Organize," He Says—4,000 Rifles Seized by Customs Officers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 10.—To-night, after two days' debate, the returned Home Rule bill passed its second reading by a vote of 368 to 270, showing, as John Redmond said, that the House of Commons had not changed its opinion about the measure since last year.

Sir Edward Carson, in resuming the debate, made a defiant speech. His fervently expressed hope that this would be the last time that he should trouble the House in discussing Home Rule was viewed in various ways by different sections of the House. He said that "betrayal was imprinted upon every section of the bill," which was being passed in conspiracy with the Nationalists. The whole Constitution was being suspended. The men of Ulster were in deadly earnest, he continued, and in the event of armed resistance, would have the whole force of the Unionist Party behind them.

"Our duty is not here; we must help our people to organize," was one of Sir Edward's remarks, which was greeted with loud cheers by the Opposition.

Mr. Redmond confessed that he had little fresh to say. He provoked Ministerial and Nationalist cheers by reading the following letter, which he had received from Col. Roosevelt:

"The enactment of this measure, backed by a majority of British members and accepted by the Irish Nationalists, bids fair to establish goodwill among all English-speaking people. This has been prevented, more than by any one thing, by this unhappy feud between Ireland and England, the settlement of which I most earnestly hope and believe will be a powerful contribution to the peace of the world. I feel that the measure is as much in the interest of Great Britain as of Ireland."

Andrew Bonar Law in his speech asserted that there was a bargain to pass the Home Rule bill, whereupon Premier Asquith retorted that there was never any bargain of any sort or kind.

Augustine Birrell, Secretary of State for Ireland, wound up the debate by expressing his firm belief that Ulster would never be first to fire upon British troops or police; "and I do not think the occasion for bloodshed will arise," he said.

In the course of the debate Lord Charles Beresford said that if the Government sent troops to Ireland he was prepared to go over and be among the first to be shot down. At this the Liberal and Nationalist members shouted: "You won't get the chance!"

In an interview after his speech, Sir Edward Carson said that the Irish Unionist members would not participate further in the Home Rule debate this session, because in the proceedings in committee they saw nothing but a barren, ludicrous farce. He and his colleagues were not going immediately to Belfast, where their presence was not required for the moment, as such preparations as were necessary in Ulster were being carried out effectively in their absence. He intimated that before further action was taken in Ulster, he and his colleagues would make a last appeal to British electors from platforms in the various centres of Britain.

Sir Edward concluded: "We shall not forget the wise counsel of Oliver Cromwell, to 'trust in God and keep your powder dry.'"

London customs officials to-night seized about 4,000 rifles, 4,000 bayonets, and a quantity of ammunition in a stable at Hammersmith. Five hundred rifles detained by the customs officials in Dublin on Friday came from the same stables. The detectives watched the Dublin consignment loaded, and followed it every step on its journey to Ireland.

According to The Daily Mail, the police are also watching a consignment of 2,500 rifles which left London to-night, addressed "to the order of Messrs. Carson & Co., Midland Station, Bedford; to be called for."

"DEATH BY MISADVENTURE."

Coroner's Jury Renders That Verdict in the Case of Derby Militant.

LONDON, June 10.—The Epsom coroner's jury, inquiring into the death of Miss Emily Wilding Davison, the militant suffragette who died on Sunday from the effects of injuries received last Wednesday when she rushed on the Derby course and stopped the King's horse, brought in a verdict to-day of "death by misadventure." The courtroom was crewded with suffragettes.

Jockey Jones, who was riding Anmer, King George's entry, has not yet recovered from his injuries, and was unable to attend the hearing.

The evidence given by Miss Davison's brother and others showed there was nothing to indicate that Miss Davison's mind was unhinged.

The Coroner, addressing the jury, said the evidence showed that the deceased had no intention of taking her own life, but only of disturbing the race. The jury, he said, might also dismiss from their minds the idea that she had singled out the King's horse.

Two women were charged to-day at Richmond Police Court on suspicion of having set fire to the stands on the Hurst Park race course yesterday and causing damage to the extent of $70,000. They gave the names of Kitty Marion, who described herself as an actress, and Clara Elizabeth Giveen, who is a well-known militant suffragette and has served several terms of imprisonment for outrages.

The women were remanded for further hearing, but were released on giving bail for their appearance.

TRIED TO KILL MOTORISTS.

Unknown Miscreants Stretched a Rope Across a German Road.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, June 10.—Motorists are seriously concerned over an attempt made late to-night to wreck a motoring party in the same manner employed two months ago at Hennigedorf, when Herr Plunz and his wife were killed. In that case a wire rope was stretched across the road between two trees. Last night the same plan was adopted, and had the miscreants been a little earlier a frightful tragedy would undoubtedly have taken place.

The driver of a taxicab took two women and a boy from a Berlin restaurant to Potsdam. He traveled at a fairly rapid pace, and found the way clear. On his return he proceeded at a leisurely rate. To that he owes his life; for between Wannsee and Charlottenburg he ran into a rope stretched across the road. He was going so slowly that all the harm done was a little damage to the front of the car.

The chauffeur says he noticed a young man and woman making off from the spot. Policemen with a dog were soon on the scene, and tracks were followed to a spot near the workmen's quarter. There all marks were lost.

Motorists are demanding the offer of a big reward for the capture of the criminals. The feeling is all the higher because those responsible for the Hennigedorf outrage have not been apprehended.

BOMB KILLS A PARADER.

33 Others Wounded by Missile Thrown at a Lisbon Procession.

LISBON, June 10.—One person was killed and many others wounded by a bomb thrown to-day at a procession in honor of Portugal's great epic and lyric poet, Louis de Camoens.

The paraders were attacked by a band which sallied forth from a side street, carrying a black flag. During the encounter the bomb was exploded.

The wounded, to the number of thirty-three, were taken to hospitals.

The bomb thrower was wounded by a splinter from his own missile. When taken to the hospital he said that he wished to commit suicide.

Put Your Savings

To Work At Liberal Pay.

Transplant that savings bank account into Guaranteed First Mortgages, which pay Interest of **5%** without risk of Principal.

Our booklet "E" goes into convincing detail. Write for it to-day.

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

KNABE WAREROOMS

Special Summer Sale of Fine

PIANOS and PLAYER-PIANOS

Many have been **used during past rental season only.** All, however, have been **put in practically new condition in the Knabe shops.** Some are especially adapted **for use in Summer Homes** owing to their **convenient size.**

Grand Pianos

SOHMER; mahogany; baby grand; was $750. Now.. $490

2 KNABE; baby grand; perfect shape; were $850. Now..... $495

KNABE; baby grand; Rosewood; was $850. Now.. $510

3 KNABE; Mignonette grands in mahogany; used during rental season only; LIKE NEW; were $700. Now $590

Upright Pianos

MATTHEWS; convenient size; good tone; was $275. Now..... $60

PEEK & SONS; neat case; was $250. Now..... $65

KELSO; mahogany; large size; was $250. Now..... $85

NEW ENGLAND; good shape; was $350. Now..... $100

HAZELTON; small size; was $375. Now..... $125

KRELL; fine case; perfect shape; was $375. Now..... $140

2 WEBER; rosewood; was $450. Now..... $165

6 UPRIGHTS of exceptional manufacture; used one rental season only; mahogany cases; were $300. Now. $165

2 HAINES BROS.; like new; were $375. Now..... $240

4 KNABE'S; mahogany cases; absolutely perfect; were $500. Now..... $385

KNABE; mahogany; was $550. Now.. $390

Terms Low as $5 a Month on Some of These Pianos.

Better Than Renting

PLAYER-PIANOS

6 Splendid 88-NOTE PLAYER-PIANOS latest type; mahogany; were $500. Now..... $335

3 Beautiful 88-NOTE PLAYER-PIANOS all improvements; were $550. Now. $390

KNABE de LUXE; 88-note; was $950. Now..... $710

2 KNABE-ANGELUS; like new; were $1,000. Now $810

Music rolls free and special library privileges.

TERMS ARRANGED TO SUIT

Liberal Allowance for Pianos Taken in Exchange

KNABE WAREROOMS

Knabe Bldg., 5th Ave. at 39th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

A CLEARANCE OF 4,000 YARDS 1913 NOVELTY SILKS

Foreign and domestic Silks of the finest qualities are in this clearance sale offered at a fraction of Macy's usual "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

In the collection are the most brilliant and beautiful of the Season's many gorgeous Silks, the products of the foremost French, Oriental and American looms. Every color, every weave, every novelty that Fashion favors, is superbly represented in this varied assortment.

Notable among the many Fancy Silks are:

Silks That were $1.24 to $1.49 a yard, now **89c**

Metal Embroidered Crepes.
Bordered Silk Voiles.
Embroidered Silk Voiles.
Beaded Voiles and Marquisettes.
Voiles with Metallic Borders.
Imprime Radiums and Foulards.
Bordered Marquisettes.
Broche and Satin-striped Voiles.
Floral Bordered Satins.
Ombre Bordered Embroidered Voiles.

Silks That were $2.19 to $6.89 a yard, now **$1.69**

and other exquisite novelties—all 40 to 54 inches in width, and especially appropriate for Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Blouses or for trimming purposes.

Second Floor—35th Street.

Arnold Constable & Co.

FOUNDED 1827

A Sale of Mid-Summer Apparel For Women, Small Women and Misses

Offered at the most unusual price concessions

Countless Waists, Blouses, Dresses and Skirts in an endless array of the Season's best models. Coming at the opportune moment to meet Summer's pressing needs. Every article conforming to the fashion of the minute—with the touch of refinement in every line.

1000 New Voile Blouses

Values Surpassing All Previous Offerings

All $3.00 and $3.50 Values, at **1.50**

Last week's Sale of Voile Blouses was an event. Today's offering is an inspiration. You will share our enthusiasm for these 1000 or more new Blouses received yesterday, all of fine French voile, each one different; each with an indescribable charm. Everything but the price suggests the blouses last received from Paris.

A blouse of exceptional grace is made of allover embroidered voile, eyelet effect, with corded yoke, turnover collar and embroidered cuffs, edged with plaited frill; double frill in front; cravat of old blue velvet; large crochet buttons.

Panels of shadow embroidery form a vest in a blouse of beautiful simplicity; corded yoke, slashed collar with revers and turnover corded cuff.

Embroidery and insertion with odd silk crochet buttons and cord effectively trim the front; tucked back, embroidered sailor collar and pointed cuffs with plaited frill; cravat of Dresden ribbon.

Equally pretty and cool is a blouse with plain back, front of allover embroidery in panels joined with laced edging and beading; corded yoke, hemstitched collar and odd cuffs.

All the Above $3.00 and $3.50 Values **1.50**

On Sale 18th Street Annex, 1st Floor

Waists and Blouses of Charming Distinction

Priced Fully a Third Under Regular

At **4.50** *and regularly priced* $6.00

Fine Venise insertion and embroidery are combined in this dainty blouse of French batiste. Four new models are made of the fashionable white habutai; frills and hemstitching on collar and cuffs.

At **3.00** *and conservatively valued* $5.00

is an exquisite blouse of fine batiste; entire front of fine embroidery and lace, pretty collar, lace trimmed.

At **2.50** *Well worth the former price* $3.75

Clusters of tucking and embroidery are combined in this pleasing blouse of batiste.

On Sale in the Waist Shop, 2d Floor

At **2.00** *These Waists are worth* $3.50

White dotted Swiss is always cool and charming for Summer blouses, and this dainty model with turnover collar and silk tie is a pretty example.

Fancy buttons and fine tucking give a note of distinction to this simple, well cut blouse of Swiss voile.

The useful wash silk blouse with patch pocket has a charming individuality.

Three pretty models of white batiste, trimmed with lace, one hand embroidered, with turnover collar.

Today the price 2.00

On Sale 18th Street Annex, 1st Floor

Three Thousand Five Hundred

2.00 Waists and Blouses *Today, at* 95c

Difficult to make a selection. All so pretty and cool, and over seventy models to satisfy discriminating tastes.

Plain and all over embroidered voile, with frills and fine lace.

Sheer batiste tucked and trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and edging.

Tennis models in all white or delicate stripes. Patch pockets, roll collar.

On Sale 18th Street Annex, 1st Floor.

Fine Lingerie Dresses

Made this season to sell at 10.00

Hundreds of the daintiest and coolest white frocks. Charming for warm afternoons. No more to be had at any price, as we bought all the manufacturer can make this season. Of exceptionally pretty design, tastefully trimmed with Valenciennes edging, insertion, fine tucks and embroidery. Square neck and short sleeves.

For today *the price is* **4.50**

For the afternoon a delightful collection of the adaptable Foulard Dresses, in colors and designs of the moment; open front, vest and collar of shadow lace.

Value $26.00 at **18.50**

Choice models in striped voile, effectively trimmed with embroidery; ribbon girdles.

Value $16.50 and $18.50, at **9.50 12.50**

Dresses of imported ratine in favored colorings. *Value $25.00, at* **15.00**

"The" White Skirt

At late season prices

Never was the separate white skirt more fashionable or indispensable here or abroad.

This collection includes all the favored materials of the season for that most useful garment.

An exceptionally smart two-piece skirt of Cotton Tussah is made with belted and slightly tucked back. Deeply slashed and buttoned on sides.

Good value for $10.00, at **7.50**

A handsome skirt of striped cotton eponge

Worth $8.00 is specially priced at **6.25**

Of lighter weight and resembling fine pique is a likable skirt of poplinette.

Excellent value at $5.00, today at **3.50**

Recommended for general wear and most inexpensive is a well cut and perfectly tailored skirt of cordeline.

Worth $3.50—but priced for today at **2.50**

Broadway & 19th Street

OLD NASSAU HONORS THE GERMAN ENVOY

Von Bernstorff Among Nine to Whom Princeton University Gives Honorary Degrees.

256 MEN IN CLASS OF '13

Best from a Scholastic Standpoint Ever Sent Out by the University —Cheers for Dr. Patton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—The 166th commencement exercises of Princeton University were observed in Alexander Hall this morning before a crowd of visitors that filled the largest assembly room on the Nassau campus. The Class of 1913, numbering 256 men, marched to the graduation ceremonies with a scholastic record that is said by many members of the Faculty to be the highest that has been attained here since Princeton became a university. The Latin salutatory was delivered by Charles William Hendel of Reading, Penn., and the valedictory speech was delivered by Albert Starnes Richardson of Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Nine honorary degrees were conferred this morning by President John Grier Hibben, Dean Andrew Fleming West of the Graduate College reading the presentations. Chief interest in these presentations centred on Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, on whom was conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws. In the presentation Dean West said: "Trained to the truest traditions of diplomacy by his distinguished father, he entered early on the path of rising honor, successively serving in the capitals of Constantinople, Belgrade, Dresden, St. Petersburg, Munich, London, and Cairo. In five years he has quietly maintained and noticeably strengthened the many attachments which his land has with ours, and by his modesty, courtesy, and efficiency most worthily stands in his high place as an authoritative international messenger of peace and goodwill."

The only other LL. D. degrees to be conferred to-day went to Francis Landey Patton, former President of Princeton and until the past month the executive head of Princeton Theological Seminary, and Edgar Falls Smith, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Dean West gave an extended eulogy of Dr. Patton in his presentation and his remarks were greeted with great applause and cheers. The degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on Dr. Simon Flexner, organizer and now Director of the Rockefeller Institute; David Linn Edsall of the Class of 1890, now Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Harvard Medical School. The degree of L. H. D. was conferred on Jesse Benedict of the class of 1893, Director of the American Academy at Rome, and that of Doctor of Divinity on Howard Sweetser Bliss, now President of the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on William Wright Harts of the Class of 1888, Major in the United States Army, and William Barnum of the Class of 1878, editor of the publications of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The degrees of the Class of 1913, which is not as large as the Princeton classes of the last two years, were conferred as follows: Bachelor of Arts, 121; Bachelor of Letters, 90; Bachelor of Science, 25; Civil Engineer, 20.

The Prize Winners.

The prize winners of the senior class, as announced by President Hibben, follow:

Senior Prizeman.

GEORGE POTTS BIBLE PRIZES—Alfred C. Oliver, Jr., E. L. Douglas.

LYNDE DEBATE PRIZES—First, R. F. Myers; second, C. E. Bingham; third, A. D. Smith.

BAIRD PRIZES—The Baird Prize, C. E. Bingham; oratory, R. H. McKee; delivery, G. Bouton; poetry, R. P. Lingle; disputation, first, A. E. Fox; disputation, second, C. E. Bingham.

CLASS OF 1876 MEMORIAL PRIZE FOR DEBATE—P. F. Myers.

SPENCER TRASK DEBATE PRIZE—R. S. Rife.

LYMAN H. ATWATER PRIZE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE—M. McI. Brown.

FREDERICK BARNARD WHITE PRIZE IN ARCHITECTURE—W. Morgan; honorable mention, E. R. Coulter, Jr.; C. O. Cornelius.

ALEXANDER GUTHRIE PRIZE IN PHILOSOPRY—C. W. Hendel, Jr.

C. O. JOLINE PRIZE IN AMERICAN POLITICAL HISTORY—T. R. Rutter; honorable mention, G. R. Kenyon.

CLASS OF 1869 PRIBE IN ETHICS—C. W. Hendel, Jr.

NEW YORK HERALD PRIZE—A. W. Lukens.

THE CHOATE PRIZE FOR ESSAY ON "THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM"—C. E. Kimball, Jr.; honorable mention, A. W. Lukens.

THE CHOATE PRIZE FOR ESSAY ON "THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY"—S. D. Bell; honorable mention, C. F. Taeusch.

President Hibben announced these honors won by members of the senior class:

Bachelor of Arts Course.

FIRST GROUP, MAGNA CUM LAUDE—W. W. Brown, J. P. Harland, J. P. Knott, Jr., E. Mack, Jr., S. W. Morgan, A. S. Richardson, W. F. Schenck, A. T. Waterman.

SECOND GROUP, CUM LAUDE—F. H. Atwood, R. D. Baldwin, C. E. Bingham, G. P. Curtis, W. S. Danser, W. C. Davison, F. Eberstadt, A. E. Fox, E. R. Frazier, J. A. Furman, Jr., W. R. Gilmour, H. E. Hackney, A. W. Hay, De Witt C. Jones, 3d, A. W. Lukens, S. Matthews, S. M. Moffat, A. D. Smith, A. L. Trowbridge, J. N. Troyer, W. R. Wensley.

Bachelor of Letters Course.

FIRST GROUP, MAGNA CUM LAUDE—L. E. Bashinsky, C. W. Hendel, Jr.

SECOND GROUP, CUM LAUDE—F. D. Adams, E. S. Ford, B. C. Harrington, G. R. Kenyon, I. B. Kingsford, R. H. McKee, C. M. Nebeker, C. D. Orth, Jr., W. G. Penfield, T. R. Rutter.

Bachelor of Science Course.

FIRST GROUP, MAGNA CUM LAUDE—N. H. Furman, A. F. Randolph.

SECOND GROUP, CUM LAUDE—N. T. Gordon, C. D. Mariatt, H. W. Hasard, Jr., L. H. Spencer.

Civil Engineering Course.

SECOND GROUP, CUM LAUDE—K. H. Condit, J. R. Semple, J. J. Sullivan.

Honors in Particular Courses.

PHILOSOPHY — Highest honors, C. W. Hendel, Jr.; high honors, F. D. Adams, A. E. Fox.

HISTORY, POLITICS, and ECONOMICS—High honors, F. H. Atwood, C. E. Bingham, G. R. Kenyon.

ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY—Highest honors, S. Morgan; high honors, S. Matthews.

CLASSICAL HUMANITIES—Highest honors, P. L. Coffin; high honors, P. Harland; honors, R. D. Baldwin, W. R. Gilmour, W. S. Danser, J. C. Shively, E. S. Ford, J. N. Troyer.

ENGLISH—Highest honors, J. P. Knott, Jr.; high honors, A. P. Curtis, honors, R. P. Lingle.

MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS — High honors, W. P. Schenck, A. T. Waterman, W. R. Wensley.

CHEMISTRY—Highest honors, N. H. Furman, E. Mack, Jr.; high honors, N. T. Gordon, A. F. Randolph.

BIOLOGY—Highest honors, W. C. Davison; high honors, W. W. Brown.

President Hibben made public the names of the following winners of prizes among the members of the junior class.

DICKINSON PRIZE—A. W. Dulles; honorable mention, D. R. Goodwin.

JUNIOR ORATOR MEDALS—First, J. MacM. Alexander; second, B. E. Biswanger; third, J. C. Adler; fourth, W. B. Tippetts.

THOMAS B. WANAMAKER ENGLISH LANGUAGE PRIZE—J. MacM. Alexander; honorable mention, B. E. Biswanger.

CLASS OF 1870 JUNIOR PRIZE IN OLD ENGLISH—B. DeW. Bleecker; honorable mention, L. M. Cook.

CLASS OF 1888 JUNIOR ENGLISH PRIZE IN THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE—R. I. Sturgis.

MARY CUNNINGHAM HUMPHREY'S JUNIOR GERMAN PRIZES—First, J. N. Gatch.

R. PERCY ALDEN MEMORIAL PRIZE IN FRENCH—E. Bliss, '15; honorable mention, E. W. Futtkammer.

NEW JERSEY SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS PRIZE—J. B. Hunter, Jr.

These Sophomore prizes were awarded:

CLASS OF 1861 PRIZE IN MATHEMATICS—J. Q. Stewart, Jr.; honorable mention, W. Van B. Roberts.

FRANCIS BIDDLE SOPHOMORE ESSAY PRIZE—Alfred Lee Booth; honorable mention, W. H. Haines and N. C. Cuiollas.

CLASS OF 1870 SOPHOMORE ENGLISH PRIZE—R. B. Gribbon.

Freshmen who won prizes were:

CLASS OF 1883 FRESHMAN ENGLISH PRIZE IN THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE—Drummond Knight; honorable mention, A. K. Price.

ALTON B. PARKER PRIZES FOR FRESHMAN DEBATE—First, S. L. Phraner; second, M. Gates.

After the prizes were awarded the conferring of degrees followed. They were conferred as follows:

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY—C. R. Brown, history; J. H. Dollinger, physics; G. A. Harrer, classics; C. W. Keyes, classics; J. C. Martin, geology; W. W. Mooney, classics; E. L. Quinn, chemistry; E. E. Reinke, biology; H. Shapley, astronomy; C. R. Small, classics; G. B. Taylor, chemistry; J. R. Turner, economics, and K. P. Williams, Mathematics.

MASTER OF ARTS ON EXAMINATION—L. M. Bicknell, A. B., Park College; C. C. Brigham, Litt. B., Princeton; G. P. Browne, A. B., Wooster University; A. M. Conger, A. B., Rutgers College; C. H. Cooke, A. B., Princeton; J. K. Dale, A. B., Princeton; R. J. Defarrari, A. B., Dartmouth College; D. R. Edwards, A. B., Lafayette College; O. O. Efird, A. B., Roanoke College; E. E. Elder, A. B., Monmouth College; W. W. Flint, Jr., A. B., Dartmouth College; G. Garthwait, A. B., Oberlin College; J. De H. Harrison, A. B., Princeton; H. L. Hellyer, Ph. B., Westminster College; S. E. Howard, A. B., Bates College; M. H. Hunter, A. B., Muskingum College; J. B. Ingram, A. B. Austin College; R. W. Jamieson, A. B., Monmouth College; C. E. Kircher, A. B., Park College; J. C. McConnell, A. B., Grove City College; G. S. Cahon, A. B., Lafayette College; O. McMaster, A. B., Harvard University; W. H. Morrison, A. B., Tarkio College; K. P. Miller, B. S., Hanover College; R. C. Otheu, Richmond College, Ceylon; C. E. Peterson, A. M., Roanoke College; R. F. Perry, A. B., University of Vermont; J. B. Peters, A. B., Richmond College; G. S. Robertson, A. B., Princeton; J. R. Russell, A. B., University of Wooster; C. F. Schenck, A. B., Princeton; J. Shapley, A. B., University of Missouri; A. S. Sheppard, A. B., Huron College; E. O. Stavig, Lewis, St. Olaf College; J. D. Stover, A. B., Princeton; J. L. Thurston, B. S., Princeton; H. Van Wesep, A. B., University of Michigan; R. West, A. B., Princeton, and J. Wichers, A. B., Hope College.

MASTER OF ARTS ON THESIS—Hope Fisher, A. B., Princeton.

BACHELOR OF ARTS—P. E. Adams, F. H. Atwood, E. Bagby, C. D. Baker, D. Baker, L. A. Baker, R. D. Baldwin, S. D. Bell, H. W. Berky, W. F. Bickel, W. D. Bickham, C. E. Bingham, C. Bolton, T. H. Boyd, M. McI. Brown, W. W. Brown, A. R. Bryan, B. A. Calhoun, P. L. Coffin, G. D. Coleman, N. P. Cooledge, E. A. Cowen, M. M. Critchlow, A. P. Curtis, W. C. Danner, W. C. Davison, W. H. Dickey, B. McN. Donaldson, L. M. Donaldson, E. L. Douglass, F. Eberstadt, F. S. Farr, G. Forbes, A. E. Fox, E. R. Frazier, J. A. Furman, Jr., G. H. Gaston, Jr., L. Gaston, H. Geiger, J. A. Gilmore, W. R. Gilmour, J. H. Gorham, R. M. Green, A. D. Groff, J. C. Grundy, H. E. Hackney, W. B. Hall, T. P. Handy, J. P. Harland, A. G. Harlow, H. W. Hastings, W. Hastings, D. A. Hawley, A. W. Hay, T. W. Henderson, R. S. Hendrickson, D. R. Henry, R. T. Holsapple, R. T. Hoopes, S. H. Horner, K. Howard, A. H. Hunter, J. C. Jones, C. P. Kimball, Jr., M. E. Kinnan, J. P. Knott, Jr., C. Van S. Knox, W. Landis, J. A. Larkin, E. Law, R. C. Lee, W. J. Logan, F. Cowlyn 3d, A. W. Lukens, S. Mack, Jr., S. McKitrick, A. M. McMillan, Jr., S. S. Marling, S. Matthews, C. S. Merrifield, B. R. Michael, J. A. Miller, C. Van S. Michell, S. M. Moffat, J. R. Montgomery, G. C. Morgan, Jr., S. W. Morgan, F. P. Morrell, R. F. Myers, W. H. Norman, H. B. O'Donohue, R. W. Patterson, Jr., T. T. Pendleton, L. Richards, A. S. Richardson, J. Mck. Rose, D. M. Roy, W. F. Schenck, C. Scribner, G. K. Scribner, G. F. Scudder, J. Shand, Jr., J. C. Shively, L. V. Silvester, J. F. Simons, A. D. Smith, J. L. Smith, F. C. Speir, R. W. Steele, Jr., R. B. Thomas, Jr., V. A. Traub, A. L. Trowbridge, J. N. Troyer, B. F. Van Vliet, A. T. Waterman, W. R. Wensley, G. P. Whitaker, N. R. White, G. K. Wight, F. W. McM. Woodrow, F. D. Worthington.

BACHELOR OF LETTERS—F. D. Adams, R. L. Bailie, W. M. Baker, J. K. Bartlett, Jr., L. E. Bashinsky, J. F. Bell, Jr., G. N. Bissell, A. Bluetthenthal, W. L. Bonnell, W. R. Boon, J. W. Buck, C. N. Carver, M. Chaplin, W. M. Chester, T. S. Class, A. W. de la Reussille, M. M. Dixon, G. R. Fauntleroy, R. T. Fish, D. K. E. Fisher, Jr., H. Forbes, E. S. Ford, J. H. Frantze, C. S. Griggs, A. F. Hagar, F. C. Hall, B. C. Harrington, C. W. Hendel, Jr., L. P. Hildreth, W. D. Horne, Jr., L. D. Howell, W. W. Kellett, G. R. Kenyon, I. B. Kingsford, R. P. Lingle, R. G. Lockwood, R. H. McKee, R. McLean, W. H. Magill, S. S. Markham, K. Mathiason, Jr., B. H. Mautner, R. W. Merrill, W. B. Meyers, D. Y. Miller, S. W. Morris, E. S. Mulford, S. R. Mulford, C. M. Nebeker, J. S. North, R. Ober, H. O'Connor, A. C. Oliver, Jr., C. D. Orth, Jr., A. J. Paine, J. H. Parsons, W. G. Penfield, R. Piel, R. S. Rauch, H. C. Raymond, H. K. Rose, E. D. Rheem, F. Richardson, E. Roshinson, R. J. Ross, W. N. Rothschild, T. R. Rutter, R. Sealy, J. A. Selby, E. R. Simpson, K. B. Smith, W. R. Smith, L. C. Stickney, W. C. Story, R. W. Straus, A. J. Sullivan, J. K. Tilton, W. N. Rodd, J. W. Vanbinder, H. Vreeland, Jr., R. C. Wallace, R. Warner, J. H. Watrous, F. T. Weil, N. D. Weir, T. A. Wilson, W. B. Wolfe.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE—W. L'E. Barnett, E. P. Buchanan, F. D. Close, J. M. Cook, H. L. Dewey, C. C. Dunlap, N. H. Furman, N. T. Gordon, D. S. Goslyne, A. Harrop, H. W. Hazard, Jr., B. F. Howell, Jr., E. Waldmar, 3d; Thomas M. Mabon, C. D. Mariatt, F. B. Minick, O. O'Donnell, F. T. Phillips, A. F. Randolph, C. B. Riker, H. M. Ross, B. J. Smith, L. H. Spencer, R. H. Staehle, F. C. Washburn.

CIVIL ENGINEER—C. L. Augur, Jr.; H. G. Benton, M. T. Bolmer, W. C. Brewster, G. M. Bryan, K. H. Condit, W. J. H. Cox, P. K. Crooke, H. B. Earle, P. Van R. Erben, J. W. Fowler, L. W. Hutchinson, C. W. Johnson, M. B. Lowe, E. L. Lowman, J. P. McWilliams, E. C. Page, J. R. Semple, J. J. Sullivan, Jr., R. L. Van Cleve.

MRS. SAGE GIVES $100,000.

Gift to Princeton University Announced at Trustees' Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—At the meeting of the Princeton University Board of Trustees here to-day J. O. H. Pitney of Newark, N. J., of the class of 1881, was elected a life member of the board to succeed the late Stephen S. Palmer.

A gift of $100,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage was announced, which will permit the construction of a magnificent dining hall provided the university raises $400,000 for the same purpose within six months. President Hibben said that there was little doubt that the remainder of the sum would be realized.

FORDHAM GIVES DEGREES.

Graduates in Law and Medicine Receive Their Honors.

Degrees in law and medicine were conferred last night at the commencement exercises of Fordham University. The address to the graduates was made by Joseph Byrne, and the Rev. Father Thomas J. McClusky, President af the university, presided.

Three addresses were made by law students, who received their degrees last night—Robert E. Shortell on "The Minimum Wage by Legislation"; Frederick L. Kane, on "The Integrity of the Constitution," and Edward Spector, "Shall an Accused Testify?"

BACHELOR OF LAWS.—B. B. Alexander, M. R. Barrios, C. E. Benoit, D. J. Brennan, E. J. Conlon, C. G. Coster, (Cum Laude,) F. R. Coyle, J. F. Conlin, E. H. Doherty, (Cum Laude,) J. P. Donovan, M. A. Elliott, H. C. Evans, J. T. Fadden, J. R. Fitzpatrick, J. L. Gardener, Jr., B. Goldberg, (Summa Cum Laude,) M. G. Griffin, W. L. Griffin, (Cum Laude,) Harding, W. Harte, (Cum Laude,) A. Indelkofer, (Cum Laude,) A. N. Joerg, F. L. Kane, (Cum Laude,) R. L. Kirk, J. F. McArdle, J. A. McCabe, P. A. McCabe, T. F. McDermott, A. J. McElhinney, (Cum Laude,) D. H. Morrisey, J. O. Murphy, W. H. O'Brien, (Cum Laude,) J. D. O'Connor, T. A. Pentony, M. Popper, (Summa Cum Laude,) J. E. Purcell, W. J. Ritchie, Jr., J. J. Roberts, E. E. Shortell, (Cum Laude,) E. Spector, (Cum Laude,) E. M. Stanton, J. A. Stoehr, L. S. Sullivan, and R. S. Wolcott.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE—A. D. Badia, C. H. Brush, L. E. Cotter, W. J. Clemens, W. T. Callery, F. J. Dillemuth, J. Diner, J. E. Dolan, M. Erdheim, J. J. Fitzgerald, J. F. Holden, A. Lobel, J. H. Mosher, J. E. Meagher, C. F. McCarty, B. Morowitz, M. T. Munkittrick, F. J. O'Brien, R. A. Rendich, L. D. Roche, W. Seigmeister, G. A. Sheehan, A. Siskind, C. G. Smith, H. Weinberg, R. V. Williams.

FINLEY URGES CAUTION.

Tells Stevens Graduates of Evils of Radical Legislation.

The Stevens Institute of Technology, at Castle Point, Hoboken, held its forty-first commencement exercises yesterday. After the academic procession the Rev. Malcolm A. Shipley, Jr., B. D., offered a prayer.

In his introductory remarks President Alexander C. Humphreys reviewed affairs at Stevens during the past year. He announced the appointment of E. H. Peabody, '90, retiring President of the Alumni Association, as the new alumni member of the Board of Trustees. President Humphreys referred to the need of larger endowment to cover the running expenses. The salutatory address was given by Peter Rudolph Aronson and the valedictory by Jerome Strauss.

These prizes were then awarded:

PRIESTLEY PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY—Paul Lupke, J.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE PRIZES—First, J. Vander Veer; second, N. A. Zeiger.

STILLMAN PRIZE FOR ESSAY—Jerome Strauss.

The degree of Doctor of Engineering was conferred upon James Mapes Dodge, Past President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The address to the graduating class was delivered by William Wilson Finley, LL.D., President of the Southern Railway. Mr. Finley spoke of the need of conservative progressivism. He referred to the necessity of considering whether a change is one which is beneficial to society as a whole. He drew attention to the disregard of economic laws when the legislatures go a step beyond requiring that fixed charges of transportation shall exceed only reasonably the cost of service, and try to fix those charges, thereby indirectly affecting the community at large.

To show how greatly the railroads influence commerce, Mr. Finley said that the railroad with which he was associated carried last year over three times the greatest estimated tonnage of the Panama Canal over a distance five times as great. This excluded mail and express and the 18,000,000 passengers carried. The tonnage of the country is seventy times the amount quoted.

The degree of Mechanical Engineer was conferred on these seniors:

H. J. Appert, Jr., P. R. Aronson, G. L. Bassett, K. H. Bedell, H. P. Bender, C. W. Berghorn, Jr., J. M. Birkenstock, R. C. Blakslee, R. K. Bonell, T. F. Bradshaw, H. Brautigam, R. C. Campbell, J. Collins, Jr., F. S. Darke, J. J. Ehrhardt, T. R. Ellenberg, H. G. Fallerius, A. Forbes, Jr., A. W. Frundt, H. F. Gremmel, E. M. Hammerschlag, V. S. Henry, W. O. Hoermann, R. G. Humphreys, H. S. Hunt, W. L. Iliff, A. E. Jones, W. M. Kelley, C. L. Kingsbury, F. C. Kipper, R. H. Langdell, J. L. McGuinness, T. J. McLoughlin, Jr., H. W. McQuaid, N. H. Memory, H. H. Merwin, K. R. Millspaugh, A. M. Morgan, E. K. Mosier, W. G. Nichols, R. M. Oram, R. P. Pennoyer, G. G. Potterton, R. H. Roosen, W. C. Russ, E. Schlank, H. F. Schorling, N. T. Sellman, E. F. Sickenberger, Jr., S. J. Silbert, J. D. L. Smith, C. K. Steins, J. Strauss, C. S. Trewin, J. Tucker, Jr., J. H. Vander Veer, C. Wandel, G. J. F. Weber, T. W. Weigele, R. L. Wellman, E. V. D. Wetmore, R. H. Williams, N. A. Zeiger.

J. D. CRIMMINS NOT IN CO-OPERATIVE PLAN

Promoters Used His Name on Supervisory Committee Without Authority, He Says.

STATE LEAGUE IN PROTEST

In Open Letter to Committeemen, H. V. Bruce Asserts the Company's Scheme Is Not Co-operative.

Horace V. Bruce, representing the New York State Markets League, which is headed by former Mayor Seth Low and William Church Osborn, wrote a letter yesterday to John D. Crimmins, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, and others, informing them that their names had been used, probably through a misunderstanding on their part, in connection with the newly incorporated National Co-operative League, with offices in the Woolworth Building.

The names of Mr. Crimmins, Dr. Parkhurst, and others, appeared in an advertisement published in New York newspapers last Sunday morning as a Supervisory Committee which was to select a Board of Directors for the National Co-operative Company. Following the selection of the Board of Directors the existence of the Supervisory Committee would be terminated.

In his letter Mr. Bruce, who is Secretary of the Committee on Organization of the State Markets League, explained that misleading statements had been made in the prospectus of the National Co-operative Company, which were also contained in the advertisement.

Mr. Crimmins said last night that his name had been used inadvisedly. He explained that he had met the organizer of the company, William Wallace Brauer, but once, and that while he had listened to the plans for the company, he had in no way authorized the use of his name in connection with it. Dr. Parkhurst is at Lake Placid.

What the Company Proposes.

The National Co-operative Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on May 13, 1913, as advertised, with a "capital of $50,000,000, fully paid and unassessable." The object of the company, as set forth in its prospectus, is "to reduce the high cost of living." The shares of the company are offered for public subscription at a par value of $10 each. As announced more specifically, the company proposes to "retail meats, their usual bi-products and general farm products, at prices stripped of the profits of middlemen in its own retail shops in the large cities; establish cold-storage plants at centres available for receiving and distributing general farm products; establish abattoirs in the large live stock centres, and establish canning factories for canning various kinds of meats and farm products." Likewise, assurance is made that the retail shops can be put in operation three months after sites are obtained for them.

As an inducement to prospective share-holders, it is shown in the prospectus how families would benefit from the operations of the company. "It is estimated that a family now spending $500 a year for meats, eggs, butter, poultry, vegetables, fruit, &c.," reads the prospectus, "could buy the same quantity and quality for about $350 thereby saving about $150 a year."

Following an estimate of the yearly profits placed in the prospectus at "the low sum of $15,000,000," there is a schedule showing that a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum would be paid to all stockholders of record at the end of each fiscal year, "amounting probably to $3,000,000," and that 15 per cent. of the surplus remaining after the payment of the 7 per cent. dividend would be divided among the employes of the company, in proportion to their yearly wages, "amounting to about $1,667,500," while dividends of a third and fourth class, in each instance "amounting to something like $4,916,250," would be paid out of the remaining surplus.

In addition it is stipulated that "in full payment for the labor already done and the money already spent in connection with the organization of the company in past years" the company is to deliver to William Wallace Brauer, representing the organizers, on demand, 350,000 shares of its stock, fully paid and non-assessable, and 3 per cent. of the capital, when received, to be distributed pro rata between himself and his associates who assisted in organizing and financing the company, in lieu of any further consideration."

Says It Is No Co-operation.

In his letter to Mr. Crimmins, Dr. Parkhurst and others whose names appeared as members of the Supervisory Committee, Mr. Bruce wrote:

"I note the advertisement of the National Co-operative Company, naming you as one of a supervisory committee. If you are at all familiar with the history and purpose of co-operation, you must be aware that co-operation in none of its business dealings contemplates large stock profits for promoters such as is provided in the advertisement in question.

"I inclose herewith copies of a series of bills, passage of which was secured by the New York State Markets' League, and which will show you what is meant by true co-operation, and will apprise you of the fact that the State will soon have a Deputy Commissioner of co-operation to supervise all co-operative societies in this State.

"I am sending you, under separate cover, also a report of the Committee on Markets, Prices, and Costs of the New York State Food Investigating Commission, which deals with the question of food supply and distribution of the same in this State.

"You will note that the committee states that the value at retail of food consumed in New York is approximately $500,000,000, and that the value at wholesale is $350,000,000, a total difference of about 45 per cent. No claim was ever made that the saving of this entire amount could be made, yet that is practically what is stated in the advertisement when the statement is made that if a family spends $500 yearly for food products, it could buy, under the co-operative system, the same amount for $350.

"Co-operation has never saved, even on a large scale, more than 12 per cent. on the average, and this includes not only foods, but other merchandise. Such extravagant claims made for it can only increase the evils which co-operation is intended to cure.

"I feel that you have consented to the use of your name in this connection through misapprehension and call your attention to the matter in order that you may take such action as you see fit in the premises."

Brauer Says Bruce Approved.

In addition to Mr. Crimmins and Dr. Parkhurst, Mr. Bruce's letter was sent also to Col. G. N. Whistler, U. S. A., retired, 107 West Forty-third Street; L. H. Healey, North Woodstock, Conn.; N. P. Hull, Dimondale, Mich., and J. Arthur Sherwood, Long Hill, Conn.

Commenting on the contents of his letter, Mr. Bruce said that it was the belief of the New York State Markets League that such a corporation as the National Co-operative Company would inevitably prove a failure, thus giving real co-operation a serious setback. He pointed out that its stockholders would be committed to a policy, allowing the promoters of the company, for past and future services, to reserve 350,000 shares of stock, aggregating $3,500,000, and 3 per cent. of the capital, or $1,500,000, together with additional funds for the sale and disposal of stock, which he estimated at not less than $20,000,000. According to Mr. Bruce, the cost of selling unlisted securities would be approximately $4 a share for stock valued at $10 a share.

After seeing a copy of the letter Mr. Brauer said that he had told Mr. Bruce of his project last December in the presence of Ezra A. Tuttle, when both Mr. Bruce and Mr. Tuttle commended his plan and expressed their belief in its success. According to Mr. Brauer, it was he who supplied Mr. Bruce with seventeen suggestions followed in the laws passed in relation to co-operative corporations.

After this conference with Mr. Bruce and Mr. Tuttle in December, Mr. Brauer said, Mr. Bruce had tried to obtain a copy of his prospectus, explaining that William Church Osborn was interested in the plan. Mr. Brauer said that he declined to grant the request, and afterward learned from Mr. Osborn that he had not heard of his plan to form a co-operative company.

Should any action be taken to prevent Mr. Brauer's company from operating in this State, he said, he could conduct his enterprise just as well in an adjoining State.

CHARLOT DIVORCED BEFORE.

Denver Affair Brought Out In Suit for Separation Here.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard reserved decision yesterday on Mrs. Dace Melbourne Charlot's separation suit against her husband, Alphonse C. Charlot. Charlot, who is confined in Ludlow Street Jail for failure to obey an order of the court directing him to pay alimony to his wife pending the trial of the suit, was a witness in his own behalf.

Clark L. Jordan, counsel for Mrs. Charlot, subjected the husband to a severe cross examination. Mr. Jordan brought out that Charlot had been sued twice for divorce in Denver by his first wife, Adele Charlot. He denied that the suits were brought on allegations of cruelty, but said they had been based on charges of desertion and non-support. The first Mrs. Charlot, he said, had won her decree. Mr. Jordan produced a book entitled "The Law of the Marriage Relation," which Mrs. Charlot had found among her husband's effects. He called the witness's attention to a passage underlined, in which it was set forth that a wife could not obtain an injunction to prevent her husband living with another woman.

"What was your purpose with this book?" he asked.

"I bought the book after Mrs. Charlot and I had parted for the first time, and had been reconciled," Charlot replied. "We went over it together, marking it, so that both of us would be sure of our rights under the law."

Charlot said he was President of the Charlot Mines and Smelter Company, which was capitalized for $10,000,000. He said its stock had a par value of $1 a share, but that he had sold all but 15,000 shares of 2,000,000 allotted to him, at the rate of one cent a share. He said that his wife held 50,000 shares and that 500,000 shares more were pledged as collateral for a $2,000 note held by George Henken.

STATE NOTES AT 4.85.

This the Rate to the Banks—No Report Yet on Subscriptions.

Yesterday was the last day for the payment of subscriptions for the $27,000,000 issue of notes of the State of New York. At the Bank of the Manhattan Company, fiscal agent for the State, it was said that no information could be given as to whether the subscriptions had been paid in full or to what extent they had been paid. This information, it was said, must come from the State Controller.

At the Controller's office in Albany it was said that no information as to the progress of the payments would be made public until a report had been received from the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

The largest successful bidder for the notes was Albert L. Judson, to whom was awarded $10,000,000, or more than a third of the issue. The Guaranty Trust Company got $2,568,000, J. P. Morgan & Company $2,000,000, and the Bankers' Trust Company $1,000,000. Other awards were less than $1,000,000. The notes were being offered to the banks yesterday at 4.85, the rate at which the $10,000,000 was awarded to Mr. Judson.

PARTY RULE SAFE, ASSERTS ROOSEVELT

Primary Bill, He Tells Buffalo Audience, Is Aimed at Dishonest Bosses.

PLEADS FOR SULZER'S IDEA

Colonel Gets More Cheers Than Does Measure—He Assails Dead Hand of Custom.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, June 10.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt opened his campaign for direct primaries in this city to-night. His reception was cordial, and he appeared mightily pleased from the time he arrived here late this afternoon until the meeting closed. The meeting had been heralded as non-partisan, but the arrangements were in the hands of Chauncey J. Hamlin, local leader of the Bull Moose clan. He had selected 100 Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives to act as Vice Presidents, and most of them were on the platform.

Active in the night's affair were William J. Conners, formerly Democratic State Chairman, who is using the Sulzer primary campaign as a wedge to reenter politics, and Henry P. Burgard, who has been put forward by the Sulzer Democrats as the new leader in Erie County.

Col. Roosevelt arrived at 5:15 P. M. He was met by a delegation headed by A. J. Elias. As he alighted from the train, there was hand-clapping. The ex-President saw Patrolman Tony Gavin, who was a Rough Rider in the Colonel's regiment. The Colonel walked by the Reception Committee and said, "Hello, Tony! glad to see you."

Before going to the mass meeting in the Elmwood Music Hall, Col. Roosevelt attended a meeting of the Progressive Club and made a brief talk there. It was about 9:30 when he reached the big hall. Fully 6,000 persons had assembled and the hall was packed. Members of the Bull Moose herd and believers in woman suffrage made a large majority of the hearers, there being an unusually large number of women present. Before Col. Roosevelt arrived, several speakers in turn held the attention of the audience.

References to the Sulzer Primary bill were cheered mildly, but those to Col. Roosevelt usually were the signal for hearty applause. At all times it appeared there was much more enthusiasm for the chief Bull Mooser than for the bill he had come to advocate. When James K. Sague of Poughkeepsie referred to the Colonel as "a lifelong Republican," the cheering was unusually protracted.

The platform was filled with leading men of the city, but the really dominant men in New York politics were not among them. The strong points in the speech were occasions for outbursts from the audience.

Col. Roosevelt said in part:

"Some worthy persons who believe in the dead hand of absolute custom are fond of uttering jeremiads at the loss of the State Convention. Why, friends, the State Conventions of the two old parties as at present constituted and managed have almost nothing to do with the people. They are mere devices for registering the decrees of the big and the little bosses. It is true that as there is an election these bosses normally have to consider how the people will vote.

"But they do not always have to consider how the people will vote. For instance, if they come to an agreement among themselves to divide the judicial nominations and to put up two men, one nominally a Democrat and one nominally Republican, but both satisfactory to the interests, both standing together on behalf of political and business privilege—why, if they make such an agreement, the voters forthwith lose all chance of deciding at all, and have nothing left upon them except to ratify the agreement into which the bosses have entered.

"Again, the course of action followed as regards this very matter of primary reform shows that when the bosses deem it a matter of sufficient interest they quit their shadow fighting with one another and turn in with real efficiency and genuine, not mock, sincerity, to fight for their own hands in combination against the people.

"It is said that we propose to do away with party organizations. That statement is not correct. We do not propose to do away with party organizations. But we believe that it should be really party and not boss organization, and we propose to make the organization responsible to the rank and file of the men who nominally belong to it. We propose to make the rank and file of the voters the real masters of the organization instead of its slaves.

"The bi-partisan combine of bosses beat the demand for State-wide direct primaries when the Republicans were in power at Albany, and now that same bi-partisan combine is beating the same demand under Democratic rule at Albany. The only way to beat this combine and these bi-partisan bosses is for the decent people—Progressives, Progressive Republicans, and Progressive Democrats alike—to stand shoulder to shoulder for the freedom of the State against the men who stand shoulder to shoulder for the political disenfranchisement of the people of the State."

The meeting closed as soon as Col. Roosevelt finished his address. The Colonel objected to the number of flashlights taken by newspaper photographers and appealed to a policeman to stop the men.

He went to the home of Mr. Hamlin after the meeting. Early to-morrow he will start in an auto for Rochester, to continue his week's campaign in advocacy of the Sulzer measure.

PRIMARY BILL DRAFT SOON.

Sulzer Has Amendments Intended to Meet Various Objections.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 10.—Gov. Sulzer's War Board for his Primary bill sat long and late this afternoon. Seats were arranged for its members in the form of an ellipse, with the Governor on the north side. When the conference was over the Governor stated that the draft of the bill which he would ask the Legislature to pass would be ready for the press next Friday night. The bill would contain several statements, he said, but what the nature of the amendments would be he would not disclose. He announced that Senator John W. McKnight and Assemblyman Mark E. Eisner of New York would introduce the bill. They are the legislators who introduced the Governor's original Direct Primary bill.

The Governor had a long talk with Senator John F. Murtaugh of Elmira this afternoon, and it was said afterward that the Senator had been won over to the Governor's side. The Senator denied that, asserting he stood where he had on the original bill.

W. H. Hary, Master of the State Grange, who had been about the State largely of late, said:

"There appears to be little sentiment for or against the direct primary movement."

A statement came from Brooklyn that the Governor was preparing to yield important points to win votes enough to pass his bill. To that Mr. Sulzer replied:

"You cannot compromise a principle. There are two kinds of primaries—direct and indirect. I am for the direct."

WANT OPTIONAL CHARTERS.

Mayors Ask Governor to Request Action by Legislature.

BINGHAMTON, June 10.—Mayor John J. Irving, President of the Mayors' Conference, sent out to-day a request to thirty Mayors of the State asking them to sign a petition to Gov. Sulzer to which twenty Mayors had affixed their signatures. The petition urged the Governor to send a special message to the Legislature with the request that it pass an optional charter bill permitting the cities to vote on six forms of city charters.

This is to be supplemental to the Home Rule bill and is designed to overcome defects in that act.

CHARLTON MUST GO TO ITALY

Supreme Court Rules America Has Waived Right to Object.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Dismissing as ir

Waterbury Divorce Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Maine, June 10.—Judge George F. Haley of the Supreme Court handed down this morning his decree in the divorce case of Maude Livingston Waterbury against Lawrence Waterbury of New York, granting a divorce to Mrs. Waterbury on allegations of cruel and abusive treatment. The hearing was held in Judge Haley's chambers May 21. Mrs. Waterbury has been living with her two children, Lawrence, Jr., and Anna L. Waterbury, in Cumberland for eighteen months. Judge Haley ordered that the children be given to the mother, with the stipulation that the father might have access to them at reasonable times, and that they should not be taken out of the United States for more than ten months in any year without his consent.

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In the adjustment after a fire it is just as important that you have the services of a high-grade organization as it is to secure the lowest rate at the outset.

From first to last we act as agents for the insured.

Our equipment, ability and thirty years' experience are at the disposal of our clients without charge.

We have benefited others. Let us show you how they value our services, and what we can do for you.

John A. Eckert & Co. INSURANCE 55 John Street

6% BUY BONDS FOR INVESTMENT NOW

¶ No better argument for investing in New York City realty Trust Mortgage Bonds need be advanced than the present unsatisfactory condition of the general security market.

¶ If you are an investor—*not a speculator*—ask for our new Booklet 5.

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SECURITY CO.
Assets over $17,000,000
42 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Lee
Puncture-Proof Pneumatic
Tires
Get our "Puncture-Proof or Money-Back" Guarantee
835 7th Ave.
Lee Tire & Rubber Co.

Kennedy
12 Bortlandt St.
Styles Worth Coming Miles to See
On Flat-Sole English Lasts with Low Heel
Low and High Tan Shoes
$3.98 Worth $6.00
Russets at . . . . $2.60 & $2.85
Worth $3.50 & $4.00
A Special Purchase Much Under Price
High Shoes & Oxfords on Flat Sole Lasts
$2.50 White Canvas Oxfords, $1.98
Leather or Rubber Soles
$5.00 Tan Golf Shoes, $3.98

YOUR OWN PIANO
Can Be Turned Into a
PLAYER PIANO
We build the Christman Player Action inside of your instrument for a moderate amount. Greatest success of the age. Beginning this week.
Steinway Baby and Parlor Grands from $200
Aeolian Player Piano $200
Steinway Upright Piano, Player Pianos $350
Hardman Upright $175
Sohmer Upright $100
Gordon Upright $67
Square Pianos $15
CHRISTMAN SONS
35 West 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

Summer Excursion Fares to Pacific Coast—Colorado
YELLOWSTONE PARK
Lackawanna Railroad
Ticket Offices: Broadway, Cor. Wall, Howard, 28th, and 42nd Sts. Brooklyn: 505 Fulton St.

ORIENTAL RUGS, FINE CARPETS
RESTORED to original colors without injury.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
CARPET CLEANSING
RUGS AND ALL FLOOR COVERINGS
43 years' experience.
B'way, cor. 46th St., N. Y. Phone 3896 Bryant
Erie, cor 5th Sts., Jersey City. Phone 3400

RIOT BULLETS KILL WOMAN, HURT SEVEN

Many Others Injured in Strikers' Battle with Police at Ipswich Mill.

I. W. W. LEADERS ARRESTED

Trouble Started by Pickets Jostling English-Speaking Employes Who Returned to Work.

IPSWICH, Mass., June 10.—A woman was shot and killed, seven persons were wounded by bullets, and many, including several policemen, were hurt by other missiles in a strikie riot outside the Ipswich Hosiery Mill to-night. Fifteen persons, including leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World, were taken into custody. The woman who met death was Miss Nicholetta Paudelopoulou, 27 years old, who was a spectator of the fight. Five of the wounded persons were taken to the Salem Hospital, fourteen miles distant, in an automobile. An appeal for help was sent to Salem and when a riot call had been sounded in that city eighteen policemen were rushed over the road in automobiles. Order was restored before the arrival. The fighting lasted five minutes.

The disturbance was started when 500 English-speaking employes left the mill at the end of their day's work. They were met by groups of pickets under the leadership of the Industrial Workers of the World, who had been conducting a strike at the plant for a 20 per cent. increase of wages. When the pickets began to jostle the employes the thirty policemen on duty interfered, but they were unable to restore order. In the midst of the confusion Charles G. Hall, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, began reading the riot act. The pickets, unable to understand English, became more demonstrative.

Bricks and bottles were thrown as the policemen charged the mob on Salstonstall Street. At that moment, according to spectators, shots were fired from two tenement houses overlooking the scene, occupied by mill hands. Bluecoats in the street began firing and the mob fled. Several victims of bullets were stretched on the pavements. Broken bottles and bricks had cut the faces of many policemen.

Miss Paudelopoulou was removed to a physician's office, where she died shortly before 8 o'clock, without having regained consciousness. She had been shot through the top of the head. She was leaving her work in Brown's Essex Mill when, attracted by a crowd in front of the Ipswich Mill, she walked down the street to see what was the matter. Standing on the edge of the crowd she was caught in the backward rush and was shot down. Her mother, four sisters and a brother survive her.

Among the thirteen persons taken into custody were Nathan Hermann, an organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, who conducted the recent strike in Little Falls, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Pingree. Pingree is Secretary of the Industrial Workers in Lowell.

The charge against Hermann and Mr. and Mrs. Pingree is inciting to riot resulting in murder. They were held without bail pending the opening of court to-morrow. From his cell Pingree gave out a statement charging that the disturbance was a "frame-up" by the police and certain of the townsmen to justify the keeping of a large force of policemen on hand. The mills were under police guard to-night.

Thomas J. Halliday, National Secretary of the textile branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, arrived from Boston to take charge of the strike.

The strike at the Ipswich mill was called by the I. W. W. more than seven weeks ago. After minor outbreaks the workers returned last week without having made a settlement. At the same time they repudiated the Industrial Workers' organization and trampled the flag of that body under foot.

Hermann came to town a little later to take charge of the situation, and 500 Italians and 100 Greeks again left the mill. The English-speaking employes, numbering 500, remained at work.

SALEM, Mass., June 10.—The five wounded persons from Ipswich taken to the Salem Hospital, all of whom are expected to recover, are Mrs. Flora Cornelius, 36 years old, shot above the knee; Staffis Jorokopolus, 18, shot through an ankle; Archas Paraskavas, 25, bullet wound above knee; Georges Kalvas, 53, shot in leg, and Mrs. Panagiova Paganus, 35, shot through right cheekbone.

Mrs. Cornelius, who gave her occupation as a housewife, said through an interpreter that she was minding her own business and had no connection with the riot. Jorokopolus is a fruit dealer. He asserted he remained at his stand all through the disturbance. The other three are mill operatives, and, according to the hospital authorities, did not care to talk.

RESENTS WILSON'S CHARGE.

"Ad" Man Denies His Fight on Sugar Tariff Was Misleading.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—The two stirring features of the convention of the Associated Advertisement Clubs to-day were an attack on President Wilson in an open letter by Joseph A. Richards of New York and the assertion by the Vigilance Committee that it was backing up the association's motto, "Truth," with a mailed fist. The committee met this evening and perfected plans for putting the man who lied by means of printer's ink in the penitentiary. It announced it had sent some of the liars to prison, and it pleaded for more funds to keep up the work.

The committee men are trying to keep liars from fooling women. Fake labels marked "Paris" in suits or hats or gowns are being driven out of cities.

"Look out, Mr. Liar, or the vigilantes will get you!" soon may be heard through the land. In fact, that warning was sent out to-day. Chairman Roberts of the committee announced:

"The honest advertisers of America, representing 99 per cent. of the three-quarters of a billion dollars or more spent annually no longer will permit from 50 to 75 per cent. depreciation in normal earning power in their advertising expenditures by reason of the deceptions of a few parasites who feed adroitly on the confidence the honest men have inspired."

Mr. Richards, in his letter to Mr. Wilson, resented a recent statement by the President that newspapers were being filled with misleading advertisements in reference to the tariff on sugar. The writer of the letter conducted an advertising campaign against the sugar schedule of the Tariff bill. His communication was read before the meeting of the department of newspapers, but was not included in the convention proceedings. Mr. Richardson said in the letter:

"When the provisions of the Underwood Tariff bill became known, gentlemen, fighting for their business life, as they sincerely believed, consulted me concerning what could be done in the city of Washington, and when I presented my plan, the result of which you have seen and evidently been annoyed with, they thought they could do nothing more straightforward to impress you and the Senators and Representatives in Congress with the fact that there is another side to the sugar situation.

"But, Sir, your have been pleased to say—no, not quite that these advertisements are misleading, but that they were calculated to mislead the judgment of public men. If our intention was to mislead, why has not some one of the contrary party come forward and put his finger on the statement or statements which were misleading?

"I naturally resent the implication that work with which I am connected is misleading, and I think I may fairly and honorably demand a bill of particulars, even from the President of the United States. Do you not think it strange, Sir, that no one has challenged the statements made in these advertisements except yourself?"

The reading of the letter caused a sensation.

In the discussion on all sorts of advertising topics to-day these New York men participated:

William Johns, Fred Ralston, F. M. Ball, F. Huber Hage, F. H. Little, W. J. Northrop, J. A. Ford, W. C. McMillan, H. F. Reed, W. W. Manning, Barrett Andrews, Joseph Hanff, John Budd, Jason Rogers of The New York Globe, who discussed what newspapers must do to make circulation statements more purposeful; E. E. Earley, James Gillroy, Edward A. Kendrick, Marquis Regan, Henry King Hannah, W. C. Freeman of The New York Tribune, H. K. Fisher, H. M. Swetland, Alvin Hunsicker, O. H. Blackman, William H. Ucker, Max Holtz, and John Irwin Romer.

A midnight banquet was given for the delegates.

GETS $44,240 VERDICT.

H. W. Hoops to Get Back Money He Put Into Mining Stock.

Sheriff Harburger reported yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Lehman that a Sheriff's jury had returned a verdict of $44,240 against Frank L. Underwood, in favor of Herman W. Hoops, in an action which Underwood did not appear to defend, and which was sent to a Sheriff's jury to estimate damages.

Hoops, a candy manufacturer, of 267 Mulberry Street, told the jury that, in 1908 and 1909, Underwood was President of the California-Nevada Copper Company, a $2,500,000 corporation. He said that Underwood concealed from him the fact that the company was in desperate financial straits, and induced him to buy some $35,000 worth of the company's stock. The verdict included interest.

ORGANIZED IN 1887

OUR title department is busy issuing policies on the Morris Park property. A mile of titles covering over 3000 lots means work for everybody. But we are not so hurried that we can't give our usual careful attention to other business; and whether you come with an application for insurance, or merely to get information, you will be received with every courtesy.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL & SURPLUS 9,500,000
160 Broadway, New York—188 Montague St., Brooklyn
BRANCH OFFICES—1425 St. Nicholas Ave., New York—500 Willis Avenue, Bronx—1354 Broadway, Brooklyn—367 Fulton St., Jamaica—170 Railroad Ave., White Plains, N.Y.

OLD CROW
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
RYE
America's Finest Rye
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

FLIES 933 MILES IN THIRTEEN HOURS

Brindejonc des Moulainais Beats the Aeroplane Distance Record.

FROM PARIS TO WARSAW

Makes the Flight in Half the Time of Fastest Express—Speed of 140 Miles an Hour.

PARIS, June 10.—The young French aviator, Marcel G. Brindejonc des Moulainais, to-day beat all distance records by flying from Paris to Warsaw by way of Berlin, a distance of 1,500 kilometers, (approximately 933 miles,) in 13 hours, and excluding stops, attained an average speed of 150 kilometers, (93.3 miles per hour.) He accomplished this in the competition for the Pommery Cup, offered for the longest flight across country from sunrise to sunset in one day, with stops if necessary.

To give some idea of his achievement it may be stated that the Nord Express, one of the fastest trains in the world, takes 18 hours for the trip from Paris to Berlin and 27 hours for that from Paris to Warsaw.

The aviator left Villacoublay at 3:55 o'clock this morning, his departure being duly chronicled by the Recording Commissioners of the Aero Club. A strong southwesterly wind was blowing. He rose at once to a great height and went off at great speed. The first news concerning his progress was received from Wanne, in Prussia, where he landed at 8 A. M. He continued his journey to Berlin at 9:30, descending in the Aerodrome at Johannisthal at 12:04 P. M., where an enthusiastic reception awaited him.

Brindejonc des Moulainais's actual flying for the 925 kilometers, (575 miles,) was six hours and thirty-nine minutes. After taking luncheon at Berlin with the military aviators he resumed his journey to Warsaw, where he landed safely at 6:15, well ahead of the sundown limit.

His flight beats the record made by Ernest F. Guillaux from Biarritz to Kolum, Netherlands, by 170 kilometers.

The Matin has received a dispatch from Brindejonc des Moulainais at Warsaw, saying:

"I arrived here despite a very strong wind, which made me dance up and down. I covered 1,500 kilometers in eight hours' of flight. Isn't that a good average? The day after to-morrow I shall continue on to St. Petersburg."

BERLIN, June 10.—The news from Warsaw that Brindejonc des Moulainais had landed safely there after fighting a storm all the way from Berlin completes the record of a most remarkable aeroplane flight, in which a speed of 140 miles an hour was made between Wanne and Berlin, and more than 93 miles averaged during the entire trip.

When the aviator landed at Johannisthal he was utterly exhausted and had to be helped out of his seat. He rested for three and a half hours and started again in a forty-one-mile gale, laughingly disregarding the warnings of the military aviators.

His average speed was greater than appears from the figures, because he lost considerable time hunting for Wanne in a heavy fog.

Sachsen Returns to Lake Constance.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, June 10.—The dirigible balloon Sachsen, which made the flight from Baden-Baden to Vienna yesterday with Count Zeppelin on board, returned to Lake Constance from Vienna to-day after a stormy voyage.

ATWOOD FLIES OVER LAKE.

Crosses Erie in Hydroaeroplane After All-Night Flight.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 11.—Aviator Harry N. Atwood, who left Ecorse, Mich., yesterday afternoon for a flight across Lake Erie to this city in a hydroaeroplane, arrived here at 1:35 o'clock this morning.

He had not been heard from, and those interested in him and the flight had become anxious for him.

DETROIT, June 10.—A report received here to-night stated that Atwood passed the Livingston Channel at the mouth of the Detroit River about 3 o'clock and headed out over the lake. All efforts to obtain further trace of the aviator had been unavailing up to midnight.

TEACHER MOTHER ON TRIAL.

School Committee Holds Hearing in Case of Mrs. Peixotto.

The Committee on Elementary Schools of the Board of Education, in secret session yesterday afternoon, heard the evidence in the case of Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto, former teacher in charge of Public School 14, the Bronx, who is charged with neglect of duty by District Superintendent Joseph S. Taylor. Although the reason assigned is simply absence from school the real cause is that Mrs. Peixotto's absence was due to her becoming a mother on April 8. The notice of her suspension was served on her by mail on April 22, while she was still in the Lying-in Hospital.

Mrs. Peixotto, who was present at the hearing, was represented by Alfred J. Talley and his assistant D. R. O'Brien of 165 Broadway. The members of the committee would not disclose what was done at the meeting. It was learned, however, that District Superintendent Taylor was the first witness.

He testified that he was called to the telephone by Associate City Supt. Andrew W. Edson, who informed him that Mrs Peixotto's resignation was demanded by the Board of Superintendents and by the Committee on Elementary Schools. A letter to this effect, which Dr. Taylor sent to Mrs. Peixotto, was identified by him and put in evidence.

Dr. Edson was called to the witness chair next and admitted that he had not been requested by either the Committee on Elementary Schools or by the Board of Superintendents to request Mrs. Peixotto's resignation. Dr. Edson's explanation of Dr. Taylor's testimony as to the telephone conversation was that the latter had misunderstood him. What he told Dr. Taylor was that the committee on Elementary Schools and the Board of Superintendents expected the teacher to resign. He was asked who it was that had first informed him Mrs Peixotto was to become a mother, and he said it was Dr. Taylor.

Lawyer Talley said that the charge originally was for "neglect of duty for the purpose of giving birth to a child," but that the accuser lost nerve and substituted "neglect of duty by absence." Both of these notices he offered in evidence.

Dr. Taylor admitted that Mrs. Peixotto had carried out all the requirements of the Board of Education in such cases in notifying the department of her absence on account of illness. He said that he could bring two doctors, Graef and Mulcahy, to testify that she suffered from mastoiditis. She therefore had told the truth, but not the whole truth, in giving that as the reason for her absence from school.

The committee reserved its decision.

MAY LET CHILDREN STRIKE.

Parents Encouraging War Over Public School in Rugby.

If the Board of Education doesn't watch out, it may find a strike of 400 school children, approved by parents, on its hands in the Rugby section of Brooklyn. The residents of Rugby, which lies between Flatbush and Canarsie, are displeased over the condition of the public schoolhouse there. They say that the old building, which is at Church Avenue and East Forty-ninth Street, is not fit for use, and demand that a new schoolhouse be built.

For two years the East Flatbush Taxpayers' Association has been fighting unsuccessfully to secure better school accommodations, and now the Mothers' Club of Rugby is talking of a strike of the school children. The mothers say that the old building leaks badly, and that it is so small that many of the pupils are on part time. They seem to think that if they call their children out on strike the school officials will heed their demands. Some advise waiting until Fall before taking such a step. There is no division among the youngsters themselves, however. They are unanimously and enthusiastically in favor of striking at once and are eagerly awaiting the call.

Thin Waltham Watches

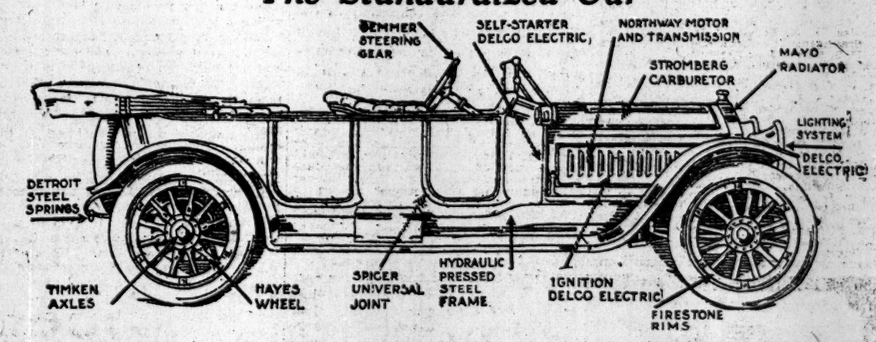
We have Waltham Watches in thin, artistic, coin-like models.

And if you fancy a thin watch it is especially important that you choose a Waltham. To construct a thin watch which will also be accurate is no slight task but it has been done by the Waltham factory.

Fine silverware, distinctive jewelry and all that goes to make a store like ours attractive are here for you to see. Come in if only as a sight-seer.

Reed & Barton
5th Avenue at Thirty-second Street

COLE
The Standardized Car



Who Could Improve a Cole—and How?

An automobile cannot be improved unless the parts of which it is composed are in some respect inferior.

We do not see how the Cole can be improved—unless somebody can point out to us a part which is not up to the standard set by the finest examples of automobile construction.

The Cole is a recognized success. It embodies the best principles of construction which all leading engineers have approved. Here is a list of them:

The Vital Features of the COLE:

Northway Motor and Transmission; Timken Axles and Bearings; Mayo Radiator; Delco Electric Lighting and Self-Starting System; Gemmer Steering Gear; Detroit Steel Product Co.'s Springs; Hydraulic Pressed Steel Co.'s Frames; Hayes' Wheels; Firestone Demountable Rims.

Observe, please, that these features are **not** experiments of ours—put forth **hoping** that they would succeed, or gambling on their possible merit. We have adopted them because we know of nothing better. If there is nothing better—who could improve the Cole—and how?

All these features have to do with the utility of the Cole under all conditions and circumstances; its ability to render good service over a long period of time. Also to be considered are comfort and appearance; in these important features the Cole will stand comparison with the most costly cars.

Its long wheel base and roomy construction provide a spacious, comfortable, easy-riding car. The long sweep of its graceful lines; the manner in which every part harmonizes with the general construction of the car; the perfect appointments and superb finish, and the heavy, rich upholstery, all combine to produce a car which any man may well be proud to own.

The Cole "60," 6 cylinders, 132-inch wheel base, fully equipped, $2,485. Make arrangements for a demonstration NOW.

Only a Limited Number of "Sixes" Available for Immediate Delivery

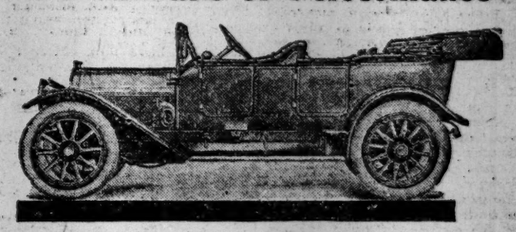
THE COLT-STRATTON CO.,
Broadway at 58th St.
Telephone—6000 Columbus

BROOKLYN:
Bishop, McCormick and Bishop, 20 Halsey Street.

NEWARK:
The Wallace Motor Car Company, Clinton & Avon Aves.

Who Doesn't Like Good, Sparkling Beer?
There is Thorough Satisfaction in a Bottle of
Imperial Gold Label Beer
Bottled only by the Brewers, Beadleston & Woerz, New York. Order from any dealer
It's the Clear, Amber Brew with the "True Bitter Taste!"

Judge the Value of the
INTER-STATE
FOUR CYLINDER SIX CYLINDER
on the Basis of Performance



THE Inter-State is one of America's good cars. It offers the car owner Proven Quality. Powerful Motor, strong and dependable. Endurance, sturdiness and lasting goodness are built into the car. Comfort—heavy upholstery, scientifically adjusted springs, the little things that make for easy riding. Economy—maximum mileage with minimum consumption of fuel and oil. Simplicity in Operation. Beautiful in Design and Finish. Appointments and Equipment complete and adapted to the every need of the motorist. Price as low as can be made on a car combining the highest technical skill in design and the highest grade of materials in construction.

ELECTRICALLY STARTED AND LIGHTED
Four cylinder, 5 passenger, $2,400
Six cylinder, 5 passenger, $2,750
Six cylinder, 7 passenger, $2,800
Every Inter-State is sold only on this basis:
FREE REPAIRS FOR ONE YEAR
Arrange for YOUR demonstration NOW.
K. C. Pardee 1860 Broadway, N. Y.
Some Good Dealers' Territory Open in Metropolitan District.

GMC TRUCKS

In no other class of service does a truck receive harder punishment than in coal haulage. Loading is often from overhead chutes which deliver a dead weight that puts a severe test on the sturdiness of the truck.

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co. are using this 5-ton *GMC* Electric in the hardest kind of coal delivery work and it has proven *more* than adequate to their every requirement.

GMC Electrics are built in eight load capacities, 1000 pounds to 6 tons, each in three lengths of frame and wheel base. If your haulage or delivery is suited to the electric, you'll find in our line the money making truck for *your business.*

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY
Makers of Gasoline and Electric Trucks of All Capacities
New York Branch, 236 W. 59th St.

Used Motor Trucks and Cars Must Be Sold
No Reasonable Offer Refused
They are occupying too much precious space. We must have room for new Garfords that are coming in.
These cars and trucks were taken in trade for new Garfords and each is in good condition.
All Well-Known Makes
If we had more room you could never buy such values at such emergency prices. You Fix Your Own Price. If it is within the bounds of reason, we will agree. Easy Payments If Desired. You now have small excuse for not owning a good car or truck. Take your pick.

Trucks.		Cars.	
	Saurers, 5 ton		Buick 5-Passenger
	Packards, 3 ton		Pullman 5-Passenger
	Alco, 3½ ton		Mathison "Silent Six"
	Macks, 1-3-4-5 ton		Stevens-Duryea—Six
	Averys, 3-5 ton		Chalmers Limousine
	Grabowskys, 2 ton		Rainier Touring
	G. M. C.'s, 3-5 ton		Garford Touring
	Arguses, 6 ton		Cadillac Touring
	Chase, 1 ton		90 H. P. De Dietrich—Six
	Knox, 3 ton		60 H. P. Mercedes

Or telephone your choice. We will hold it till you come.
The R & L Company
Eastern Garford Distributors,
Broadway at 62nd St., New York

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications

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Staten Island..8 Richmond Tce., St. George
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City.....363 Jackson Av.
Hoboken.....94 Hudson Street
Newark.....810 Broad Street
Paterson.....150 Main Street
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
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DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
LONDON.....2 Pall Mall East, S. W.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
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DAILY, per Week.....0.12
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1913.

FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATION

In the Minnesota Rate Case decision the Supreme Court does not call in question the findings of the Master or the conclusion of the court below as to the fact that the maximum rate allowed by the State of Minnesota upon intra-State business compelled the complainant railroads to reduce within that State their rates upon inter-State business. The reductions ordered by the Minnesota Railroad Commission were substantial, and the court concedes that the roads were compelled to make reductions of inter-State rates to competing near-by points in other States, not only to avoid unjust discrimination, but to keep the business. At the higher rates permitted by the Inter-State Commerce Commission they would have lost the traffic, and their terminal and other property would have undergone a diminution in value. But the court holds nevertheless that the rate reductions made by the State were not sufficient to impose a direct and substantial burden upon inter-State commerce, and that assuming that they are reasonable, it was unquestionably within the power of the State to establish them. In his decision restraining the application of the Minnesota rates, Judge SANBORN had said that their effect and necessary operation "was substantially to burden and directly to regulate the inter-State "commerce of the companies." The Circuit Court, therefore, is reversed.

The question here was altogether one of the degree to which the action of the State trenched upon the plenary power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce. Short of a direct interference and the imposition of a substantial burden upon inter-State regulation, the power of the State was beyond question. The Supreme Court has repeatedly declared the principle that the Federal power and the State power are each exclusive within their proper jurisdiction. The State can exercise no control over matters under the domain of Federal law, and a Federal law relating to a subject of State jurisdiction would be absolutely void. These principles are not new, they are entirely clear, and they have guided the court in this decision. The railroads could have expected a different conclusion from the court only because of their belief that the State rates did, in fact, as the court below decided, unduly interfere with Federal regulation, or because they were confiscatory, and upon both points their contention is denied. Hence their very natural disappointment, and hence, we suppose, the fall in stock market prices where it is perhaps too hastily assumed that this decision is very bad for the railroads.

Upon a further and more attentive consideration of the opinion of the court, the railroad interests of the country may be able to pick up some grains of comfort. The first assumption is that this decision leaves the populistic States free to work their will upon the railroads. It was from this very peril that the men of the railroads hoped to be delivered by the decision in this case, greatly preferring to take their chances under the single Federal jurisdiction than under that of forty-eight States. But it is not at all true that the decision gives a new freedom to the States in their dealings with the railroads. On the contrary, the language of the court is eloquent in its warning to the States to keep well within the limits of reason and of prudence. In the first place, while the court will not set aside State rates that only indirectly and in a minor degree burden inter-State regulation, it dwells with significant emphasis upon the fact that Congress has full power in this doubtful zone:

> Where matters falling within the State power, as above described, are also, by reason of their relation to inter-State commerce, within the reach of the Federal power, Congress must be the judge of the necessity of Federal action, and until Congress acts the States may act.

The authority of Congress is paramount and "in response to conviction of national need" it may "displace local laws by substituting "laws of its own." That is the first warning to the States, and we should say it is one from which the railroads should derive great comfort.

The second warning is the familiar one that rates that do not allow a fair return will be considered confiscatory and set aside. Private property put to public use "rests secure "under the constitutional protection "which extends not merely to the "title, but to the right to receive "just compensation for the services "given to the public."

In States where the radical and adventurous spirit prevails, where parties or politicians seek their profit by harassing the corporations, there may be some trouble ahead for the railroads. The court has pointed to their means of defense, it has given them assurance of adequate protection. And in the period upon which we have now entered, where definite principles of public regulation have been laid down and applied, and after a long series of enlightening decisions have made clear the rights both of the public and of corporations that serve them, it is to be hoped, it is practically certain, that very soon the people in all of the States will perceive the folly, the wickedness, the waste, the great loss and injury to themselves and all their interests of policies of wanton persecution of corporations. Undoubtedly the time is past when very high returns from railroad investments can be hoped for. The setting up of machinery for careful regulation and the establishing of the principle of reasonableness in rates have practically done away with great speculative opportunities in such investments. It would be sheer blindness to ignore the offsetting advantage of greater security. Immune from confiscatory rate-making, protected against the demands of shippers for favors and rebates, delivered from the free-pass burden, and brought altogether within the domain of the law, the railroads have acquired a stability of rights and of position that in the long run will be found to be worth a great part of the privileges and immunities they have lost.

Great interest attaches to the principle of valuation negatively set up in the opinion of the court. The Master's finding adopted by the court below really followed the principles laid down by the Minnesota Commission itself in 1906. It then declared that "an estimate of the "cost of reproducing them new is "deemed essential as the prime fac-"tor," and in respect to their real estate it was laid down that the estimate was to be made "as though the "existing railways were not con-"structed and the regions through "which they now extend were occu-"pied, as now, by the settlements, im-"provements, and varied industries." This principle the Supreme Court sets aside as inadmissible. The attempt to value in that way would, it says, become in a large part "mere speculation." In determining valuation as the basis of earning power any speculative increment over the invested amount beyond the value of similar property owned by others is not to be allowed.

In the case of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad a most interesting discrimination is made. Its return for Minnesota business of 4.4 per cent. on the estimated value of property in that State in one year and of 3.5 per cent in another, and of less than 3.7 in still another year, is held to be inadequate, and the court holds that the Minnesota rates would not permit a fair return to this company. The decree of the court below, therefore, so far as it rests on the confiscatory character of the rates applied to the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company is affirmed, with the right to the State Commission to issue further orders or decrees if by reason of a change in conditions the State rates should be found sufficient to yield a reasonable return to the company. This manifestly changes the outlook for weak companies under Federal or State regulation. A discrimination is set up, an exception allowed, and the privilege of exacting higher rates is granted. That privilege, however, when exercised under competitive conditions would be of little value.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.

The plan to place the trolley tracks on Central Park West, between Fifty-ninth Street and 110th Street, underground, which is approved by many if not all of the property owners on that avenue, is worthy of consideration. An underground railway, however, would not be as convenient for the persons dwelling between stations as the surface transit system. Stops are made now at any or all street corners. The proposed subway would have stations a quarter of a mile apart. Probably a line of motor omnibuses, in time, would compete for fares with the railway. There might be profits for both, but it seems doubtful.

Nevertheless, the placing of the tracks underground would solve the traffic problem on that important thoroughfare. It would no longer suffer from the reproach cast upon it by the annual record of street disasters. Central Park West would be a more desirable street for residence and property values would be increased. Naturally, with the very inception of the scheme plans are put forward for connecting subways through cross streets. The need of a Ninety-sixth Street tunnel, connecting the proposed Central Park West road with the underground station on Broadway, was urged in a communication printed on this page yesterday. Property owners on Sixty-sixth, Seventy-second, Seventy-ninth, and 104th Streets may demand cross-town tunnels to serve their own purposes. The city cannot afford to pay out money for more subways than it is at present building. Probably Central Park West will not get its tunnel for many years. The transverse tunnels can be dispensed with.

Meanwhile, if the residents of Central Park West are wise they will use all their influence for the immediate improvement of their avenue. The plan to cut off a strip of the easterly sidewalk and to place the surface car tracks in the middle of the road, so as to divide the north and south traffic, should be carried out with as little delay as possible. The danger to life and limb which is now ever present in the minds of the people who live along that stretch of two and a half miles will then be greatly decreased. That improvement must suffice for the present.

INTERNATIONAL SPORT.

The substantial victory of the American team in the first of the polo matches with the English military team at Meadow Brook yesterday is as surprising as it is gratifying; which is to say that the triumph is not the less welcome because it was not generally expected. Victory was hoped for, to be sure, but the betting was in favor of the English team. Three of the American players, who successfully defended the cup two years ago and now seem likely to keep it on this side of the ocean for another two years, were retired some days ago in favor of others, and only put forward again at the eleventh hour because of the injuries sustained by Mr. FOXHALL KEENE in practice play. The triumph of Mr. WHITNEY and the Messrs. WATERBURY, in which, of course, Mr. MILBURN shares, is therefore doubly gratifying. Popular opinion did not favor the substitution of another team, and the general belief that the big four represent the best in American polo is now justified. The English team, by the way, is of the best quality, too; only its polo was not quite as good as the Americans'.

It is worth while to note that we are somewhat more than holding our own in international sport. Not long ago Mr. WILLIE HOPPE in a game of billiards, French carroms, 18.2 balkline, made 500 points while his opponent, Mr. YAMADA of Japan, was making 33. In the circumstances this victory scarcely served to increase Mr. HOPPE'S world-wide repute as a billiard player, but the incident is memorable as, for the first time in the history of billiards, the winner's average (41 points) was higher than his adversary's total score. It is cheering to remember, too, that the baseball nine of Leland Stanford University, California, lately defeated the nine of the University of Tokio on the field of the Japanese players in Tokio. These are striking illustrations of our standing in international sport.

In the matter of tennis, also, we are permitted to crow a little, if we do not forget our manners. Mr. McLOUGHLIN and his fellow-players have beaten the Australasian tennis players in the first preliminary matches for the Davis International Cup so decisively that there is reason to hope that they may win also in their match with the Germans, and meet the English players with a good chance to bring home the trophy that was lost ten years ago. It is no small victory to defeat such a tennis player as Capt. DOUST, the Australian, who plays with method and brains. In conclusion, there is to be another contest for the America's Cup in near-by waters next Autumn. Of course, there is never any certainty of victory for the American yacht. It is going to be a race. But we have kept that cup some years.

THE NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY LAW

Our great respect for the Justices of the Supreme Court permits us to indulge the hope that they regret the necessity which compelled them to affirm the constitutionality of the law compelling newspapers to disclose their private affairs, and that it was with becoming disgust and repugnance that they affirmed the validity of this odious statute. The author of the "rider" was, indeed, crafty, for he drew its clauses in a way to pass the court's challenge.

It is not, the court declares, an invasion of the liberties of the press, but only a postal regulation clearly within the power of Congress to impose. Regulation of the mail service is the object, the interference with the press only incidental. Nevertheless the publicity law will inflict serious injury upon many newspapers, without any benefit whatever to the public. In fact, there was no public reason for the enactment. It proceeds from the desire of certain radical and populistic legislators to punish the newspapers for their plain speech.

For its own part THE TIMES is so little troubled by the publicity law that had it been set aside the required statement would have been voluntarily published, partly as evidence that THE TIMES has nothing to conceal in respect to its affairs or its circulation, and partly to show proper contempt for the makers of this postal regulation. The requirement that all matter paid for shall be marked "advertisement" has no application to this newspaper. THE TIMES does not do a "reading notice" business. We have denounced the law because it is base in origin and detestable in principle. It is a bad and harmful law, and as soon as the people show sufficient interest in the affairs of the nation to elect a Senate and House of a higher intellectual level than that recently attained it will be repealed.

APPOINTMENTS OF POLICEMEN.

The Curran Committee of the Board of Aldermen recommends that the system of independent investigation of appointments for the police force, established by Commissioner BINGHAM and abolished by Commissioner WALDO, "be re-established as an aid "to the investigation by the Civil "Service Commission." It adds that the Commissioner should be "permitted" to exercise the right, given him by law, to promote from the eligible lists one man out of the three standing highest in the examinations. Further, the Commissioner should be required to file in the Police Department "full reasons for refusing to promote any officer upon such lists." These recommendations are at least debatable.

In the first place they would result in a division of responsibility as to the qualifications of men appointed under the civil service rules. Mr. CREELMAN reinvestigated all applicants for the force, immediately preceding their appointment by the Commissioner; this review of their records was not made by the Civil Service Commission under Gen. BINGHAM; instead, a part of the work of the Civil Service Commissioners was shifted to his shoulders. If a man with a bad record received an appointment the Civil Service Commission might blame the Commissioner of Police, and vice versa. Now the responsibility may be brought home where it belongs, to the civil service officials.

It was in the interest of good government that Mayor GAYNOR instructed Mr. WALDO to appoint the first men on the eligible lists, instead of one out of a group of three. The applicant who ranks second or third on the list may, conceivably, make the better policeman, but so may the fifth, or sixth, or tenth. Probabilities are wholly in favor of the man who passes first, if the tests are adequate. If they are inadequate, the proper and expedient course is to reform them. At any rate, it is no serious indictment of Commissioner WALDO that he adhered rigidly to the rule of appointing the man who ranked best.

But an indictment is made, and a serious one, in the committee's charge that Mr. WALDO repeatedly "reheard" the cases of policemen who had been dismissed from the force by his predecessors, and had been defeated in their appeals to the courts. The case of Patrolman CAMPBELL was flagrant. A rehearing refused by Commissioner BINGHAM and by Commissioner BAKER, Mr. WALDO reinstated this convicted gambler after the highest court in the State had confirmed his guilt. The Commissioner is defenseless against the charge that the rehearing in the Campbell case was typical of all such cases under the present Commissioner. If witnesses were sworn in these cases, or if persons appearing at the original trial were summoned, the minutes do not show it, for no minutes were taken. Mr. WALDO would not be so subject to attack, perhaps, if he were more careful of making and keeping the necessary records of his official acts.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

We Are Poor Judges of the Weather.

Nothing is less trustworthy than personal impressions as to what may be called the relative unusualness of any day's weather. Present sufferings, and even present discomforts, from either heat or cold, if at all serious, invariably loom so large in consciousness that like experiences in the past are apt to be forgotten or minimized, and credit for record-breaking is constantly assigned to meteorological phenomena that are the mere commonplaces of climate.

Thus every Winter we have Captains coming into port with reports of storms "the worst they have encountered in forty years at sea," and the frequency with which these yarns are told proves that the great majority of them are myths. Some, of course, are true, for records really are broken now and then, though very rarely, and in every man's history there is a worst storm, a hottest and a coldest day. Just the same, nobody's memory can be trusted, and especially are memories fallacious when the data they supply seem to indicate measurable climatic changes within single lifetimes. Those are always wrong, and it is a curious fact that the old and elderly people who have and express opinions on this subject are almost unanimous in declaring that when they were boys and girls there were heavier snows and more of them than in these latter days. Of course, whatever of minute change there is must be the other way if there be truth in the accepted hypothesis that we dwell on a slowly cooling globe the temperature of which will sometime be that of interstellar space.

There seems to be no doubt, however, that the weather of the past two days has been—for June—the coldest in all the years since real records have been kept in this part of the country. The Government observers have hunted through their charts and say so. That settles it, for these figures are beyond question or suspicion, since they are quite free from the "personal equation" which counts so much in most discussions of the weather. Indeed, they are so free from it that their bearing on human sensations is not as close as it might be, since it is no one condition, but a combination of conditions, that makes us feel the cold or the heat. For us a certain temperature is one thing when the air is dry, and another when it is humid—one thing in a high wind and another in a calm. So, too, the thunder shower in which we are "caught" impresses us as a rather terrible downpour, while if we watched it from under cover it would be only ordinary rain.

His Question Needs Amendment.

One of Methodism's representatives over in Brooklyn rises into view, not as the only clergyman hereabouts who is continuing to marry people regardless of the newer light which science has thrown on that important ceremony, but as the only one who has made public protestation against the utilization of that light. Those who are heeding the counsels of GALTON and MENDEL and our own leaders, like DAVENPORT and JORDAN, are not showing the results of "sober thought," says the Rev. Dr. A. F. CAMPBELL. On the contrary, according to him, they are "running riot," and he seems to have formulated his position in the matter by asking, "Why should the "ministers demand more than do the "parents of the bride?"

That is an interesting question, as it stands, and it needs only a slight alteration to make entirely correct the answer which its propounder evidently thinks it ought to get. Take the "do" out of the middle of it, and put another "should" at the end, and then even the most advanced of eugenists would admit that its implication was all right. If all parents knew their full duty to their children—and performed it intelligently—and if the children always acted on good teaching when they grew up, undoubtedly both Church and State would be freed from responsibility for marriages, and permissive certificates therefor, if issued at all, could be given as a matter of course to anybody who asked for them.

Meanwhile, there seems to be excuse and even reason for the clergy, who are supposed—and do not deny the supposition—to be wiser as well as better than the rest of us, to take what care they can to minimize the consequences of our ignorances and our vices. Likely enough we deserve to bear those consequences, but unfortunately they are not limited to ourselves. Posterity, the race, suffers even more than we do. More and more "parents of the bride" are daily making larger demands as knowledge of hygiene and heredity spreads, but that hardly justifies the Methodist clergy, or others, for refusing to lead their flocks or from exercising over the laggards such beneficent compulsion as clerical powers permit.

Dr. CAMPBELL lamented that the Church now shared the marrying function with "every Tom, Dick, and Harry." It doesn't, with quite all of them, but whatever likelihood there may be of re-establishing the old monopoly would not be increased if the Church took Dr. CAMPBELL'S advice and remained or became as careless as parents have been, as many of them will probably for some years remain, in exercising such authority as they have over the matings of their offspring.

Spelling a Matter of Fashion.

One of our correspondents asks in apparent seriousness for an opinion as to whether inability to spell correctly is a convicting evidence of illiteracy. The question was prompted, presumably, by the recent charges—particularly weak and flimsy charges they soon proved to be—that a good many teachers in our public schools have this peculiarity. Those accusations, coming from what seemed to be and should have been a credible source, made enough of a stir to prove it a common belief that bad spelling is a mark of the poorly educated and especially disgraceful in those who profess to be educators. That is one answer to our correspondent's question, for though common beliefs are often wrong, for them to be wholly wrong—not right in any way or degree, that is—does not often happen.

Yet it is a fact that there is no absolute correctness in spelling. It is a mere matter of custom and usage, with "authority" at odds with itself and no two dictionaries just alike. Again, there are not a few people who lack the visualizing imagination to such an extent that they simply cannot learn to spell in strict accord with any one set of rules and are not even consistent with themselves. These people are quite different from the illiterate, and some of them have been highly educated in every proper sense of that term. Several have made high marks in literature.

It must be remembered that until times historically recent spelling even in learned circles was largely a matter of personal preference and fancy, and any that could be read was held to be good enough. Yet education is not an invention of the last century. None of us comes fully up to any spelling standard, but it is well to have one and to keep to it. He does pretty well who can spell most words after the fashion of his vicinage and who knows when he doesn't know.

It Was a Female Mosquito.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How could you have allowed to pass such an error as appears in that tender poem entitled "Ready," which follows that noble onslaught on Northern ignorance of Kentucky?

"The pesky mosquito has whetted his bill." His bill? Does not every schoolboy know that the female mosquito is the one that sends in the bill? Did not that odd physiological fact stimulate Kipling to those masterly lines about the female of the species being more deadly than the male? I am perfectly aware that of the 300 varieties of this vintage of the culicidae there are exceptional males that "bite" or sting; but they do not ravage our woods and plains; the venomous, high-piping, sleep-destroying mosquito is a she, and the first line of Miss Lurana Sheldon's masterpiece should be rearranged to suit the dictates of science.

NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

Boston, Mass., June 3, 1913.

Aqueduct Work on Sunday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire, as a taxpayer of this city, to voice my protest against contractors building the New York City end of the Catskill Aqueduct. I protest against the utter disregard which they have for Sundays and all legal holidays. The work on which they are engaged is public work, and is being paid for by New York City's money. There is no necessity for working Sundays or legal holidays.

ALFRED HOUSMAN.

New York, June 10, 1913.

Greek for Stenographers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter of your correspondent who "wished his stenographer to learn a little Greek in order to help him with some work upon which he was engaged," believe me, a kindly Providence guided the hand of the vandal who cut the leaves from those grammars. ANOTHER STENOGRAPHER.

New York, June 10, 1913.

Y. M. C. A. AND JAPANESE

Orientals Find Door to This Christian Brotherhood Closed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. John R. Mott, Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, to whom President Wilson offered the post of American Minister to China, entertains the view that the just solution of such problems as have been presented by the alien land law of California would be to admit the Japanese to citizenship, with the understanding that the Japanese Government shall continue to restrict the immigration of its subjects to these shores.

If it be unwise and unjust to close to an alien the door to citizenship solely because his skin happens to be brown or yellow, it seems even more unwise and unjust to close to him the door to Christian brotherhood. It is perhaps too much to expect a Government or a Legislature to adhere to the principle of justice and humanity, for these are not the days of the Declaration of Independence. We may, however, reasonably expect the Christian workers to endeavor to practice the principle which they not only advocate among their fellow-countrymen but urge other nations and races to embrace even at the sacrifice of their time-honored beliefs.

Perhaps Dr. Mott and most of his colleagues are not aware of the fact that the Young Men's Christian Associations on the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii do not admit the Japanese. Some three years ago a Japanese, a clerk of the Japanese Consulate General, applied for admission to the Y. M. C. A. at Honolulu, but was rejected. The event created at the time something of a sensation, as Dr. Doremus Scudder and the majority of the citizens severely criticised the discriminatory action of the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. The controversy, of which the rejected applicant was an interested onlooker, continued almost for a year, at the end of which the Y. M. C. A. decided to admit the Japanese. By that time, however, the Japanese had become so provoked that he no longer cared to join the fraternity. I presume that the Y. M. C. A. was rather glad that he declined the belated invitation, for it had decided upon a policy of segregation, having instituted a Japanese Y. M. C. A. as an auxiliary to the Honolulu Y. M. C. A. If any Japanese should to-day apply for membership in the main Y. M. C. A. he would be told to go to the Japanese Y. M. C. A.

At Los Angeles a Japanese young man had an experience even more humiliating than that of the Honolulu Japanese. A graduate of the University of Southern California and an employe of an American bank, he had many friends among Americans. At the urgent advice of his American friends who were members of the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A., he applied for membership in the association. He thought that his application would receive immediate acceptance, but the Secretary demurred and hesitated, and seemed unwilling to give any definite answer. The Japanese, not knowing what was in the Secretary's mind, requested prompt decision, whereupon he was told that he could become a member if he would accept one condition. The Japanese replied he would if the condition were reasonable. Then the Secretary said that he could enjoy all the privileges enjoyed by other members, but that he must refrain from using the swimming pool. The Japanese was simply dumfounded. Did the Secretary mean to intimate that the Japanese people were physically unclean, or that they were liable to spread disease? That ended the negotiation. The Japanese applicant, who had thought that his race was noted for cleanly habits, was naturally disgusted and indignant with what he considered the height of bigotry, and abandoned all hope for doing anything with or for American Young Men's Christian Associations.

The issue raised in these instances is a purely racial one, for the applicants were men of impeccable character and high intelligence. In San Francisco it is much the same story. I do not know how it is in Seattle and Portland, but I do not expect anything better.

The shock which the Japanese convert to Christianity experiences in such circumstances is all the more severe because he has been accustomed to see the picture of Christendom painted in roseate hues at the hands of the evangelical workers who revealed Christianity to him. While in his native land he heard a great deal said about Christian love and brotherhood, and all that, and he felt justified in expecting the teachings of the Great Nazarene lived up to at least by Christian workers and institutions, if not by all members of Christendom. And yet, here he is in the Christendom of all Christendoms unable to enter one of the greatest fraternal institutions to which these teachings have given birth. He cannot help wondering if he would not have been much happier and much better off had he remained what his religious teachers reproachfully called a heathen, a disciple of Buddha, a devotee of Confucianism, or a believer in Shinto. He cannot, indeed, help thinking that, if this be the sort of Christianity which the missionaries are preaching, they would do well completely to withdraw from the Oriental field.

The season is drawing nigh when many religious conferences will be held in Eastern cities, and I hope some of such meetings will take up the matter for consideration. If the Japanese are not good enough to be admitted to the Y. M. C. A., it is idle to talk of naturalizing them.

KIYOSHI K. KAWAKAMI,
Author of "American-Japanese Relations."

Momence, Ill., June 7, 1913.

COL. LAMPTON'S SPELLING.

A Regret That His Critics Cannot Appreciate Satire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I sent a communication to THE TIMES the other day commenting upon the syntax and orthography of some of our public school teachers, I had hoped to hide my dazzle behind the signature of "Orthogram," but it seems that I have shone through my screen, and Arthur Weld in Monday's TIMES takes me to task for using the expression "bad grammar," and also for spelling "grammar" with a final "er" instead of "ar." Heavens to Betsy! has it come to this that Arthur Weld, Boston-bred that he is, fails to grasp the significance of that closing couplet of mine:

Far be it, gents, from me to hammar
Bad spelling, or, no less, bad grammer?

Why not condemn the use of the word "gents," and why, oh, why, not find fault with the way I spelled "hammar"? Does he think that is the correct way? By heck, does the satirist have to give a map and a diagram of his satire in order to elucidate the Boston mind? To quote Mr. Weld, I wish "to politely but firmly insist" that whatever else I do I don't split my infinitives when I go into syntactical criticism, though I may at other less serious moments. What?

W. J. LAMPTON.

New York, June 9, 1913.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, &c., of The New York Times.

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Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement: 209,751. ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher. October 1, 1912. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of June, 1913. JOSEPH F. MACDONALD. [Seal.] (My commission expires March 30, 1914.)	Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement: 228,534. ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher. April 1, 1913. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of June, 1913. JOSEPH F. MACDONALD. [Seal.] (My commission expires March 30, 1914.)

CIRCULATION ON APRIL 1, 1913.

The statements above, required by law, give the average circulation of the Daily and Sunday NEW YORK TIMES during six months ending October 1, 1912, and April 1, 1913. The following is the actual distribution of THE NEW YORK TIMES on April 1, 1913:

THE NEW YORK TIMES
CIRCULATION REPORT,
TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1913.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION—	
City Dealers	185,239
Country Dealers	44,065
Mail List	14,256
Total Net Paid	243,560
Advertising Mail List	239
Exchanges	127
Downtown Office	676
Main Office	402
Annex	600
Editorial and Composing Room	250
Grand Total	245,854

S. TOWNSHEND,
Foreman Mail and Delivery.

QUOTES FIREWORKS LAW.

Fire Commissioner Johnson Warns Storekeepers and Others.

Fire Commissioner Johnson issued this statement yesterday relative to the sale of fireworks on the Fourth of July:

It is illegal to sell fireworks in this city except under the provisions of Section 232 of the Municipal Explosives Commission's regulations. This section is as follows:

Sec. 232. No permit for the storage or sale of fireworks shall be issued for any premises

(a) Which are occupied as a tenement house, school, workshop, factory, theatre, or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which are not equipped with an approved system of automatic sprinklers;

(c) Which are of wooden construction;

(d) Which are artificially lighted by any means other than electricity;

(e) Where cigars, cigarettes, or tobaccos are kept for sale;

(f) Where paints, oils, varnishes, lacquers, or inflammable liquids are manufactured, stored, or kept for sale;

(g) Where dry goods or other materials of a highly inflammable nature are manufactured, stored, or sold;

(h) Where matches, resin, turpentine, petroleum or any liquid product thereof, hemp, or explosives are manufactured, stored, or kept for sale.

The Commissioner added that the announcement was made so that "any person contemplating the purchase of fireworks for sale will save their money unless they are prepared to comply with the provisions of the regulations."

Damaged Uniforms Replaced.

Police Department, City of New York, New York, June 10, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to letter from your correspondent "K. L. M.," the Police Department reimburses a member of the force for such of his uniform or equipment as is rendered unserviceable through the proper performance of police duty.

D. I. McKAY,
First Deputy Commissioner.

English Board Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly correct a typographical error in my letter printed to-day. The word "boarding school" should be Board School, with capitals, for you know the two are entirely different. The Board Schools are the Government schools, and the salaries and vacations are fixed by Government.

New York, June 10, 1913. OBSERVER.

FROM THE ANTI'S INFANT.

Mother, dear Mother, come home to us now,
The clock in the church's high dome
Asserts it is midnight, and you must allow
A mother's true place is at home.
You've said it so often, you know you have, Ma!
You've roasted the suffragists, all,
And yet here you go, gallivanting afar,
And leaving your baby to squall.
Come home! Come home! Please, Mother, dear Mother, come home!

Mother, dear Mother, pray why do you go
Campaigning both early and late?
A true woman's sphere, as you very well know,
Is not touring a county or State.
Your husband, your infant, your duty, are here.
We long for a glimpse of your face.
Come home to us, Mother, from far or from near,
And quit this unwomanly chase.
Come home! &c.

It seems not to matter, dear Mother, one mite
That you are opposed to the vote.
You leave us alone both by day and by night,
Just like those bad women you quote.
You say that they gad and leave babes to their fate,
You say they are mannish and wrong,
And then you are caught staying early and late
Where you claim women do not belong.
Come home—again!

L'ENVOI.

Pa's victuals are cold—my milk is all sour!
The bottle I'd smash if I could!
Come home to us, Mother, if but for an hour—
Please, Mother, come home and be good.

LURANA SHELDON.

NO WILSON CANDIDATE YET.

Report Naming Garrison for Jersey Governor Not Confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The great interest felt in New Jersey over the forthcoming contest for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination has its echoes among prominent Democrats from that State in Washington. Rumors relating to the attitude of the President in the matter have caused some gossip, although, in the opinion of those New Jersey men here who are best informed, it is too early to indulge in speculation as to the President's ultimate course.

President Wilson has not declared himself any particular candidate. He is unalterably opposed to Frank Katzenbach, whom he regards as a reactionary and a machine man. So far as known here, the only other candidates who have appeared in the field are Gov. Fielder and Mayor Otto Wittpenn of Jersey City, which is the Governor's home town, also. Both Fielder and Wittpenn have given strong support to the Wilson policies recently.

One report that was brought to Washington from New Jersey is that President Wilson is looking for a candidate more in accord with the Wilson policies than either Fielder or Wittpenn, one who would be certain to carry out those policies with the vigor that characterized the administration of Mr. Wilson himself, when he was New Jersey's Executive. The story goes that the man the President has in mind in this connection is Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War. Information from New Jersey men close to the President, however, goes to show that this use of Mr. Garrison's name is without warrant. Apparently the President has come to no conclusion as to bringing another candidate into the field. The present interest, therefore, is whether the President will show any preference when the time comes as between Fielder and Wittpenn. Democratic politicians from New Jersey here seem satisfied that there will be no other aspirants for gubernatorial honors than those already in the race.

So far as Presidential preference goes Wittpenn is supposed to have the inside track on account of the emphasis he has given to his recent progressiveness. Democrats of the Wilson kind in Washington say that the party is so thoroughly progressive in the President's State that no doubt remains that the man who will win in the primaries will represent the advanced wing of Democracy.

RACE PREJUDICE HEARING.

Governor Sets June 19 to Take Up Forty-Seventh Regiment Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 10.—The hearing on the charge that to Sergt. Samuel Littman was denied promotion in the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn by Col. Barthman on account of his race or religion will be held in the Executive Chamber on June 19 at 4 P. M. In announcing the public hearing, Gov Sulzer said:

"I have been waiting for a convenient opportunity to give this case the attention it deserves. I do not intend to act hastily in the matter, but the charges made by Sergt. Littman and his friends, some of them among the most distinguished citizens of our State, are of the gravest importance. Col. Barthman will be notified of the hearing, and an opportunity will be afforded for every one who has an interest in the matter to be present.

"Both sides will be fairly and fully heard, and the case will receive a thorough examination."

Edward Lauterbach will represent Sergt. Littman. Judge Leon Sanders will be invited to be present.

TAKES UP HIGHWAY CASES.

Carmody Sends Regular Deputy to Look Into Alleged Frauds.

Special to The New York Times.

MRS. HUTCHINSON TO WED DIPLOMAT

Marriage of Former Miss Dimock and Italian Counselor to Take Place This Summer

AT HER BAR HARBOR HOME

Bride-to-be Now In Paris for Her Trousseau—Niece of Late William C. Whitney.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—An international romance watched with great interest during the recent Spring season in Washington is to culminate in a marriage at Bar Harbor late in the coming Summer, according to private advices received in Washington to-day.

The bridegroom-to-be is a diplomat, the Counselor of the Italian Embassy, Giuseppe Catalani. The bride-to-be is Mrs. Dimock Hutchinson, only daughter of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock of New York and Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Hutchinson has preceded her mother to Paris, where it is said her chief interest is obtaining a trousseau. Mrs. Dimock has leased a house on Scott Circle for the coming Winter.

Mrs. Hutchinson came to Washington last Autumn a semi-invalid, and during the early season took little part in society, although her mother entertained extensively. Mrs. Hutchinson's health improved rapidly during the early Spring. Mr. Catalani, in addition to serving as Counselor of the Embassy for two years, was Chargé d'Affaires last Summer when the Embassy was at Narragansett Pier. He is well known in society in New York and London. He is possessed of a comfortable private fortune and is likely to reach the rank of Ambassador in the next few years.

Mrs. Hutchinson was Miss Susan Dimock, a daughter of the late Henry F. Dimock and a niece of the late William C. Whitney and of Mrs. Charles T. Barney. She is a first cousin of Mrs. Willard Straight, Harry Payne Whitney, Payne Whitney, Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, and Mrs. Courtland I. Barnes. Some ten or twelve years ago she married Cary P. Hutchinson, but divorced him several years since.

HUNTINGTON—TURNER.

Wedding Celebrated at Old South Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

Miss Florence Chittenden Turner, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Mott Turner, was married last evening in the old South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, to Elon Calvin Huntington of Manhattan, formerly of Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Huntington is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Albert Huntington of Plainfield, N. J.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman, assisted by the Rev. Dr. H. B. Turner, chaplain of Hampton Institute, Va., and a half-brother of the bride. Dr. Lyman officiated at the marriage of Miss Turner's parents and also at her christening and that of her brother, Albert J. Turner of Elizabeth, N. J., who gave the bride away. Mr. Huntington's best man was John Macaulay of East Orange.

Miss Turner wore ivory charmeuse with a veil of silk and old duchess lace. Her only attendant was Miss Ethel M'Clellen Plummer of Columbia Heights, who wore shadow lace with a sash of pale blue Ottoman silk and carried pink roses. The ushers were Laud Schwab of East Orange, Harry L. Morgan of Newark, Morgan Taylor, and George Chittenden Turner, the bride's cousin.

T. J. SHANLEY, JR., MARRIED.

Sails for Europe with His Bride, Miss Agnes J. Murray.

Thomas J. Shanley, Jr., a son of the Thomas J. Shanley of the Shanley restaurants, and Miss Agnes J. Murray were married yesterday morning shortly after 6 o'clock in the Church of the Good Shepherd, 207th Street and Broadway, by the Rev. Father Shanley, a cousin of the bridegroom.

The bride wore a white satin charmeuse gown embroidered in seed pearls, topped by a large white leghorn hat trimmed with wheat. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. Edward J. Thorpe was the best man, and Miss Irene Shanley, the bridesmaid, was in blue charmeuse, with a lace picture hat with red roses.

The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at Delmonico's, at which the immediate families only were present, and the bride and bridegroom sailed at 10 o'clock on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie to be absent three months.

ACOUSTIC.

OVER 100,000 DEAF PEOPLE

are satisfied users of the Acousticon, and testify to its supremacy as an aid to perfect hearing. This original and most powerful of all hearing devices can now be instantly adjusted by the wearer to suit SIX different degrees of sound, and enables you to hear at home, in the office, the church or the theatre. This SIX-TONE adjustment marks the most useful and wonderful improvement that science and genius ever devised for perfect hearing.

You are urgently invited to give this new sound-regulating Acousticon every test that you may choose, entirely at our risk. We appreciate that a dissatisfied user can do us much harm, and you may be sure that if you do not hear you will not be asked to purchase. Cut this out while it is before you, and call or write for free trial at your convenience. T.

GENERAL ACOUSTIC COMPANY
220 W. 42d St., near Broadway, New York.

MISS MORGAN ENGAGED.

Daughter of Junius S. Morgan to Wed H. B. Gardner.

Mr. and Mrs. Junius Spencer Morgan of Princeton, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sarah Spencer Morgan, to Henry Burchell Gardner, son of Mrs. Alfred W. Gardner and the late Dr. Alfred W. Gardner of 325 West Eighty-ninth Street.

Miss Morgan, who is a niece of J. Pierpont Morgan, was one of last season's débutantes, and a number of entertainments were given for her here. The Morgan town house is at 10 West Forty-third Street. Mr. Gardner is a member of the class of 1913 of Harvard University. No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS WILSON'S WEDDING.

Ceremony at All Angels' Church, with a Reception for 400.

The marriage of Daniel Fuller Appleton of Boston, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Appleton of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and Miss Maida T. Wilson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Douglas Wilson of 840 West End Avenue, took place at 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

Vases of white flowers and small palms were the church decorations. The invitations to the ceremony were confined to relatives and a few intimate friends.

The Rev. Floyd Appleton of St. Clement's Church, Brooklyn, a brother of the bridegroom, officiated.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a trained gown of soft white satin, veiled with chiffon that was caught with long trails of orange blossoms near the hem and also half way to the waistline, a narrow ruffle of duchess lace falling from the top garland. The neck was cut out a little and edged with duchess lace, and in the back it was embroidered in pearls. A court train of soft satin fell from a point half way between neck and waist. The long tulle veil was held with a cap edged with point lace caught with a half wreath of orange blossoms. She wore a short string of pearls, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and pale mauve orchids.

The maid of honor, Miss Jennie Lamberth, was in embroidered white batiste over pale pink silk. Miss Ruth Payne was the bridesmaid. She was in an ankle-length frock of accordion-plaited eau de Nil chiffon.

There were two pages—Kenneth and Philip Ives, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Ives, and nephews of the bridegroom. Mr. Appleton's best man was Frank P. Wilson, a brother of the bride. Jerome Monks, Morton Clark, David Watts, and Neville Wilson were the ushers.

The church ceremony was followed by a dinner for the bridal party, and a reception, for which 400 invitations were sent out, and supper.

The honeymoon will be spent in Canada, after which Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will spend the Summer at the Wilson Cape Cod country place, and later will make their home in Boston.

AN ARMY WEDDING.

Miss Marjorie Lauderdale Becomes Bride of Lieut. Dean Hall,

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Lane Lauderdale, daughter of Major John Vance Lauderdale, U. S. A., and Lieut. Dean Hall of Columbus, Ohio, took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 241 Eighty-fourth Street, Bay Ridge. The Rev. Dr Robert Bruce Clark officiated.

The army colors, gold and white, were used in the decorations. The bride's gown was of white charmeuse and princess lace, and she carried lilies of the valley and white roses. The maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Yoopke of Tenafly, N. J., was gowned in yellow satin and lace and carried roses. Lieut. James Crawford of Fort Hamilton served as best man.

The bridegroom is the son of Col. John D. Hall, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hall of Columbus, Ohio.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Helen Converse Clark, daughter of Prof. John Bates Clark and Mrs. Clark, and Prof. Henry Carrington Lancaster of Amherst College will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Manhattan Congregational Church. A small reception for relatives will take place at 405 West End Avenue.

Mrs. Thomas Williams will give a dinner on Friday night at the Williams country place at Lawrence, L. I., for the entire bridal party of her daughter, Miss Dorcas Williams, and Morris Douw Ferris. The wedding will take place on Saturday.

Clarence Mackay and his children, Ellin Mackay and John W. Mackay, have left Washington, where the little girl was under the treatment of an oculist, for Spring Lake, N. J., where Mr. Mackay has taken a cottage for the Summer.

Miss Edna Marston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Marston, and Oscar Mesch Bufford will be married at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church. A small reception will follow at the home of the bride, 22 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish are booked to sail for Europe to-day. Miss Helena Fish will spend the Summer with her sister, Mrs. John W. Cutler on the Massachusetts Coast.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Miss Ruth Twombly are at the St. Regis, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond of Tivoli, who entertained there at dinner last night.

Mr and Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson also gave a luncheon of ten covers there yesterday.

Chaplain Ernest W. Wood, U. S. A., accompanied by Mrs. Wood and their two daughters, are booked to sail June 19 on the U. S. A. transport Thomas from San Francisco for Manila.

The Duke and Duchess de Richelieu have returned from Tuxedo and are at the Gotham. Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair have arrived from Washington at the same hotel, and so has Lady Campden.

Miss Grace R. Patterson, a daughter of the late Thomas J. Patterson of Brooklyn, and Charles J. McKenna of New York, will be married at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon by the Rev. Father Grace of Niagara University. The reception will be held at the Marie Antoinette.

Pennsylvania Certificates at 5%.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are offering for subscription an issue of $19,700,000 Pennsylvania Railroad equipment trust 4½ per cent. registered gold certificates. They mature annually from April 1, 1914, to 1923. The certificates are being offered on a 5 per cent. basis.

RIALTO SUN BATHERS MUST MOVE ON AGAIN

Broadway Merchants Call on Waldo to Stop Loafers' Blockade of Windows.

WANT POLICE TO USE CLUBS

If That Does Not Bring Results, Members of Association Want 'Actors Out of Work' Arrested.

The Rialto district of Broadway, ordered twenty years ago to move on from Union Square, is now to get its moving orders from Forty-second Street. The merchants of Broadway have turned against the Rialto because of its loiterers and sun-bathers. They don't want the sun-bathing done in front of their shop windows, where customers might come to gaze. In fact, they have found that the traditional patrons of the Rialto, "actors out of a job," as the common phrase of description runs, are not the best patrons of the stores.

As a first move in the matter of breaking up the present rendezvous of the curbstone fellowship Police Commissioner Waldo will be called upon to bring police clubs into action. The clubs, according to the proposed plan, will merely do a little persistent prodding. If that should fail and the Rialto retain all its wealth of curbstone saunterers, then a demand will be made upon the Police Commissioner for some arrests.

What to do to clear Broadway of the congenial spirits who only stand and wait at the various oases was the chief matter considered at a meeting of the Broadway Association in the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon.

"It's simply awful," said a hat dealer in the district between Thirty-fourth and Forty-sixth Streets, "it is simply awful how many men on Broadway have no other occupation than that of swinging a cane. I sell hats to women, and it is getting so that my best customers assure me that it is a real trial for them to run the gantlet of cane-swinging and ogling men. I have lost customers because of the gantlet they have had to run. And I can't stand it any longer."

"Believe me," spoke up a man who has a business just outside of the Rialto district, "I can sympathize with any man whose business is in that set of blocks. The owner of a loft building showed me one day just the set of rooms I needed. I was about to sign a lease when I thought I had better stop and think hard to see if there was any final reason why I should not sign. As I looked out of the window I caught sight of a face that was familiar. Now, I had known the old Rialto in Union Square, and had had my experience trying to do business in that district. So I looked hard, and I counted twenty-five members of the curbstone fellowship outside of that one building. I turned to that landlord and I told him he couldn't rent me a store—he couldn't even give me one as a present."

About fifty business men from the Times Square and Herald Square sections of Broadway were present at the meeting. One after another they joined in the protest against the present congestion of pedestrian traffic in front of their stores, some of the merchants saying that unless there was a change Broadway would soon be a rival of the Bowery in its palmy days.

After extended discussion a resolution was passed calling the Police Commissioner's attention to the fact that no other city permits the general loitering on the main thoroughfare that is allowed in New York.

After finishing with the Broadway loiterers the merchants turned to other street obstructions. They heard from a special committee on Broadway noises that the noises of the street car crossings at Seventy-second Street, Forty-second Street, and Thirty-fourth Street were soon to be lessened by the laying of new and improved crossovers.

The elevated railroad pillars at Thirty-fourth Street came in for much criticism, as it was held that they were serious obstructions to light and air and to the beauty of the neighborhood. A drawing was submitted showing a proposed reconstruction of the present lines from Thirty-third to Thirty-fifth Street in a manner to do away with eight of the present support pillars. Under the proposed reconstruction there would be no pillars at all in Thirty-fourth Street, the elevated tracks being carried across the street by a cantilever construction from one set of pillars half way between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets to another set well above Thirty-fourth Street.

It was decided to indorse a plan to erect at Fourteenth Street a union subway plaza with a grand concourse ample enough in its dimensions to carry passengers on a single level from the proposed Fourteenth Street crosstown subway to the present station of the Interborough and to the station on Broadway to be constructed for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Broadway subway. A committee consisting of W. Emlen Roosevelt, E. F. Rogers, and H. G. Opdycke was appointed to present plans for the proposed concourse to the Public Service Commission. Mr. Opdycke explained that under the proposed plan stairways to the lower levels would be abandoned and ramps and moving stairways would be substituted for them.

1,900 ON THE MAURETANIA.

Liner Sails with Every Cabin Taken —The Arrivals.

The Cunarder Mauretania sailed for Liverpool at 1 o'clock this morning with every accommodation taken—not only in the saloon, but in the second cabin and steerage as well. In all, the liner had on board, in addition to her crew of more than 1,000, more than 1,900 passengers, of whom 500 were in the saloon. In the second cabin there were 425.

Among the saloon passengers were:

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, Bishop Frederick Courtney, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, and Miss Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Clyde, Jr., William Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Barnum, Minon Alden, Mrs. H. Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blair, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bourne-Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, the Rev. Rockwell S. Frank, Henry A. P. Carter, Mrs. M. A. Clotier, Mrs. V. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Colfax, R. C. Crocker, James Cutting, Mrs. Griswold Dolson, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Drew, Col. O. W. Dudley, George Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Endicott, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vavasseur Fisher, Mrs. H. Lyford Fountain, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Frost, Dr. and Mrs. James C. Greenway, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Guggenheim, Miss Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Haight, Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, the Misses Litchfield, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. C. Henry Mellon, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Minard, Mrs. A. Prescott Morris, Mrs. Conde Nast, Lieut. R. D. Newman, U. S. A.; Mrs. R. H. Outerbridge, Miss Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Murray A. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Roberts, Jr., Count Sala, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Schenck, Capt. and Mrs. James Scroggie, Mrs. George M. V. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Untermyer, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Van Dam, and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Wickes.

Among the passengers who arrived from Europe yesterday on the Minneapolis were:

Loftus Arkwright, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Coate, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles E. Cragg, Henry C. Deming, Mrs. Livingston Disbrow, the Misses Disbrow, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Langley, Lieut. Col. M. Mayhew, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick N. Stevens, and E. P. Palmer.

KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE (Bremen)—Lieut. A. L. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Coburn, Miss Louise Drew, William J. Haywood, Joseph C. Jackson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. M. King, Mrs. John Prince Krator, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Lowell, Charles A. Post, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Shannon, and Arthur Wheelock.

TWO BACHELOR DINNERS.

Given by Morris D. Ferris and Prof. Henry C. Lancaster.

Morris Douw Ferris, whose marriage to Miss Dorcas Williams will take place on Saturday at Lawrence, L. I., gave his bachelor dinner last night at the Delta Phi Club. His guests included his best man and brother, Van Wyck Ferris; the ushers, Thomas Resolved Williams, Henry Waldron Williams, Chalmers Wood, Jr., Henry Bethune Weiss, E. Throop Geer, and W. Montague Geer, Jr., and also the Rev. Duncan H. Brown, who is to officiate at the wedding, and N. W. Van Nostrand.

Prof. Henry Carrington Lancaster, whose marriage to Miss Helen C. Clark takes place to-day, also gave his bachelor dinner last night at the Columbia Club. His guests were his best man, Prof. J. Maurice Clark, a brother of the bride to be, and the ushers, who are to be James Dunlop, William Dunlop, William C. Lancaster of Montreal, and Dabney Z. Lancaster of Richmond, Va., both brothers of the bridegroom; Prof. Charles W. Cobb and Prof. Clarence E. Andrews of Amherst College.

MARCONI CO. PROSPERING.

Power Stations in Jersey and California Being Rapidly Constructed.

The annual report of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America shows great progress in the erection of stations for transmission of long-distance messages across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, not only in the East at the high-power stations at Belmar and New Brunswick, N. J., but also in California at the Bolinas and Marshall stations, which will communicate with two stations also in course of erection at Honoluiu. These stations will be capable of transmitting at least sixty words a minute, will be constructed for duplex service, and will be open before the end of the year.

The balance sheet shows a large increase over last year. Messages sent in 1912 numbered 227,944, as against 41,000 in 1911, and the net receipts for telegraphic messages amount to $110,000 as against $88,000 in 1911. The net amount now placed to the credit of profit and loss account for the year ending 1913 is $224,483.

CONTEST MRS. PELL'S WILL.

Frederick Zabriskie and His Sister Were Ignored in It.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 10.—Frederick C. Zabriskie, Miss Effie Zabriskie and Mrs. Elizabeth Clarendon of Hackensack have consulted counsel with the idea of making a fight for the $5,000,000 estate of Mrs. Mary B. Pell, their cousin, who died on May 25 last.

Mrs. Pell in her will left $2,000 to Mrs. Clarendon, but left nothing to the other two cousins. It was provided by Mrs. Pell that $2,000,000 was to be divided among Columbia University, Rutgers College and the Reformed Church of America.

Mr. Zabriskie, who lives at 344 Prospect Avenue, said that he intended to attack the will. He and his sister were not seeking a fortune, he said, but were indignant because they had been ignored in the will.

Some cousins were remembered by Mrs. Pell. Frederick Z. Board received as a bequest a life interest in $14,000, and to Mathilda Blauvelt and Laura W. Pogart was bequeathed a life interest in $57,000. In addition a one-fifth interest in the residue of the estate was left to them.

MISS BALL WEDS B. D. BENSON.

Ceremony Attended by Many Guests from New Jersey and New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 10.—With several hundred guests present from all sections of this State and from New York, Miss Annie Ball, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alwyn Ball, Jr., of Montrose and Fairview Avenues, Rutherford, was married to-night to Byron David Benson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dix Benson, of 66 Passaic Avenue, this city, at the Ball home in Rutherford.

The bridegroom is a graduate of Princeton University. His father is President of the Tidewater Oil Company of 11 Broadway, New York. Mr. Ball is President of the Rutherford Trust Company and a member of the firm of Ballantine & Ball, real estate dealers at 390 Broadway, New York.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Cyrus I. Scofield of Northfield, Mass., who also married the bride's parents.

Miss Ball was given in marriage by her father. She wore a gown of white satin, with an overdress of duchess lace. She wore a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of white roses and sweet peas. Miss Helen R. Ball, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. She wore a gown of pink satin, trimmed with white chiffon and shadow lace. Her bouquet was of pink roses. Miss Olive Benson, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Margaret Benson, cousin of the bridegroom, of Passaic; Miss Emily Ball, cousin of the bride, of Rutherford, and Miss Dorothy Swan of this city, were bridesmaids. Their gowns were of white satin trimmed with blue ribbon and rosebuds. Their bouquets were pink roses and forget-me-nots.

The best man was R. Granger Benson, brother of the bridegroom, and a student of Princeton University. The ushers were Alwyn Ball, 3d, brother of the bride; William C. Ball, Jr., cousin of the bride of Rutherford; Morgan Davies of Oshkosh, Wis.; Henry A. Barry of Passaic, Burnham Bell of Saint Moritz, Switzerland, and Guthrie Speers of Montclair. Frederick Ball, brother of the bride, was page. Miss Hermine Barbot of Charleston, S. C., played the wedding march, written by herself. A big reception followed.

Mr. and Mrs. Benson will spend their honeymoon automobiling through the South and West. They will live in Carmita Avenue, Rutherford, in a home presented by the bridegroom's father.

Last Suffrage Tea of the Season.

The last Wednesday afternoon tea of the Woman Suffrage Party for the Summer will be given this afternoon at the headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street. Miss Anderson Hughes, one of the world workers of the W. C. T. U., will be a guest of honor and speak of suffrage in New Zealand, which is her home. Mrs. Mary Atwater, a suffrage worker from Montana, will be another guest of honor. Mrs. Olive Pierce, leader of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, Bronx, will be the hostess. Every one is welcome at these teas.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Sails.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt was among the passengers who sailed for Cherbourg on the Hamburg-American liner Victoria Luise yesterday morning. She is on her way to Italy to visit her sister, Miss Emily Carow. Miss Carow is said to be in ill-health, and Mrs. Roosevelt will probably remain with her all Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Archie and Quentin Roosevelt, and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson were of the party that went to the pier to see Mrs. Roosevelt off. Col. Roosevelt was not there, as he had a speaking engagement in Buffalo last night.

Miss Agnes Cantine Married.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 10.—Miss Agnes Leslie Cantine, daughter of the late Judge Charles C. Cantine of Kingston, and Raymond Hugh Bunker of Yonkers were quietly married this afternoon at the home of the bride, 47 Albany Avenue, by the Rev. Henry Mesier.

Daughter Born to Mrs. J. J. Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jenkins Lee of Needwood Forest, Md., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter at St. Davids, Penn., where they are spending the Summer. Mrs. Lee before her marriage was Miss Mary Kuhn Harris of Philadelphia, and a niece of C. Hartman Kuhn. Mr. Lee was one of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and afterward Minister to Ecuador.

SENATORS HEAR PLEA OF MINE OPERATORS

Open Inquiry Into the Troubles in the West Virginia Fields.

THE UNIONS ARE BLAMED

Operators File Statements Defending Martial Law—Story of Conditions Begun.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 10.—The investigation of the coal mine strike which has dealt death and destruction in the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek mining districts was begun here to-day by the Senate committee. Senator Borah, at a brief session this afternoon, read into the record several excerpts from the Constitution of West Virginia. The first is the provision declaring that the Constitution, of the State and of the United States shall always be in effect. The second provision declares that under no circumstances shall the right of habeas corpus be denied.

The third is the usual provision that no citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The fourth sets forth that the military authority shall not supersede the civil powers, even under the plea o fnecessity, and others provide for trial by jury in open court for all criminal offenses.

The activities of the State authorities in connection with the strike will be investigated by the committee in view of these constitutional guarantees, and the charge that the mine workers have not received their full rights will be investigated with these provisions in mind.

A formidable array of counsel is on hand. For the miners there appeared Frank S. Monnet, former Attorney General of Ohio; Seymour Steadman of Illinois, M. M. Belcher, and H. W. Houston. The operators are represented by Z. T. Vinson, E. W. Knight, and C. C. Watts, with a half score of assistants.

Two preliminary statements were filed with the committee by the attorneys for the operators. The first was filed by Mr. Vinson for the operators generally, and the second by Mr. Watts for the Paint Creek Collieries Company. Both were pleas of "not guilty," and both denied in detail the charges made in the resolution passed by the Senate authorizing the inquiry.

The operators in their brief made the counterchange that the United Mine Workers of America in its attempts "to organize" the coal miners in the West Virginia field was responsible for the violence which has characterized the strike. After a review of the conditions which have obtained in the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek sections since the strike began, the operators' briefs took up the charges in the resolution in detail.

"We know of no system of peonage and believe none exists or has been practiced in the fields," said the brief. An investigation by the Department of Justice found no such system, it held. Specific denials were made that the Postal Service had been interfered with, that the immigration laws had been violated, and that rights of citizens had been violated.

"On the question of the trials of citizens under martial law, the brief defended former Gov. Glasscock for declaring martial law and Gov. Hatfield for continuing it.

"The situation confronting the Governor on Sept. 9, 1912," said the brief, "was a terrible one. Rarely since the days of 1861-65 has the Executive of an American State had to face and act under similar circumstances."

The operators declared they expected to prove that firearms and ammunition were brought into the State for "use in acts of lawlessness and violence, which were designed to keep the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek mines idle and prevent shipments of coal therefrom until the United Mine Workers of America should be recognized."

The statement presented by the Paint Creek Collieries Company made similar denials and similar charges.

Through a mistake the subpoenas issued this afternoon for military officers were not made returnable until to-morrow morning, and the officers did not appear at the night session. Postponing the introduction of the record relating to the declaration of martial law the committee took it. Bruce Reid, a Charleston newspaper man.

He said that he was sent to the Paint Creek mine district last June after two shootings had occurred. He said that he started for Mucklow, a town on Paint Creek. He was captured by the Mucklow station, he said, and walked back through the Paint Creek district. He said at Mucklow he saw bullet holes in houses where mine guards told him striking miners had attacked the boarding house of mine guards.

Two weeks later, he said, he investigated the death of an Italian on Paint Creek. "There was a question as to whether he had been murdered in cold blood," said Mr. Reid, "or whether he had been killed in a legitimate fight between miners and mine guards. Different mine guards told me three different stories of the killing, and I formed my own conclusion."

FLORETTA WHALEY MARRIED

Photographed with Cooke at End of Ceremony in Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, June 10.—Floretta Whaley missed a train last night, so her marriage to Jere Knode Cooke was deprived of a detail that would have added to the unusual circumstances attending their union. They were to have been married in the ticket office of the railroad station here.

Arriving in this city at 9:30 o'clock last evening, after an all-day pursuit of Judge Joel B. Reed for a certified copy of the divorce granted to his wife, Marinda Clarke Cooke, on Friday, the unfrocked preacher and a companion got into telephone communication with George R. Close, Assistant Town Clerk, and Francis Tipper, Justice of the Peace, and arranged to have them go to the station for the wedding.

Cooke telephoned Floreta Whaley in New York to hasten to Stamford. She said she would do so. Mr. Close and Justice Tipper having arrived at the station meantime, the party awaited the bride-elect. In the interval Mr. Close wrote a marriage license. There was a long wait. Finally a message came from Floretta that she had missed her train. Cooke and his companion went to New York at midnight.

Mr. Close received a telephone message from Cooke at 6 o'clock this morning telling him that the man who had been with him last night had carried away the marriage license and the certified copy of the divorce decree. Cooke asked what he should do.

"I will write another license," Mr. Close told him. "There is no need to bring the certified copy of the decree. You are under oath when you make your answers, and it's up to you to tell the truth or suffer the consequences."

Cooke and Floretta Whaley and two companions, arriving here a little before 9 A. M., rode to the Stamford House. There the marriage ceremony was performed, its end being announced by an explosion of flashlight powder as a photograph was taken of the couple.

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JERSEYMAN PUBLIC PRINTER

President Names Ford, Labor Head, Legislator, and Wilson Supporter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Cornelius J. Ford of Hoboken, N. J., to be Public Printer. There has been a keen contest for this position, and at one time there was an intimation from an authoritative source that President Lynch of the International Typographical Union had been selected. The suspicion that this mention of Mr. Lynch's name was a "feeler" was strengthened when the nomination for the office was delayed.

The entire Democratic delegation in Congress from New Jersey made a strong fight in behalf of Mr. Ford, who, as a member of the New Jersey Legislature, was a stanch supporter of the policies advocated by Woodrow Wilson when Governor. Mr. Ford is a printer, and is now connected with The Hudson Observer.

Cornelius J. Ford was born in Hoboken Feb. 27, 1867, and has lived there all his life. He is married and has eight children. When graduated from the Hoboken High School in 1882 he went into a printing office and has been connected with that trade ever since.

He has been active in politics from the day he had a vote. Eight years ago he was appointed a member of the School Board of Hoboken, which office he filled for four years. The following year he was elected to the New Jersey House and was twice elected to succeed himself. Last year he ran for Congress at the primary, but was defeated, and was then appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the House at Trenton.

For ten years Mr. Ford has been State President of the American Federation of Labor.

MORRIS PARK LOTS GO WELL

Fine Corner Plot Fetches Highest Price of the Sale, $10,250.

At the ninth day of the auction sale of the Morris Park race track property yesterday 249 lots were sold for $429,650, an average of $1,739. The grand total for the nine days of the sale is 2,612 lots at $3,087,975, an average of $1,182 a lot.

At the evening session the highest price paid for a lot was $7,300 for the southeast corner of the Esplanade and Paulding Avenue, which is opposite the Morris Park station of the Westchester & Boston Road. Adjoining lots brought $4,200 and $3,500. All these lots were bought by Miss C. H. Valentine. The southeast corner of Morris Park Avenue and Fowler Avenue went for $3,800.

During the afternoon session 153 lots were sold, for a total of $311,500, the average price being $2,036. A lot at the corner of Williamsbridge Road and Pelham Parkway brought $10,250, the highest price paid for a single lot during the sale. The adjoining lot brought $6,100. Both were bought by A. B. Jeykell.

In connection with the sale, an application for an injunction restraining the auctioneers of the property from selling any more of the lots until colored people were permitted in the clubhouse was brought before Supreme Court Justice Giegerich yesterday by Emma Murray, a colored woman.

It was denied, the Justice holding that the auctioneer had shown he interposed no objection to their presence, although he had no control over the premises of the club. He dismissed the application without prejudice to the serving of the proper person in the State Banking Department, which is conducting the sale.

ASKS $15,000 ALIMONY.

Mrs. Estelle C. Hoyt Also Will Fight Husband's Suit for Divorce.

Application for $15,000 a year allmony pending trial was made to Supreme Court Justice Giegerich yesterday on behalf of Mrs. Estelle C. Hoyt, who is being sued for divorce by her husband, Arthur S. Hoyt, President of the chocolate company bearing his name and Director in many other corporations. Mrs. Hoyt is bringing a counter suit for separation.

The couple were married last February and spent their honeymoon in Europe, whence they returned on April 12. In his complaint the husband says that his wife, after showing a lack of affection for him on the European trip, deserted him on April 21 and went away with an unidentified co-respondent.

To these charges Mrs. Hoyt has entered a general denial, and in her suit for separation she accuses Hoyt of cruel treatment, exercised particularly on the wedding trip. According to her complaint she showed unreasonable jealousy, reproving her in the presence of others for showing ordinary civilities and courtesies to persons whom she met on the steamer and in Europe. On their return to New York, she says, her husband made life miserable for her by employing private detectives to watch her.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Margaret Anglin will present the "Electra" of Sophocles at the Greek Theatre of the University of California, instead of the "Medea" of Euripides, as first announced. The date for the performance has been fixed as Sept. 6, after which the actress will open her regular season in Shakespearean revivals at the Columbia Theatre, San Francisco.

The 200th performance in New York of "Peg O' My Heart" will be reached at today's matinee at the Cort Theatre. The cast, headed by Laurette Taylor, is still the same which appeared on the opening night.

Viola Allen, last seen in "The Daughter of Heaven," is due to arrive to-day on the Olympic. She has spent the last six weeks in Germany.

Francis D. McGinn, who had the title role in "Officer 666," sails on the Perugia of the Anchor Line on Saturday, accompanied by his step-daughters, Lorraine Frost and Leila Frost.

Veterans of the G. A. R. posts of New York will see "The Battle of Gettysburg" motion pictures at the Grand Opera House on Tuesday, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

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SELL ASTOR HOUSE GOODS.

Furniture Prices Not High—Room Equipment About $20.

Yesterday was the first day of the auction of furniture and other things that have for generations adorned the parlors and other apartments in the old Astor House. A big crowd attended the sale, but its enthusiasm was not in keeping with its size. The furniture as a rule was knocked down at ridiculously low prices, a whole room equipment sometimes going for as little as $20.

The sale began on the top floor with the small rooms. These rooms were all furnished with an old walnut bedstead, box springs, hair mattress, and feather pillows, oak marble table, cane chairs, and Brussels carpets. The furniture, despite its age, was in fine condition, but this did not spur the bidders on.

The one exception was room 230, which had for years been the home of one of the Astor House's permanent guests. The man who occupied the room so many years—his name is Crane—was determined that he would have all the furniture, and he got it for $50.

"I would have had that stuff," said Mr. Crane afterward, "if it had taken every cent I possess to get it."

The sale will be continued every day, starting at 10:30 A. M., until next Friday, when it will be adjourned until Monday, on which day the famous Chinese bridal bed of elaborately carved ivory and inlaid wood will be sold. This old bed has been in New York 108 years and cost originally about $2,500.

The auction will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

Obituary Notes.

HARRIET B. ANDREWS, wife of William Andrews, President of the Pratt & Lambert Varnish Company, died on Monday at her house, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, after a long illness.

SARAH V. L'HOMMEDIEU, widow of Richard W. L'Hommedieu, died on Sunday at her home, 513 Van Buren Street, of heart disease.

ERNEST S. EDEN of Hartford, Conn. master mechanic of the Central New England Railroad, died on Sunday in the Vassar Hospital, Poughkeepsie, from injuries received on Friday in the wrecking of a gaso

CUBS DEFEAT GIANTS---YANKEES AND BROOKLYN LOSE---ROWING---TENNIS---GOLF

YANKEES FAIL TO HIT SCOTT AND LOSE, 5-1

White Sox Pitcher Allows Few Hits, but Forces in New York's Run.

Jim Scott of Death Valley held a magic spell over the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the White Sox took the third game of the series, thereby checking the winning habit which had stuck to the Chance men in the two previous games. Three timely hits, one of them a home run into the right field stand by Scott, accounted for all the White Sox runs, as the Yanks were again on their good behavior from a fielding standpoint and furnished no openings for the visitors. The final score was 5 to 1 and Scott would have gained a shutout but for his own liberality in the fifth inning, when he walked Bert Daniels with the bases filled and forced in the lone Yankee run.

Yankee opportunities loomed up in four of the last five innings, but each time when the final showdown came Death Valley Jim held a stronger hand than the Yank batsmen. For four innings the ex-miner mowed down the Polo Grounders in almost unbroken succession, a scratch hit by Borton with two out in the fourth being the only break in the run of putouts. From the fifth inning to the finish the Yanks were continually getting on the bases, and just as continually they were left there. Eight were stranded after the fifth inning.

It was not entirely due to the bewitching slants of the White Sox moundsman that the Yanks were kept away from the plate in the eighth inning. To Shano Collins belongs the major portion of the credit through his shoestring catch of a line drive by Ed Sweeney that would have scored at least two runs and possibly have put the Yankees in a position to cause trouble. With runners on first and third bases and two out in the eighth Sweeney, who had hit Scott safely in two previous trips to the plate, drove the ball on a line in the general direction of the right field gate. It carried all the marks of a sure triple until Collins threw himself into the path of the ball as it was about to run against the grasstops, and came up with the ball tightly encased in his hands. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1	Dan'ls, cf.	4	0	1	1	2
Lord, 3b.	3	1	0	2	4	Wolter, cf.	4	0	0	2	1
Chase, 1b.	4	0	2	11	2	Borton, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Collins, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	Cree, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Bodie, lf.	2	1	0	3	0	Sweeney, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
M'tick, cf.	3	1	0	0	1	M'K'e, 2b.	4	0	1	3	3
W'ver, ss.	3	0	2	4	1	M'kff, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1
Schalk, c.	4	1	1	4	1	P'pp'n, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
Scott, p.	4	1	1	0	5	Mo'l, p.	4	0	0	0	2
						C'well, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	5	9	27	15	Schulz, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						*Hartzell.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Sterrett.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	34	1	7	27	17

*Batted for McConnell in fifth inning.
†Batted for Schulz in ninth inning.
Errors—Weaver, (3.) Wolter.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Chase. Three-base hits—Chase, Collins. Home run—Scott. Stolen bases—Collins. First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; New York, 9. Double play—Daniels and Borton. Struck out—By Scott, 2; by McConnell, 1; off Caldwell, 2; off Schulz, 1. Hit by pitcher—By McConnell, Weaver; by Scott, Daniels. Wild pitch—Schulz. Passed ball—McConnell, 5 in 5 innings, (at bat, 17;) off Caldwell, 0 in 1 inning, none out in seventh, (at bat, 3;) off Schulz, 4 in 3 innings, (at bat, 11.) Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Athletics' Fifteenth Straight.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Philadelphia experienced little difficulty in winning its fifteenth consecutive victory to-day by defeating St. Louis by a score of 10 to 4. Mitchell, who started to pitch for St. Louis, was hit hard. He was ordered out of the game by Umpire Ferguson in the fifth inning for protesting a decision on a ball, and was succeeded by Weilman. The big left-hander pitched fairly good ball, but was unable to check the Athletics' hitting. Brown held St. Louis to a single hit in the first five innings, but let down in the sixth, and the visitors on three singles, a hit batsman, a fumble by Strunk and two errors on outs, scored three runs and caused Brown's retirement in favor of Plank. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E.M'p'y, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	Shot'n, cf.	2	1	0	4	2
*Walsh, rf.	2	1	2	0	0	Stov'l, 1b.	4	1	1	6	2
Oldr'g, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	J'nson, lf.	3	1	0	2	0
Col'ns, 2b.	4	2	2	2	2	Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	4	0
Baker, 3b.	4	2	2	0	3	C'pton, rf.	4	1	1	0	1
M'In'a, 1b.	3	1	1	8	1	Ball'g, ss.	4	0	0	2	0
Strunk, cf.	3	1	2	4	0	Austin, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Barry, ss.	4	1	1	1	6	M'Alt'r, c.	4	0	1	5	2
Lapp, c.	2	0	1	1	1	Mitch'l, p.	1	0	0	0	2
†Sch'ng, c.	2	0	0	1	0	W'lm'n, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Brown, p.	2	0	0	1	1	§Brief.	1	0	0	0	0
‡D. M'phy.	1	0	0	0	0						
Plank, p.	1	0	0	0	2						
Total.	33	10	13	27	16	Total.	31	4	5	24	13

*Batted for E. Murphy in sixth inning.
†Batted for Lapp in sixth inning.
‡Batted for Brown in sixth inning.
§Batted for Wellman in the ninth inning.

Philadelphia	4	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	—10
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Schang. Three-base hits—Strunk, (2,) Compton, Collins, Baker. Hits—Off Mitchell, 8 in four innings, (none out in fifth;) off Wellman, 5 in four innings; off Brown, 4 in six innings; off Plank, 1 in three innings. Sacrifice hits—McInnis, Strunk. Sacrifice fly—Austin. Stolen base—Strunk. Double plays—Shotten and McAllister; Shotten, Austin, and Pratt. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 5. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 4; off Brown, 1; off Plank, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Brown, (Johnston.) Struck out—By Wellman, 3; by Plank, 2. Wild pitch—Wellman. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Ferguson and Dineen.

Red Sox Win in First Inning.

BOSTON, June 10.—A lead of five runs which Boston secured in the first inning to-day proved enough to defeat Cleveland, although Boston was outhit by the visitors. The score was 7 to 3. Boston scored three of its opening tallies off Gregg, who gave way to Steen berore the first inning was over, and Carrigan, the first man to face the latter, sent in two more runs with a three-bagger. Collins kept Cleveland's hits scattered. Lajoie got back in the game today after a rest, and contributed several feature plays. Hooper's fielding also was noteworthy. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	5	1	0	4	2	J'ston, rf.	5	0	1	3	0
Y'kes, 2b.	3	1	0	3	2	Ch'm'n, ss.	5	0	0	1	2
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	Olson, 3b.	3	1	2	0	1
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	J'kson, rf.	4	1	3	2	1
G'dner, 3b.	3	1	2	4	0	La.oie, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3
Engle, 1b.	4	1	1	3	0	Ryan, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
W'gn'r, ss.	4	2	3	1	4	Graney, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
C'rigan, c.	4	0	2	0	1	Carch, c.	2	0	0	3	0
C'lins, p.	3	0	0	0	2	Land, c.	1	0	1	2	0
						O'Neil, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	7	11	27	9	Gregg, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Steen, p.	2	0	1	1	1
						Bl'dine, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						*Turner.	1	0	1	0	0
						Total.	36	3	14	24	13

*Batted for Steen in seventh inning.
Errors—Johnston, Graney.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—3
Boston	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—7

Two-base hits—Jackson, Graney, Wagner, Carrigan. Three-base hits—Johnston, Carrigan. Hits—Off Gregg, 4 in 1-3 inning; off Steen, 5 in 5 2-3 innings; off Blanding, 2 in 2 innings. Stolen base—Lewis. Sacrifice fly—Lajoie. Double plays—Jackson and Land; Wagner and Engle. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 6. First base on balls—Off Gregg, 1; off Steen, 1; off Blanding, 1. Struck out—By Steen, 2; by Collins, 7. Wild pitch—Steen. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. McGreevey and Connolly.

Chinese Students Defeat State.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., June 10.—The Chinese University of Hawaii baseball team defeated Pennsylvania State College to-day in the tastest game seen here this year. The score was 4 to 1.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—San Francisco, 15; Oakland, 6.
At Los Angeles—Venice, 6; Sacramento, 5.
At Portland—Los Angeles, 3; Portland, 0.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 5; New York, 1.
Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 4.
Washington, 3; Detroit, 0.
Boston, 7; Cleveland, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 3; New York, 2.
(Ten Innings.)
Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 7.
(Eleven Innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 7; Jersey City, 0.
Newark, 6; Baltimore, 2.
Montreal, 2; Toronto, 1.
(Fourteen Innings.)
Buffalo, 2; Rochester, 0.
Buffalo, 4; Rochester, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	37	10	.787
Cleveland	34	15	.694
Washington	26	21	.542
Chicago	27	24	.529
Boston	22	24	.478
Detroit	20	32	.384
St. Louis	20	35	.364
New York	11	35	.239

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	29	12	.707
New York	24	19	.558
Brooklyn	23½	19	.548
Chicago	25	23	.521
Pittsburgh	23	24	.489
St. Louis	22	26	.458
Boston	17	26	.395
Cincinnati	17	31	.354

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Newark	29	19	.628
Buffalo	29	20	.592
Rochester	28	23	.549
Providence	23	24	.489
Baltimore	23	28	.451
Montreal	19	23	.452
Toronto	19	26	.422
Jersey City	17	27	.386

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Jersey City.
Baltimore at Newark.
Montreal at Toronto.
(Two Games.)
Buffalo at Rochester.

BROOKLYN LOSES IN NINTH.

Manager Clarke Paves Way for Pirate Victory with Two-Bagger.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 10.—After his players had failed to do anything with the delivery of Bill Wagner, the Brooklyn recruit pitcher from New Orleans, Manager Fred Clark, for the third time since 1911, went to bat as a pinch-hitter. Unlike the two previous attempts, when he fouled out, Clarke shot a liner to right field for two bases, sending Kelly, running for Simon, to third. Byrne's single then scored Kelly with the winning run in the ninth inning.

The locals hammered Rucker hard, and he was relieved by Wagner in the third inning. Hendrix was unsteady and was hit freely. After Cutshaw had made his second three-base hit off Hendrix in the seventh, scoring O. Miller, Hendrix pitched wild, allowing Cutshaw to score. He then walked Stengel, and Clarke sent in Cooper to relieve him. The young left-hander pitched magnificent ball. In the ninth he struck out W. Wagner, Hummel and Cutshaw, and in the eighth he fanned Daubert. Pittsburgh's three runs in the second resulted from a walk to J. Miller, a double by Hofman and singles by Simon and Hendrix. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	5	0	1	0	2	Moran, rf.	2	0	0	1	1
Carey, lf.	3	1	1	0	0	H'mel, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Miller, 2b.	4	0	2	2	1	C'sh'w, 2b.	5	1	3	3	4
H. W'r, ss.	3	0	1	3	2	St'gel, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
J. M'r, 1b.	2	0	0	11	0	Wheat, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Wilson, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	D'b'rt, 1b.	4	1	2	8	0
Hofm'n, cf.	3	1	1	2	1	Smith, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1
*Hyatt.	1	0	0	0	0	Fisher, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Menson, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	O. M'l'r, c.	4	1	2	5	1
Simon, c.	3	1	2	8	1	Rucker, p.	1	1	1	0	1
†Kelly.	0	1	0	0	0	W. W'r, p.	3	0	0	0	1
H'drix, p.	2	0	1	0	2						
Cooper, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
‡Clarke.	1	0	1	0	*0						
Total.	31	5	10	27	10	Total.	32	4	9	24	13

*Batted for Hofman in eighth inning.
†Ran for Simon in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.
§None out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Smith.

Pittsburg	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	—4

Two-base hits—Hofman, Simon, Clarke. Three-base hits—Wheat, Cutshaw, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Moran. Sacrifice flies—H. Wagner, Fisher. Stolen bases—Moran, Daubert, O. Miller, (2.) Hits—Off Rucker, 6 in two and one-third innings; off W. Wagner, four in six and two-thirds innings; off Hendrix, 8 in six and two-thirds innings; off Cooper, 1 in one and one-third innings. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 7. Base on balls—Off Rucker, 1; off W. Wagner, 4; off Hendrix, 3. Hit by pitcher—Moran, by Hendrix. Wild pitch—Hendrix. Struck out—By Rucker, 3; by W. Wagner, 1; by Hendrix, 4; by Cooper, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Orth.

Senators Win with One Hit.

WASHINGTON, June 10. — Washington, with one hit, to-day defeated Detroit 3 to 0 in the quickest game of the season on the local grounds. Both Johnson and House, who relieved Clauss in the box, were in great form. When Clauss passed Moeller and Milan in the third, House relieved him, and Gandil greeted the newcomer with a triple, scoring both runners, and scored himself a moment later on an error. Detroit got three men on bases on two hits and a pass, but all were retired in double plays. The score:

WASHINGTON	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Bush, ss.	3	0	0	0	1
Milan, cf.	2	1	0	2	0	Vitt, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4
M'Gee, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2	C'ford, rf.	3	0	0	3	0
G'dil, 1b.	4	1	1	11	2	Cobb, cf.	2	0	0	4	0
Lap'te, 3b.	2	0	0	1	3	Veach, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Sh'ks, lf.	3	0	0	3	0	G'nor, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
McK'e, ss.	3	0	0	1	6	Mo'ty, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
A'smith, c.	2	0	0	8	0	McKee, c.	2	0	0	2	2
J'son, p.	3	0	0	0	2	Clauss, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						House, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						†Leigh.	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Dubuc.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	24	3	1	27	10	Total.	26	0	2	24	12

*Batted for McKee in the ninth inning.
†Batted for House in the ninth inning.
Errors—Gainor, (3;) Gandil.

Washington	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Veach. Three-base hit—Gandil. Hits—Off Clauss, none in 2 innings, (none out in third;) off House, 1 in 6 innings. Stolen bases—Moeller, (2;) Milan. Double plays—McBride, Gandil, and Laporte; Johnson, Gandil, Morgan, Laporte, and Ainsmith; Shanks, McBride, and Gandil. Left on bases—Washington, 4. Bases on balls—Off Clauss, 6; off House, 1; off Johnson, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Struck out—By House, 2; by Johnson, 7. Time of game—One hour and twenty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Stevens Defeats Rutgers.

Stevens Institute won the second game of the series with Rutgers yesterday at Hoboken by the score of 4 to 2 before a large crowd. The play was fast, and there was little to choose between Pitchers Billoff and Jennings until the eighth inning, when a home-run drive by Capt. Landell sent in two men ahead of him, sewing up the game. In the fourth inning a three-base hit and a single were responsible for one Rutgers tally. Billoff allowed five hits, but they were well scattered. After the rally in the eighth inning Rutgers came back with a will. They clouted the ball, and combined with a couple of Stevens' errors, scored a run. The third game of the series will be played Saturday, June 14, at New Brunswick. The score:

Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4	1 6
Rutgers	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2	5 5

CUBS PULL OUT VICTORY IN TENTH

Hits by Archer and Phelan, with Meyers's High Throw, Beat Giants, 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—The gloom of yesterday that hung over the Evers aggregation after their trouncing by the Giants was dispelled to-day when they came back and took a hard fought game from McGraw's men by a 3 to 2 score in ten innings. The run score, however, doesn't tell anything about the hitting. Marquard did the flinging for the Giants, and he allowed twelve hits. Larry Cheney was on the mound for the Cubs, and until he was taken out in the ninth he allowed seven safeties. Humphries, who relieved him, was found for three hits in the ninth and one in the tenth, making eleven in all.

Zimmerman for Chicago and Snodgrass for New York took the batting honors, getting three hits each, but neither was able to get across the plate. Schulte, who was operated on Sunday for a slight trouble with his head, the result of being hit by a pitched ball, was back in the game.

Evers benched himself in the eighth inning and put Phelan in to get a right-handed batter against Marquard, but Phelan couldn't accomplish more than an out.

The run-getting story is short. The visitors scored in the second and eighth rounds, and the Cubs in the seventh, ninth and tenth. The Giants made their first score when Murray was "pinked" by Cheney in the second inning, and Meyers and Snodgrass singled, Murray scoring. Marquard popped to Evers. Burns hit to Cheney and Meyers was run down between third base and home, Snodgrass and Burns going up a notch. Shafer was tossed out.

In the eighth inning Evers and Saier got Fletcher. Doyle doubled, Merkle walked, and Doyle stole third, scoring on Murray's long sacrifice fly to Mitchell. Bridwell threw out Meyers.

In the seventh inning Evers walked, Schulte fouled to Merkle, but Zimmerman doubled, sending Evers to third. Saier's sacrifice scored the manager. Fletcher threw Mitchell out.

Schulte dropped a Texas leaguer in centre in the ninth, and Zimmerman singled. A passed ball advanced both runners a base. Bresnahan went in for Saier and sacrificed to Burns by the aerial route, scoring Schulte and sending Zimmerman to third. Mitchell struck out and Fletcher threw out Corriden, leaving the score a tie.

Archer started in the tenth with a single to left. Humphries sacrificed and both runners were safe when Meyers threw high trying to catch Archer at second. Leach forced Humphries and was doubled at first, Doyle to Merkle. Phelan delivered a single, scoring Archer with the winning run. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	0	1	2	4	Burns, lf.	5	0	2	3	1
Evers, 2b.	2	1	1	2	2	Shafer, 3b.	5	0	1	2	0
Ph'l'n, 2b.	2	0	1	1	0	F'cher, ss.	5	0	1	1	4
Sch'te, rf.	4	1	1	2	0	Doyle, 2b.	4	1	1	5	2
Z'man, 3b.	4	1	2	0	4	M'kle, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Saier, 1b.	2	0	1	14	0	M'ray, rf.	2	1	1	2	0
B'sh'n, c.	0	0	0	0	1	Meyers, c.	3	0	1	6	2
M'ch'l, lf.	4	0	1	3	0	S'grass, cf.	4	0	3	1	0
B'well, ss.	2	0	0	3	3	M'q'rd, p.	4	0	1	1	0
Cor'den, ss.	2	0	0	0	0						
Archer, c.											
1b.	4	1	1	3	1						
Cheney, p.	3	0	1	0	4						
†Miller.	0	0	0	0	0						
H'phr's, p.	1	0	1	0	0						
Total.	35	3	13	30	14	Total.	36	2	11	*29	9

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Ran for Cheney in eighth inning.
Error—Mitchell.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—3
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Snodgrass, Zimmerman, Doyle. Hits—Off Cheney, 7 in 8 innings; off Humphries, 4 in 2 innings. Sacrifice flies—Schulte, Bresnahan, Murray. Stolen bases—Leach, Doyle, Merkle. Double plays—Doyle and Merkle, (2;) Saier, (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 10; Chicago, 8. First base on balls—Off Cheney, 3; off Marquard, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Murray, Meyers.) Struck out—By Marquard, 5; by Humphries, 1. Passed ball—Meyers. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie.

Phillies Down Reds in Ninth.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—With two runs necessary to win Philadelphia came to bat in the ninth and with three hits mixed with three stolen bases brought enough tallies across the plate to defeat Cincinnati by the score of 3 to 2. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Beck'r, cf.	5	0	1	1	0	Dev're, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Knabe, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1	M'sans, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Lob't, 3b.	4	0	2	1	4	B'sch'r, lf.	4	2	2	1	0
Killifer, c.	4	0	0	7	0	Tinker, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
C'v'th, rf.	2	0	0	1	1	Hob'z'l, 1b.	3	0	1	13	1
L'd'r's, 1b.	4	1	1	12	0	Dodge, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
Dool'n, ss.	4	0	1	1	3	Groh, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2
Walsh, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	Kling, c.	3	0	0	6	0
Killifer, c.	4	0	1	7	0	Brown, p.	2	0	1	0	0
Seaton, p.	3	0	0	0	3	§Bates.	1	1	0	0	0
A'x'der, p.	0	0	0	0	0	¶Clark.	1	0	0	0	0
*Dolan.	1	0	0	0	0						
Miller.	0	1	0	0	0						
‡Howley.	0	1	0	0	0						
Total.	34	3	8	27	18	Total.	33	2	7	27	11

*Ran for Doolan in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Seaton in the ninth inning.
‡Ran for Miller in the ninth inning.
§Batted for Groh in the ninth inning.
¶Batted for Brown in the ninth inning.
Errors—Becker, Cravath, Doolan, Killifer, Brown.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Lobert. Three-base hit—Lobert. Home run—Luderus. Hits—Off Seaton, 7 in eight innings; off Alexander, none in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Knabe, Holitzel, Brown. Stolen bases—Becker, Dolan, Howley. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 7. First base on balls—Off Seaton, 1; off Brown, 1; off Bates, 1; off Rixey, 1; by Alexander, 1; by Brown, 2. Passed ball—Kling. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Byron.

Five Pitchers to Win Game.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—It took thirty-two players three hours to play eleven innings to-day, St. Louis finally defeating Boston, 8 to 7. St. Louis used five pitchers and the visitors three. The winning run was scored on Wingo's single after two singles and a sacrifice fly had put men on second and third. Konetchy drove in two runs and scored four. He was credited with a home run, a triple, and two singles in six attempts. Boston got an early lead, while St. Louis was unable to connect with Hess's delivery with men on bases until the seventh. The score:

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b.	4	0	0	6	6	M'ville, ss.	5	1	2	4	2
Sh'k'd, rf.	3	1	1	3	0	Myers, 1b.	5	0	2	13	1
Oakes, cf.	6	1	2	2	0	C'nolly, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
M'rey, 3b.	6	0	0	0	3	Lord, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
K'chy, 1b.	6	4	4	13	2	McD'd, 2b.	4	1	1	4	5
Magee, lf.	5	1	4	3	1	Titus, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
H'ser, ss.	4	0	1	2	1	Seym'r, cf.	3	1	2	0	1
McL'n, c.	2	0	1	7	3	Lewis, 3b.	2	2	1	0	3
Wingo, c.	3	1	2	0	0	Wh'l'r, c.	4	0	1	4	3
Burk, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Hess, p.	3	0	0	1	1
Perritt, p.	1	0	1	0	0	James, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Wills, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Mann, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
Geyer, p.	0	0	0	0	0	D'kson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
H'mon, p.	1	0	0	1	1	Ratliff, c.	0	0	0	0	0
*Gather.	1	0	0	0	0	¶Collins.	0	1	0	0	0
†Evans.	1	0	0	0	0						
§Whitted.	0	1	0	0	0						
Total.	44	8	16	33	18	Total.	39	7	11	§31	19

*Batted for Perritt in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Geyer in the eighth inning.
‡Ran for Evans in the eighth inning.
§One out when winning run was scored.
¶Ran for Wahling in the eleventh inning.
Errors—Hauser, (2,) Myers, Lord, McDonald.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	2—8
Boston	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	1—7

Two-base hits—McLean, Maranville. Three-base hit—Konetchy. Home run—Konetchy. Hits—Off Burk, 4 in three and one-third innings; off Perritt, 3 in two and two-thirds innings; off Geyer, 2 in one and two-thirds innings; off Hess, 11 in seven innings; off James, 2 in two innings; off Harmon, 2 in three innings; off Dickson, 3 in one and one-third innings. Sacrifice hits—Whaling, Dickson. Sacrifice flies—Magee, Hauser. Stolen bases—Seymour, (2,) Maranville, Myers. Double plays—Hauser, Huggins, and Konetchy; James, Devlin, Whaling, and Maranville. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9. Bases on balls—Off Hess, 4; off Burk, 4; off Perritt, 1; off Wills, 1; off Dickson, 1; off

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—High pressure continues to dominate the weather conditions over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, and the temperatures remain below the seasonal average over the Mississippi Valley and districts to the eastward, although readings are somewhat higher than on Monday in the region of the Great Lakes and the interior of New York and New England.

There were scattered frosts Tuesday morning in the region of the Great Lakes, the upper Ohio Valley, the North Atlantic States, and the mountain districts of the Middle Atlantic States.

There were rains during the last twenty-four hours in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and the Rocky Mountain regions, while in other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Indications are that the weather will be fair Wednesday and Thursday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the lake region, while on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and in the Rocky Mountain region the weather will be unsettled, with some rains.

A general though gradual rise in temperature will set in Wednesday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the lake region.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk northeast and east.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have moderate to brisk west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; rising temperature, moderate west winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; slowly rising temperature, light variable winds.

Western New York—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, rising temperature; moderate southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	55	51	4 P. M.	73	68
6 A. M.	54	51	6 P. M.	72	66
9 A. M.	65	58	9 P. M.	66	60
12 M.	69	63	11 P. M.	64	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 67.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 54, at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature 73 degrees at 3:30 P. M., minimum 49 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity 50 per cent. at 8 A. M., 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.46 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.54 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
9:05—243 E. 11th St.; Michael Pogona.....$10
9:10—521 W. 168th St.; Devine Bell..Trifling
9:10—150 Madison St.; Max Halter..Trifling
10:00—67 E. 102d St.; M. Greenberg.....Trifling
10:00—177 Grand St.; A. Singer.....$5
11:05—In front of 145 Greene St.; City of New York.....$10
11:10—606 E. 140th St.; — Grisky.....$50
P. M.
12:50—196 Stanton St.; Kate Eichler...$1,500
2:40—292 Cherry St.; Lena Balter...Trifling
2:45—691 5th Av.; William Moore..Trifling
4:55—5 Frankfort St.; N. Y. Tribune.....Trifling
5:10—101 W. 142d St.; Harry Levey.....$2
11:45—100 Park Row; Julja Bannersy.....Trifling

7:50—1,802 Cedar Av.; J. Lambrelli.....
8:00—275 Eighth Av.; D. B. Vezzeti.....$25
8:36—313 W. 35th St.; Isaac Cheaslow..$5
8:40—234 E. 125th St.; Gundall..Trifling
9:00—643 Broadway; Baker & Bennets.....Not given
9:00—100 E. 117th St.; H. Garms..Trifling
10:50—119 E. 116th St.; R. Simmonson...$10

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

EBERHART, LOUIS, (died May 8;) left $5,000 personalty to husband, Markus Eberhart.

FAILE, CHARLES V., (died May 8;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty to wife, Sarah C. Faile.

HEXTER, NAHAM, (died May 4;) left $100 realty and $2,000 personalty in trust for life to wife, Amelia Hexter; upon her death, $1,000 to daughter, Fannie H. Rosenblatt; $2,000 to son, Meyer Hexter; $500 to son, Isaac R. Hexter; $500 to son, Kaufman Hexter; residue to daughter, Etta Hexter.

HORMEL, MINNIE, (died May 5;) left $12,000 personalty in equal shares to sister, Edith Hormel, and parents, Eckhardt and Catherine Hormel.

HUNTER, MARY, (died April 23;) left more than $10,000 personalty to aunt, Mary Hubbs.

MOSES, DARIUS V., (died May 14;) left $50,000 personalty in equal share trusts to wife, Anna P. Moses, and sons, Darius V. and Randolph Moses.

STORCK, STEPHEN O., (died June 5;) left about $7,000 personalty to wife, Edith Pearce.

EDUCATION NOTES.

It was rumored at the Board of Education Hall yesterday that the sentiment among the members of the Board of Education in favor of reappointing Dr. Thomas S. O'Brien as Associate City Superintendent to succeed himself had grown stronger. The hope was expressed that, in view of his many years of honorable service in the department, the Board of Education would reappoint him at its meeting to-day.

At its meeting yesterday the High School Committee approved the nomination by the Board of Superintendents of John P. Conroy to succeed himself as District Superintendent. His term of office will expire June 30. He was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Miss Julia Richman. The nomination of Frederick L. Holtz as head of the Model School of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers was approved by the High School Committee. The High School Committee also approved the nominations of Gilbert S. Blakely for the principalship of the new high school to be organized in the Bronx and Arthur M. Wolfson for the principalship of the new high school for girls to be organized in Manhattan.

Anne Griffin has been nominated for the principalship of an elementary school in District 47, to be assigned to Public School 63, Brooklyn.

Leave of absence without pay will be granted to Anna F. Phillips, a teacher in Public School 72, Queens, while taking care of a sick brother.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 130.

Lieutenant promoted to Captain, transferred and assigned as indicated: To take effect 5 P. M., June 9, Charles A. Place, 63d Precinct, to 69th.

Transfers.—To take effect 5 P. M., June 9: Captains—John L. Zimmerman, 69th, to 167th; Francis A. Creamer, 167th, to 168th; Thomas Cullen, 168th, to 173d. To take effect 10:30 A. M., June 10: Lieutenants—James Hart, 1st, to 37th; James Walsh, 2d, to 17th; Denis J. Lyons, 8th, to 17th; Edward McAniff, 10th, to 153d; Charles J. Hornbostel, 122d, to 26th; John Leonard, 14th, to 33d; Rufus J. Deyo, 16th, to 26th; Richard O'Connor, 18th, to 31st; William J. Morris, 23d, to 28th; David Hawkins, 30th, to 31st; Alonzo P. Cooper, 39th, to 15th; Thomas B. Hayes, 42d, to 32d; Thomas F. Hanley, 43d, to 32d. To take effect 8 A. M., June 10: Sergeant—P. McEntee, 23d, to Traffic B. Patrolmen—J. A. Kennedy, C. O. Squad, to 6th. To Detective Division from precincts indicated, designated as Acting Detective Sergeants, second grade—L. Brugeman, 8; E. Fallon, 274; C. Mehling, 278; I. G. Crocheron, 60; H. W. Schroder, 277; W. Maher, 285. To take effect 5 P. M., June 9: E. E. Siegenthaler, 164th, to 278th. To take effect 11:40 A. M., June 10: D. Sheehan, 5th, to 279th.

Assignments (Temporary)—Lieuts. William L. Bradley, 143d Precinct, and Charles W. Chamberlain, 169th, to 169th, 8 A. M., June 11, to 8 A. M., Sept. 25; Martin J. Regan, 159th to Detective Division, 5 days, from 4 P. M., June 9. Sergts. J. J. Halloran, 154th, and J. Donovan, 153th, to Mounted Sergt. A. Ferris, 167th, to 169th, from 8 A. M., June 11, to 8 A. M., Sept. 25. Patrolmen A. J. Padrucco, 26th; A. Trezza, 151st, and F. A. Carrano, 162d, to Detective Division, 30 days, from noon, June 9; W. O. Jones, 39th, to C. O. Squad, 10 days, from 8 A. M., June 10; W. Prantner, 43d, to Detective Division, 5 days, from 4 P. M., June 10; C. Vecchio, 61st, and J. Gill, Archipold, 143d, to C. O. Squad, 10 days, from 8 A. M., June 10; H. L. Lobdell, 167th, to C. O. Squad, 5 days, from 8 A. M., June 11.

To office of chief counsel, Excise Department, from precincts indicated, 2 days, from 9 A. M., June 12: C. Kane, 25th; W. A. Asip, 146th; W. H. Harrer, C. O.; J. E. Kelly, 144th; J. C. Sullivan, C. O.; H. C. Jessup, D. D.

Leaves of Absence, (without pay)—Patrolmen A. E. Jaworsky, 29th, 3 days, from 12 P. M., June 11; J. Cannon, 135d, 1 day, from 12 P. M., June 10; C. L. Havighorst, 133d, 1 day, from 10 P. M., June 18; C. Weiss, 164th, 1 day, from 4 P. M., June 8.

Fines—Patrolman Joseph E. Thier, 24, May 19, improper language, 2 days; William P. McDonald, 18th, May 20, conversation, 3 days; Patrick Fee and Joseph A. Smith, 21st, May 20, conversation, 1 day each; John Leidig, 23d, May 4, sitting, 1 day; Thomas E. Balbert, 28th, May 16, seated in crowded car, 1 day; William Cox, 31st, May 20, conversation, 1 day; Patrick Sullivan, 32d, May 15, absent from post, 5 days; Patrick Toohey, 32d, May 13, conversation, 2 days; Adolph Zanki, 38th, May 15, loitering, 1 day; William F. O'Connor, 39th, May 10, absent from rollcall, 2 days; William Beden, 37th, May 23, conversation, 2 days; Edward Carroll, 37th, May 3, absent from fixed post, 10 days; Dennis King, 37th, May 3, improper patrolling and late relieving, 10 days; Gulden Fitzgerald and John W. Washburn, 42d, May 10, absent from reserve, 3 days each; George Wagner, 66th, May 18, absent from roll call, 3 days; John F. X. Meade, 74th, May 15, absent from post, 5 days; Thomas F. Catterson, 165th, March 18, disobeying orders, 5 days; George W. Drum, 165th, May 5, absent from post, 15 days; Francis A. Spiegel, 171st, May 10, improper patrolling, 10 days. Probationary Patrolmen Michael F. Sullivan, 32d, May 18, absent from roll call, 1 day; Thomas Bergin, 31st, May 20, conversation, 1 day.

Reprimanded—Lieut. Thomas F. Walsh, 43d, March 18, failed to make entry in blotter; Sergeant Thomas Craven, Traffic A, May 19, lost shield; Patrolman George F. Raeburn, 15th, May 21, lost summons book.

Charges Dismissed.—Patrolmen Edward Blank and George Hoeppner, 16th, May 15, conversation; George Derleth, 18th, May 15, carelessly used revolver; Raymond L. Mulvey, 28th, May 13, absent from roll call; Cornelius D. Conway, 29th, May 21, uncivil; Edmond Blaney, Jr., 32d, (complaint made while Acting Detectives Sergeant, second grade, Detective Division of 154th Precinct,) May 11, conduct unbecoming an officer; Charles W. Burris, 39th, May 18, disobedience of orders; Isidore Wolff, 42d, May 15, absent from post; Michael J. Rouse, 160th, May 15, failed to discover or report burglary; Isa B. Baird, 174th, May 13, absent from roll call. Charles H. Junker, Traffic C, May 20, uncivil.

Resignations, (to take effect 12 P. M. June 10.)—Probationary Patrolmen Michael F. Sheridan, 7th; Francis E. Sullivan, 8th.

Dismissed from the Force, (to take effect 4:55 P. M. June 9.)—Sergt. Hugh Gallagher, 37th, charge, May 3, 1913, insubordination, refused to obey an order; Patrolman James Geary, 36th, charge, May 10, 1913, violation of rules, struck citizen.

Amendment.—So much of Paragraph 3, S. O. 125, c. s., as grants Patrolman T. Lucy, 16th, one day's leave of absence, is amended to read from 10 P. M. June 9.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 112.

Special leave of absence, without pay, (June 10 and 11)—Assistant Fire Marshal William A. Finn.

Special leave of absence (with pay)—Lieut. Patrick H. McCabe, Engine 276; 24 hours, from 8 A. M. June 11.

Leave of absence, with pay (May 15 to June 3)—Stoker Francis J. Clark, Engine 87, on account of injuries received in discharge of his duty.

Special leave of absence, without pay, twenty-five days, from 8 A. M. July 5—Fireman (first grade) Timothy J. Haggerty, Hook and Ladder 39, for personal reasons.

Passed probationary period of three months satisfactorily, appointed fourth-grade firemen, to take effect at 8 A. M., June 11; assigned as indicated—C. W. Roe, Jr., Engine 13; Z. F. D. Soltan, Engine 44; W. E. Walsh, Engine 206; F. W. Zuch, Engine 22; G. H. Steinhoff, Engine 53; R. Van Steenburgh, Hook and Ladder 14; J. J. Morris, Hook and Ladder 118.

Transfer—Laborer A. Natelli, Headquarters, to position of elevator attendant, therein, to take effect at 8 A. M. June 11.

Dropped—Fireman (first grade) James W. Tracy, Engine 8; absent without leave for five days; to take effect 8 A. M. June 11.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—First Lieut. H. S. Naylor, First Field Artillery, relieved from duty at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kan, and join proper station.

First Lieut. B. Lyerly, Fourth Field Artillery, relieved from duty at the Pacific branch of the military prison, July 6.

Orders May 28 relating to First Lieut. A. D. Budd, Ordnance Department, amended to relieve him from duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, July 1, to direct him to proceed to Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, for surgical treatment, thence to Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, for duty.

Capt. L. R. Dunbar, Medical Corps, relieved from duty at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report to commandant of military prison for duty during absence of First Lieut. E. F. Haines, Medical Reserve Corps, and upon completion of this duty report to commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, for duty, and by letter to commanding officer, Central Department.

Capt. D. C. Seagrave, Ordnance Department, to Tobyhanna, Penn., to attend field artillery target practice from Sept. 1 to 15.

Major A. P. Buffington, Twenty-first Infantry, relieved from duty with Twenty-second Infantry; join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Orders June 6 relating to First Lieut. L. H. Call, Coast Artillery Corps, revoked.

Leaves: First Lieut. B. Lyerly, Fourth Field Artillery, two months from July 1; Capt. D. McCaskey, Fourth Cavalry, one month from July 1, and will proceed to Hawaii on transport from San Francisco Aug. 5; First Lieut. J. T. Thomas, Ordnance Department, five days from June 10.

The Navy.

Commissioned.—Commander, A. M. Cook; Lieutenant, H. M. Cooley; Medical Director, T. A. Berryhill; assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps, E. W. Gould, W. S. Russell, R. G. Leconte, D. S. D. Jessup, H. V. Cornett, A. D. La Ferte, H. C. McAtee, J. D. Morgan, J. Daland; Paymasters, W. D. Sharp, J. S. Higgins, D. W. Nesbit, I. T. Hagner; Civil Engineer, G. A. McKay; Assistant Civil Engineer, R. D. Spalding; Chief Boatswain, H. T. Johnson; Chief Carpenter, R. H. Neville, J. F. Gallalee.

Rear Admiral H. Osterhaus, placed on retired list; detached all duty; home.

Capt. N. Wiles, in commanding officer, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., June 14.

Commander J. H. Dayton, detached commanding officer, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., June 21; to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. W. L. Calhoun, to Inspector of Ordnance, Bridgeport, Conn., July 5.

Ensign W. D. Kilduff, detached the Wheeling; to fitting out the Cassin and on board when commissioned.

Chief Carpenter H. E. Cooper, detached the Montana; home and wait orders.

Carpenter J. A. Davis, detached Naval Station, New Orleans, July 15; to the Montana.

Marine Corps.

Capt. H. R. Lay, detached Marine Barracks, Washington, to the Wisconsin.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—New Hampshire, South Carolina, Walke and Perkins at Hampton Roads; Montana, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Cyclops, at Newport; Alert, F-1, F-2, and F-3, at Staten Island; Pittsburgh, at Guaymas; Flusser, at Norfolk Yard; Warrington, at New York Yard; Yorktown, at Balboa.

Sailed—Iroquois, from Mare Island, for San Diego; Illinois, from Annapolis, for Antwerp; Wyoming, Delaware, North Dakota, Vermont, Louisiana, Virginia, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Kansas, from Annapolis, for Block Island Sound; Yankstown, Ontario, Sonoma, from Annapolis, for Newport; Florida, Arkansas, from Annapolis, for Southern Drill Grounds; Mayflower, Dolphin, Sylph, from Washington, for Hampton Roads; Prairie, from Guantanamo, for Philadelphia; California, from Guaymas, for San Diego; Beale, from Norfolk, for Southern Drill Grounds; Patapsco, from Norfolk, for Lynnhaven Bay.

The flag of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, has been temporarily transferred from the California to the Pittsburgh.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Requisition from General Medical Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital for additional names from which to appoint a stationary engineer for permanent employment at $4.50 a day. Certification of three names from preferred list.

Requisition of the Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, for a list from which to appoint one assistant engineer at $1,500 a year. Certification of two names from the preferred list, Grade D and Grade E, and fifteen names from the competitive list for Grade C.

Report of Mr. Fuld of his investigation of the work of the interpreters in the courts of this city.

Letter from Cornelius Sullivan, Jr., saying that he would be unable to accept an appointment as accountant until after July 1, 1913, and requesting that his name be removed from the list until after that date. List terminates June 24, 1913.

Letter from Frank P. Gleason, 29 Irving Place, Brooklyn, declining appointment in the office of the President of the Borough of Queens from the list of plan examiner, plumbing and sanitary, Grade B, because he is temporarily employed in the office of the President of Brooklyn.

Letter from Jennie M. Stage, Crall Cottage, Dallas, Penn., declining temporary appointment as a nurse because she is engaged on a special case which will probably last through the Summer.

Letter from William J. Cunningham, 1,029 Ward Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., declining appointment in the office of the President of the Borough of Queens from the list of engineer inspector, civil, Grade D, because he is employed in a temporary place in the Finance Department, and has promised to stay until the completion of his work. He asks that his name be certified after July 1.

Letter from the Department of Health, saying that Ida Vilkonirson, who was certified for appointment as laboratory assistant, (research laboratory,) and whom he had reported as having failed to respond, had written a letter transmitted by him in which she stated that she was employed at Mount Sinai Hospital and did not care to make a change.

United States

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for timber cruiser, for men only, on July 2, to fill a vacancy in this place in the field service of the General Land Office at a salary of $1,320 a year, with $3 a day and expenses of transportation, and to fill vacancies as they may occur in places requiring similar qualifications. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, report writing, practical questions, training, experience, and fitness. Applicants must be 20 years or over on the date of the examination.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:28|Sun sets..7:30|Moon sets..12:10

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:34	1:18	6:57	7:25
Governors Island	12:42	1:31	7:25	7:58
Hell Gate	2:32	3:21	9:05	9:38

Arrived—Tuesday, June 10.

SS Kaiser W. der Grosse, Bremen, June 3.
SS Minneapolis, London, May 31.
SS Zeeland, Antwerp, May 31.
SS Pennsylvania, Hamburg, May 29.
SS Noordam, Rotterdam, May 31.
SS Sant' Anna, Marseilles, May 24.
SS Frednes, Cardenas, June 5.
SS Madison, Norfolk, June 9.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, June 7.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, June 4.
SS A. A. Raven, Mobile, June 4.
SS Carl Schurz, Santiago, June 6.
SS Montevideo, Cadiz, May 30.
SS Oscar II., Copenhagen, May 29.
SS Olympic, Southampton, June 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Yaguez	San Juan	June 4
Fedora	Shields	May 25
Brandenburg	Bremen	May 28
Louisiane	Las Palmas	May 27
Florizel	St. Johns	June 3
Jelling	Guantanamo	June 5
Verona	Naples	May 31
Berlin	Gibraltar	June 2
Volturno	Rotterdam	May 29
Saratoga	Havana	June 7
Curityba	Nipe	June 6
El Siglo	Galveston	June 5
Alamo	Key West	June 7
Apache	Jacksonville	June 8

DUE TO-MORROW.

Metapan	Kingston	June 7
Caracas	San Juan	June 7
Kansas City	Swansea	May 27
Comanche	Jacksonville	June 9
Monmus	New Orleans	June 7
Bermudian	Bermuda	June 9

DUE FRIDAY.

Kaiser Franz Josef I.	Algiers	June 4
Floride	Havre	May 31
Kentucky	Algiers	May 27
Morro Castle	Havana	June 8
Mississippi	Havre	June 1
San Giovanni	Naples	May 31
City of St. Louis	Savannah	June 13
El Cid	Galveston	June 7

DUE SATURDAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	June 5
Campania	Liverpool	June 7
New York	Southampton	June 7
Colon	Colon	June 8
Lampasas	Galveston	June 7
Bremen	Bremen	June 4
Etonian	Antwerp	June 4
Ikbal	Hamburg	June 3
Kristianiafiord	Christiania	June 4
Fannonia	Gibraltar	June 5
Principessa Laetitia	Genoa	June 11
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 11

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Mauretania, Liverpool	———	1:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan..	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica.	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island.	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Cubana, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
*Mauretania mail closes 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.		

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Provence, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Saxonia, Galveston	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Lazio, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Indiana, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Koenig Albert, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Frutera, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

G. Washington, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Olympic, Southampton	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	7:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Fiorizel, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carl Schurz, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Vesitis, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A.M.
Pres. Lincoln, Hamburg	———	3:00 P.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow	———	3:00 P.M.
Minneapolis, London	———	1:30 P.M.
Ancona, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Kursk, Libau	———	2:00 P.M.
Martha Washington	———	3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Perugia, Naples	———	2:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
El Siglo, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 10.

SS Berlin, Naples to New York, was 250 miles E. at noon; due 11th, 8 A. M. North German Lloyd.

BROW HEAD.

SS France, New York to Havre, was 290 miles S. W. at 12:05 P. M.; due Havre to-day, 11 A. M. French Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was off Jupiter at 5:47 P. M.

SS Metapan, Santa Marta to New York, was 518 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Colorado, Brunswick to New York, was 70 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, was 115 miles N. E. of Cape Cod at 7 P. M.

SS El Sigio, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 186 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Herman Frasch, Baltimore to New York, was 50 miles S. of Baltimore at 7 P. M.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 234 miles S. of Capes Hatteras at 8 P. M.

SS City of Everett, Tampico to New York, was 85 miles N. of Cape Hatteras at 8 A. M.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, passed Herald Bank Lightship at 6:20 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Bremen, June 10.
SS Czar, at Rotterdam, June 10.
SS Magdalena, at Southampton, June 10.
SS Californie, at Havre, June 7.
SS Siamese Prince, at Santos, June 7.
SS Manhattan, at Antwerp, June 8.
SS Colombia, at Barcelona, June 9.
SS Trignac, at Havre, June 6.
SS Brauenfels, at Auckland, June 9.
SS Vaidenfels, at Malta, June 9.
SS Baron Androssan, at Port Natal, June 10.
SS Trafalgar, at Port Natal, June 10.
SS Indradeo, at Port Said, June 10.
SS Crown of Toledo, at Fremantle, June 10.
SS Taormina, at Genoa, June 6.
SS Luisiana, at Genoa, June 6.
SS Canada, at Marseilles, June 6.
SS Rochambeau, at Havre, June 9.

Sailed.

SS Trent, from St. Michaels, June 8.
SS Papo, from Barbados, June 8.
SS Galileo, from Hull, June 9.
SS Indrakula, from Cape Nome, June 9.
SS Hermuda, from Bermuda, June 10.
SS Niagara, from Havre, June 7.
SS Roma, from Marseilles, June 7.
SS Burbo Bank, from Santa Fe, June 6.
SS Lux, from Cadiz, June 8.
SS Koen, from Bremen, June 9.
SS Hora, from Rotterdam, June 8.
SS Ikbal, from Hamburg, June 7.
SS Kazembo, from Salonica, June 7.
SS Sewanee, from Bristol, June 10.

Passed.

SS America, New York to Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Indramayo, New York for Manila, passed Perim.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Sakuki Maru.....June 12
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra..June 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver) — Empress of Russia.....June 13
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China.....June 16
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma, Chicago, Marin.....June 19
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline.June 19
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Manuka.....June 20

On Steamship Piers.

Double postage is required except for Sea Post vessels. Whenever mail vessels of the American, Cunard, French, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, White Star, New York and Cuba Mail, New York and Porto Rico, Panama, and Red D Lines sail between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., supplementary mails are opened on the steamship piers one and a half hours before sailing time and close ten minutes before sailing time. There is no pier supplementary mail for the Cunard Wednesday steamers sailing at 1 A. M., but supplementary mail, prepaid double postage, is accepted at the Foreign Station after the close of the regular mail and up to 10:30 P. M.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

MORRILL, NATHAN F., (died May 16, 1912;) net estate, $6,941.06; bank accounts, $8,434.47; personal chattels, $6,271.97; 1 bond Central Vermont Railroad, $456; 10 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, com., $1,065; 5 shares United States Rubber Company, $568.75; 5 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $412.50.

MURPHY, DANIEL F., (died Jan. 24, 1911;) net New York estate, $10,090.53; 100 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Company, $14,000; 30 shares General Electric Company, $4,635.

NOYES, WILLIAM O., (died Oct. 21, 1894;) supplemental report; net estate amended to $49,617.14.

ROSE, CORNELIUS, (died Oct. 11, 1911;) net estate, $20,760.15; bank accounts, $11,-223.93; personal chattels, $10,389.82; 1 bond Central Union Gas Company, $1,000; 2 bonds of the Harmonie Club, $400.

SANKEY, JOHN E., (died Oct. 10;) net estate, $55,322.79; 1 bond New York Central Equipment Trust, $1,000; 100 shares Deimel Linen Mesh System Company, $34,400; unimproved realty in blocks, $133.38, and 36 at Jamaica, L. I., $4,675; bank accounts, $19,596.63.

PEOPLE'S LINE
CITIZENS' LINE

To Albany and Troy
PEOPLE'S LINE, Fare One Way, $2.00; Round Trip, $3.50.
CITIZENS' LINE, Round Trip Tickets, limited to 5 days, $3.00.
Ten-ride commutation books—one-way tickets, $15.
Service de luxe. Dining Service a la carte. Music.
People's Line Str. lv. Pier 32 N. R., (foot of Canal St.,) daily at 6 P. M.; W. 129th St. at 6:45 P. M.; and on Saturdays and Sundays Yonkers 7 P. M.; Poughkeepsie 11 P. M.
Citizens' Line Str. lv. Pier 32 N. R. at 6 P. M.; W. 129th St. at 6:30 P. M.; and every evening, except Sat. and Sun., Yonkers at 7 P. M.; Poughkeepsie at 11 P. M.
New Steamer Berkshire leaves New York on odd dates. To afford public an opportunity to inspect the Berkshire ten-cent tickets will be issued for trip from Canal St. (Pier 32) to W. 129th St.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO., Pier 32 N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400.

SIGHT SEEING YACHT CLIFTON
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Daily & Sunday, 10:30 A.M., 2:30 P.M.
Leave West 42d St. Tele. 5441 Gram.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Daily, except Sunday, Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Yonkers 7:30 P. M. Time tables mailed on request or obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

RESORTS
WEST VIRGINIA
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS
West Virginia
THE IDEAL SUMMER RESORT IN THE MOUNTAINS
No Flies or Mosquitoes.
Tonic mountain air. Golf, Tennis, Motoring, Riding, Fishing. Magnificent Swimming Pool. Every Modern Convenience. The present hotel opens June 25th, the New Million dollar Greenbrier Oct. 1. For info. address GEORGE F. ADAMS, White Sulphur, W. Va.

Referees' Notices

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WALTER S. GURNEE, AUGUSTUS C. GURNEE and WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, as Trustees for Evelyn S. Chapman under the Will of Walter S. Gurnee, deceased, Plaintiffs, against HARRY HERZOG et al., Defendants.

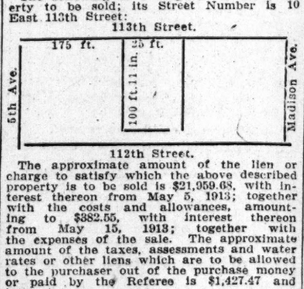
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1913, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public action at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1913, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 113th Street, distant one hundred seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Fifth Avenue with the southerly side of 113th Street; running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the center line of the block between 112th and 113th Streets; thence easterly along said center line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the side of Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of 113th Street; and thence westerly along said southerly side of 113th Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point of beginning.

Dated, New York, May 16, 1913.
EDWARD SANDFORD, Referee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its Street Number is 10 East 113th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $21,959.68, with interest thereon from May 5, 1913; together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $882.55, with interest thereon from May 15, 1913; together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $1,427.47 and interest.

Dated, New York, May 16, 1913.
EDWARD SANDFORD, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—NEW York County.—Helen McCurdy Channing, plaintiff, against Louis F. Braun, "Mary" Braun, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Henry C. Ahrens, John Jaburg, Hugo Jaburg, Charles F. Kieper, Mussgiller Mangels Company, Samuel Frankel, Fannie Frankel, Frank Hart

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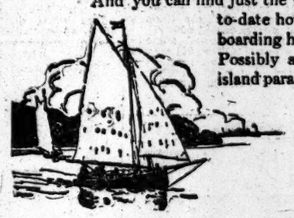

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MOST PERFECT SEASHORE RESORT. EVERY ROOM WITH WATER VIEW.

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Now open and until December. Under entirely new management of owner. Improved throughout. Every hotel comfort and appointment; elevator, private baths, steam heat, &c.; cuisine a feature. Cafe and grill; orchestra. Early season rates. Booklet. Charles H. White of Atlantic City.

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New Spruce Cabin Inn Where you CAN catch trout; rooms en suite, and with bath. Booklet. Cresco Station, D., L. & W. R. R. W. J. & M. D. PRICE.

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EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
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393 shs. Kings County Lighting Co.
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10 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
200 shs. Dr. Krausl German Specialist & Staff.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
600 shs. Ocala Northern R. Co.
10 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R. prefd.
158 shs. Albany Trust Co., Albany, N. Y.
525 shs. American Express Co.
$2,000 Burlington (Iowa) Railway & Light Co. 1st 5s, 1932.
$2,000 Helena Light & Ry. Co. 1st 5s, 1925.
$1,000 Springfield (L. I.) Cemetery Society 4 p. c.
$3,000 Central of Georgia, Ocean Steamship Co. 1st 5s, 1920.
$3,000 Ravenswood Spencer & Glenville R'way Co. 1st 6s, 1926.
$2,000 Seacoast R. R. Co. prior lien 5s, 1948.
$5,000 International Agricultural Corpn. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$3,000 Lincoln Park & Charlotte R. R. Co. 1st 5s, 1939.
$3,000 Pacific Light & Power Corp. 1st & Ref. 5s, 1951.
$2,000 Burlington Ry. & Light Co. 1st 5s, 1932.
20 shs. Manufacturers & Traders Natl. Bank of Buffalo.
50 shs. Guardian Trust Co., Empire Trust Co. Ctf. of Dep., $2,500 Paid.
$11,000 Atlantic Shore Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bd., due Apr. 1, 1941; May, 1911, coup.
$5,000 Improved Property Holding Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., Series "B," Equitable Trust Co. Ctf. of Dep.
$26,375.50 Western Farm Products Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Income Bd., due 1950.
100 shs. Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Ry.
$5,000 International Agricultural Corpn. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$2,500 Southern Iron & Steel Co. 1st & Refunding Mtge. 4-5% 20-year Gold Bds. due Oct., 1929, April, 1911, Coupons on.
38 shs. Southern Iron & Steel Co. Prefd.
50 shs. Maxwell Motor Co. 1st Prefd.
200 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
53 shs. Stephan Building & Construction Co.
100 shs. Broadway Trust Co. 1st Prefd.
40 shs. Maxwell Motor Co. 1st Prefd.
20 shs. Maxwell Motor Co. 2nd Prefd.
24 shs. Maxwell Motor Co. common.
10 shs. Kings County Mortgage Co.
$25,000 Bush Terminal Building Co. 1st mtge. 5% 50-year Gold Bonds, due 1960.
$350,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co. 5% Genl. 15-20 year Lien Gold Bds., due May 1, 1927.

Keeler Art Galleries,
12 VESEY ST. Adjoining the Astor House.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF FINE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
removed from storage, together with about
50 OIL PAINTINGS
AND PRINTS OF OLD NEW YORK.
ALSO FOR WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
Valuable Diamond Jewelry.
SALES DAYS
Tomorrow and Friday,
JUNE 12 & 13, AT 1:30 EACH AFTERNOON.
Now on View.
GEO. W. KEELER, Auctioneer and Appraiser.

CHILDS REAL ESTATE COMPANY.
TO THE HOLDERS OF INVESTMENT GOLD BONDS:

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the Trust Agreement of the Childs Real Estate Company with Guardian Trust Company of New York as Trustee, dated 1st day of September, 1909, the following bonds have been drawn by lot for redemption:

SERIES A.

10, 14, 25, 39, 84, 91, 117, 146, 155, 205, 210, 212, 219, 236, 242, 350, 351, 355, 358, 361, 362, 366, 367, 407, 423, 463, 467, 508, 518, 519, 525, 540, 549, 565, 571, 584, 642, 685, 687, 693, 694, 712, 723, 728, 746, and 779.

SERIES B.

16, 37, 38, 176, 337, 341, 349, 352, 432, and 447.

and will be redeemed at 110% of the face value thereof and accrued interest on the 1st day of September, 1913, out of funds to be provided for that purpose, at the office of the Empire Trust Company, 65 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on which date interest will cease on the bonds so drawn.

Dated New York City, June 11, 1913.
CHILDS REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
By SAMUEL S. CHILDS, President.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FORTY-FIVE YEAR GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER AND SECURED BY THE MORTGAGE AND DEED OF TRUST DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1907:

Notice is hereby given that the above-mentioned bonds of this Company have been called for redemption and will be paid on November 1, 1913, at the rate of 105 per centum of their face value together with accrued interest, upon presentation of the said bonds and unmatured coupons to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City. After said date interest on the said bonds will cease. By order of the Board of Directors of
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

WANT STOCK SALESMAN
who can sell A1 stock; liberal commission; no drawing or salary given. Address P. S. P., 315 Times Downtown.

DIVIDENDS.

The J. G. White Management Corporation,
43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of The Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Tuesday, July 1st, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, June 18th, 1913.
(Signed) T. W. MOFFAT,
Secretary.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasury Department.
New York, June 9th, 1913.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) on the capital stock of the New York & Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, Lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 1st day of July next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 13th inst.
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.
New York, June 3, 1913.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.
DIVIDEND NO. 43.

A dividend of One-Half Per Cent. (½%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Tuesday, July 1, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, June 11, 1913. Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.
WM. M. HAGER, Secretary.

NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY.
New York, May 22, 1913.

A dividend of Ten Dollars per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 15, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 21, 1913.

All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to Mr. J. R. Pace, Assistant Secretary, not later than July 1, 1913.
GEORGE HEBERD, Secretary.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Not Financing the May Company.

Paul Sachs of Goldman, Sachs & Co., 63 Wall Street, denied yesterday a report that they would finance the May Company, retail dry goods dealers, in establishing a store here this Fall in the building to be vacated by Stern Brothers in West Twenty-third Street. Mr. Sachs said that if the May Company contemplated entering New York it had not informed his firm of the fact. The May Company has stores in St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Akron, Ohio.

Rules for Successful Retailing.

A downtown wholesale house which specializes in merchandise carried by the variety stores and the smaller merchants of the country has formulated six rules for successful retailing. They are: 1. Always keep in the store and its people bright and clean. 2. Buy only after making careful and thorough comparisons, and then often and in small quantities. 3. Sell a few things at no profit that many things may be sold at a good profit. 4. Mark all prices in plain figures. 5. Have one price for all. 6. Continually crowd the selling to its utmost.

New Addressing Machines Offered.

Several manufacturers of office appliances are bringing out cheap addressing machines. The machines will address envelopes, post cards and advertising matter, and will imprint names and other records on pay rolls and office and factory forms at the rate of 1,500 an hour. They are operated easily, and are priced at $35 and $37.50.

Economy in Shop Transportation.

The cost of shop transportation can be reduced by the use of automatic hand-propelled trucks, according to Industrial Engineering. In using them the loads to be moved are piled on low platforms, slightly larger than the truck. The truck is then run underneath the loaded platform and a lever depressed. This raises the platform and locks it in position automatically. After being wheeled to its destination the load is deposited by another movement of the lever and the truck is withdrawn. It is said that trucking costs may be cut in half and storage space reduced about 30 per cent. in this way.

Indoor Tennis Now.

The success of the indoor golf contest held recently by one of the big New York department stores has apparently led to the introduction of indoor tennis. One of the principal Newark stores will soon hold an amateur tournament, open to both men and women, on the sixth floor of its building. The qualifying round will begin Monday, June 16, and entries will be received until 9 P. M. Saturday. The court will be inclosed by wire netting, and standard rules will govern the contests. The prizes will be tennis racquets and tennis shoes.

Wheat Exports Pick Up.

Wheat exports showed a substantial gain last week over those of the week before, totaling 1,070,151 bushels. Beef shipments were heavier than for several months. They amounted to 1,422 barrels and 310 tierces. Exports, exclusive of specie, for the same period totaled $17,566,603, and showed a gain of slightly more than $1,000,000 over those of the same week in 1912. So far this year $432,006,279 worth of merchandise and commodities has been shipped from this port.

Coal Shippers Behind.

"Loading of anthracite continues slow at most of the local ports," The Coal Trade Journal will say to-day, "and shippers are considerably behind on their orders from this fact rather than from the inflow of new business. This statement applies at all of the upper ports and at the lower ports with two exceptions. Buying is not brisk in any part of the territory taking anthracite by water from New York.

"The tone of the soft coal market has shown little change in the past week. The most notable thing about the present situation is the scarcity of high-grade coal."

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Amrobe, Jacob—J. Delaney, $308.
Amabile, Louis, Joseph Lauritano, Ceresa Lauritano, and Alida Amabile—S. G. Ormsbee et al., $217.
Bryant, Walter, executor—R. Wigger, $106.
Berdu, Manuel—M. M. Cooper, $580.
Blatt, Isador—J. W. Tobey, $255.
Butler, Norman F.—C. R. Lee, $217.
Coughlin, Frank J.—Ernest Cox, $215.
Cantor, Natalie—Fifth National Bank of New York, $784.
Comisky, James, administrator—R. T. McKearney et al., $458.
Dalli Paoli, Concetta, executrix—G. Greco, $600.
Dever, Owen J.—R. J. Mitchell Manufacturing Co., Inc., $398.
Edoni, Pietrina—B. Torregrossa, costs, $110.
Frant, Louis—Francis H. Leggett & Co., $298.
Flaherty, Grover C.—M. H. Sugerm et al., $115.
Ferrari, Martin, or Tony Macaluso, or Antonio Macaluso, or Andre Le Fouquirers—J. P. Militella, $841.
Freiman, Robert, and David Feigenson—D. I. Geffen, $691.
Fruman, Max, and Jacob Friedman—A. Shapiro, $555.
Glasso, John B.—Harlow Tile Works, $215.
Grau, Samuel—C. Ugolini, $317.
Goldberg, Henry—R. Hirschkowitz, $629.
Griggs, C. Robinson—New York Real Estate Security Co., $274.
Hoffman, Jacob—Mathewson Lead Co., $168.
Isaacs, Joseph—Equitable Trust Co. of New York, $4,146.
Keller, Jobert H.—M. H. Lawrence, $240.
King, Hugh—E. Radke, $100.
Kameches, Panteles—G. Venechanos, $112.
Luyaire, Eugene—J. B. Martin Importation Co., $192.
Leslie, Robert L.—F. N. Du Bois & Co. $1,335.
Leiner, Moses—R. Hoe & Co., $108.
Leiner, Louis—R. Hoe & Co., $138.
Landauer, Rudolph—Interborn Sign Co., $514.
Langermassini, Louis and John—J. H. Somers, $108.
Lundy, Frederick—Wallace & Keeney Co., $297.
Lopinto, Rosario—Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co., $1,345.
Levy, Harry—Funk & Wagnalls Co., $103.
Lyons, Robert—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., costs, $108.
Mead, Charles W.—F. S. Smith, $111.
Matthews, Thomas A., and William C. Hill —T. A. Lewis et al., $575.
Harmel, Antonie—I. K. Bernstein, $106.
Moos, Louis—A. Abram, $112.
Michels, Henry—E. Mommer, $175.
Nibur, Benjamin—R. R. A. Carnahan et al., $114.
Mason, George S.—M. Weisbecker et al., $118.
Mason, Harriet—Same, costs, $118.
Morley, William J.—G. B. Raymond & Co., $628.
Milton, Rose—J. D. Burns, $394.
Peiser, Isaac—E. Leland et al., $281.
Runge, Alexander F.—P. A. Zoller, $3,025.
Rosenstein, Henry—New York Zeitung Publishing & Printing Co., $107.
Robinson, Alles—J. Schechter et al, $508.
Rosner, Henry A.—Funk & Wagnalls Co., $139.
Silverson, Abraham, & Wendover Bronx Co.—M. Rosenthal et al., $247.
Smith, Frank R.—E. H. Wolf, $707.
Springsteel, Gilbert J.—Sheffield Farms Slawson Decker Co., $2,647.
Tracey, George W.—J. F. Swanick, $500.
Verdi, Frank I.—I. J. Mayer, $282.
Ullman, Phillip—E. Cope, $850.
Wells, Mary L.—L. C. Thomas, $42.
Woodhouse, Vasconselles H.—N. B. Weinlinger, $135.
Wishart, George—J. J. Sulzer, $224.
Whelan, John D.—W. L. Connell, $138.
Williams, William P.—J. H. Williams, $14,493.
Witmes, Joseph, & Louis A. Jaffer—Candee, Smith & Howland Co., $1,955.
Yanklowitz, Becky, and Barney—Milbury Atlantic Mfg. Co., $205.
Used Car Co. of N. Y.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $186.
Bethel Construction Co.—Parshelsky Bros., Inc., $879.
International Giant Safety Coaster Co.—G. E. Provots, costs, $104.
Tangiers Development Co.—Direct Line Telephone Co., $176.
M. Firschbaum & Son—Mutual Alliance Trust Co. of N. Y., $1,280.
Manhattan Stair Building Co.—S. Bradotsky, $600.
Excellent Paper Box Co.—I. Wolin, $526.
Same—I. Levinson, $118.
Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Co.—F. De Huyler et al., costs, $414.
Renault Taxi Service—A. M. Dellaser, $200.
Motor Renting Co.—E. A. Flynn, $500.
Conservative Realty Co.—C. Bernard, Jr., $2,894.
Automobile Information Pub. Co.—Lecouver Press Co., $107.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.: W. B. Burnham, rugs; W. Snegg, notions, leather goods; L. K. Young, ready-to-wear; 75 Spring.
Harris & Mowry Co., Woonsocket, R. I.; H. M. Briggs, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; J. Smith, boys' clothing; 2 Walker.
Howland D. G. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; W. E. Tiffany, cloaks, suits; Mr. Johnson, men's clothing; J. S. Greening, upholstery goods; A. A. Sprague, housefurn. goods; Miss E. Simons, underwear, misses', infants' wear; 75 Spring.
Denholm & McKay Co. Worcester, Mass.; H. R. Peters, boy's clothing; J. Strohl, millinery; 2 Walker.
Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Mr. Crowner, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
Taylor, W., Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. Beckman, furs; 51 Leonard; Sherman Square.
Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co., Omaha, Neb.; T. C. Byrne, domestics, flannels, blankets; 51 Leonard.
Wren, E., Co., Springfield, Ohio; E. H. Burgoyne, domestics, linens, flannels, white goods; 329 Church.
Lazarus Bros., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Latimer, cloaks, suits, waists; B. Herman, domestics, linens; Miss R. Keeley, ladies' wear; 214 Church.
Lion D. G. Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. M. Walker, dress goods, linings, silks, velvets; 214 Church.
Rosenbaum Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; L. A. Hahn, misses', ladies' suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
Mannheimer Bros., St. Paul, Minn.; M. Mannheimer, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.
Munger, H. G., & Co., Herkimer, N. Y.; H. G. Munger, general mdse.; 320 Church.
Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; D. C. Walsh, domestics; F. A. Burdick, ladies' coats, skirts; F. H. Jury, dresses; L. Robicheau, coats, (basement); Mr. Morrison, men's hats; Mr. Barry, wash goods; S. A. Campbell, hdkfs.; F. A. Fuller, furs; A. Sanborn, ribbons; Mr. Norris, representing; 31 Union Square.
Cohen Co., Richmond, Va.; Miss R. Hexter, art goods; 1,270 Broadway; McAlpin.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; P. D. Slocum, furs; W. H. Ross, carpets, rugs; L. Fisher, men's clothing, hats; M. J. Fox, assistant merchandise manager; A. C. Liston, representing; 1,270 Broadway.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits; W. Finlayson, laces, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; 43 East 17th.
Irwin Cloak Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss M. Isaacs, jobs dresses; 7 East 20th.
Hale, J. M., Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; M. R. Mason, dress goods, silks, velvets; 50 Union Square.
Pidgeon, C. T., Millinery Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; C. T. Pidgeon, millinery; W. E. Woebel, millinery; 221 B'way.
Filene's, W., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; J. F. Johnston, men's clothing; S. Koenigsthal, boys' clothing, (basement;) L. L. Rivers, asst. mdse. mgr.; Mr. Weeks, machine-made dresses; 116 W. 32d.
Higbee Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. L. Foster, cloaks, suits, furs; F. Potts, linens; C. N. Rexford, laces, hdkfs., ribbons; F. Schneibly, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 214 Church.
Wolf & Dessauer, Fort Wayne, Ind.; T. Stack, ready-to-wear; 315 4th Av.
Reid & Hughes Co., Norwich, Conn.; Miss K. G. Gleason, ribbons; Miss E. McCabe, laces, veilings; Mr. Wedgerling, 1,270 B'way.
Porteous & Mitchell Co. Norwich, Conn.; T. H. Galligan, laces, embroideries, neckwear, hdkfs., veilings; 35 White; Hermitage.
Manufacturers' Hosiery Co., Providence, R. I.; T. Loebenberg, dress goods, silks, velvets; Latham.
Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Downes, dress goods, silks, velvets, linings; W. Jardine, embroideries, trimmings; 214 Church.
Siegel, H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss M. E. Gilligan, gloves; Mrs. E. A. Mallee, furs; 6th Av. and 20th St.; Latham.
Dayton Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. J. B. Forrest, millinery; 79 5th Av.
Summerfield & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; J. Summerfield, jobs ready to wear; 15 E. 22d.
Hudson & Symington, Detroit, Mich.; C. Symington, carpets, rugs; Latham.
Capitol Millinery Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; O. R. Muir, millinery; Broadway-Central.
Weber, H., Sons & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; B. F. Weber, dress goods, silks, fancy goods, hosiery; 315 4th Av.
Lindeke, Warner & Sons, St. Paul, Minn.; H. F. Warner, knit underwear; 350 B'way.
Spokane D. G. Co., Spokane, Wash.; C. E. Carlson, furs; 15 E. 26th.
King-Brinsmade Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, ribbons, silks, velvets; 021 Broadway.
May Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. Hughes, millinery; 4 Washington Place.
Fink Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Blauner, jobs in wash dresses; 15 E. 26th.
Crowley-Milner Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. A. Hansman, furn. goods; 40 Leonard.
McLean, J., & Sons, York, Penn.; C. Chambers, dress goods; 55 White.
Hudson Bay Fur Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; J. Kahl, Provo, jobs furs; 15 E. 26th.
Albany Bargain House, Albany, N. Y.; M. Batavia, serge coats; 43 W. 27th.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Sisman, misses' suits, dresses; 334 4th Av.
Hurst, J. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Wells, dresses, (Fall;) 15 E. 26th.
Levitt, J., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Levitt, silk dresses; W. 28th.
Rosenthal, C. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. Rosenthal, jobs, colored, white dresses, Fall suits; 15 W. 20th.
Danziger Fur Co., Seattle, Wash.; J. C. Danziger, jobs, furs; 15 E. 26th.
Elder & Johnston Co., Dayton, Ohio; R. Elder, boys' clothing; 2 Walker.
Goldsmith, J., & Sons, Trinidad, Col.; M. J. Goldsmith, general mdse.; 100 5th Av.; Flanders.
Rice-Stix D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Wheeler, notions, fans, umbrellas, &c.; 377 Broadway.
Armetson, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, millinery; H. W. Gosnell, hats; W. P. Whitmore, laces, emb'ds, and ladies' ready to wear; 200 5th Av.
Boughton, Edes & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Depper, millinery; 116 West 32d.
Witherill, L. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; K. Tulloch, piece goods; 104 5th Av.; Cadillac.
Hengerer, V., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Wilson, millinery; 214 Church; Hermitage.
Filene, W., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; V. P. Ring, dresses, (basement;) A. P. Duptus, jewelry; 116 West 32d.
Magnuson-Hutchinson Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Daly, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Miss A. Leonard, ladies' suits; Miss Dowd, skirts and costumes; Great Northern.
Bartel, A., & H., Co., Richmond, Ind.; A. H. Bartel, carpets and upholstery goods; 43 Leonard; Flanders.
Maxwell-McClure-Fitts D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; E. L. McClure, dry goods; 43 Leonard; Flanders.
Given Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; I. S. Given, ladies' ready to wear; 40 E. 22d.
Dayton Clothing Mfg. Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. E. Richards and L. B. Roehm, cotton piece goods; Hermitage.
Vanneman, T. H., Son & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; T. H. Vanneman, Jr., hosiery; Navarre.
Starr, L., Co., Boston, Mass.; L. Starr, millinery; Marlborough.
Stair, J., Jr., York, Penn., dry goods; Marlborough.
Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Barnette, hosiery and gloves; Gregorian.
McCullough, W. L., & Son, Carlisle, Penn.; J. W. McCullough, hosiery, notions, and furn. goods; Herald Square.
Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y., dry goods; Herald Square.
Green, Joyce Company, Columbus, Ohio; P. Schneider, notions and ribbons; 43 Leonard.
Hutzler Bros., Baltimore, Md.; A. Feldman, linens and blankets; New Grand.
Diehl, E. W., Co., Boston, Mass.; E. W. Diehl, skirtings; Wolcott.
Taylor, W., Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. Narman, waists; 51 Leonard.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; D. C. Drease, boys' clothing; 2 Walker.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. J. Tiews, furs; 15 E. 26th.
Silverman, M., & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Silverman, cottons and woolens; 7 W. 22d; Latham.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks and velvets; 454 Broome.
Jenss Bros., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; J. W. Jenss, dry goods; Broztell.
Jenss Bros., Lockport, N. Y.; F. F. Jenss, general mdse., Broztell.
Duffy, Powers Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Banford, domestics, linens, white goods; 45 E. 17th; Victoria.
Davidyan, G. K., Philadelphia, Penn.; Oriental rugs; Victoria.

"Hartford Saxony"
NAME WOVEN IN THE BACK
the American Rug
DEEP PILE LOOM TUFTED
for Private Homes
A RUG OF REGAL SPLENDOR
and Public Place

SASH RIBBONS.
WE CAN POSITIVELY MAKE
IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES OF
WHITE, PINK AND BLUE.
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FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-717-719 BROADWAY,
Corner Washington Pl.
Paris, 4 Cite Paradis, Dresden, 18 Burcerwiese

JOBBER looking at Fall line of serge, silk chiffon and cloth dresses. Call 9 to 12 A. M. Room 1,804, 15 East 26th St.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BENT GLASS NOVELTY COMPANY.—Oliver C. Brown, doing business as the Bent Glass Novelty Company, manufacturer of lamp shades at 79 Walker Street, has made an assignment to Charles Hauck. Liabilities are estimated at about $4,000 and assets $1,000.

GUSSIE RUFF.—Gussie Ruff, dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods at 231 First Avenue, has made an assignment to Max Lessler. The deed was signed for her by Bernard Ruff under a power of attorney.

ADA FOLEY.—Schedules in the assignment of Ada Foley, grocer, at 369 Audubon Avenue, show liabilities of $1,439, nominal assets of $888, and actual assets of $580.

IVONTANA & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Fontana & Co., a corporation, commission merchants and exporters and importers of naval stores in the Produce Exchange Building. Alfred G. Fontana was President until January last, when he was succeeded by Carl E. Tollner. Assets are estimated at $5,000.

PAUL N. WEIDEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Paul N. Weiden of the Elite Silk Waist Company, at 10 West Fourth Street. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $2,000.

D'AMRON COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against D'Amron Company, Inc., stationers, formerly at 54 West 34th Street, by creditors in this country. The official Prussian crop report made the condition of wheat 80 per cent., against the same figures last year. The European visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 16,000 bushels, while Bradstreet's visible supply east of the Rockies decreased 3,507,000, and the world's stocks lost 5,502,000, against a decrease last year of 8,097,000. There were rumors of large export sales in the West, but these lacked confirmation, and local exporters said bids were out of line. In the local market No. 2 red Winter wheat was nominal, and No. 1 Northern Spring was quoted at $1.00¼, free on board, afloat.

WHEAT—FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.98⅝	.97⅞	.98⅛	.98⅝	1.14¼
Sept.			.96½	.96⅞	1.10⅛
Chicago—					
July	.90⅝	.89¾	.90¼	.90⅞	1.08¾
Sept.	.90	.89	.89⅝	.90	1.05⅛
Dec.	.92	.91¼	.92	.92½	1.05⅝

CORN.

The corn market showed a very steady undertone in view of the fact that Wall Street was believed to be heavily long of corn in the West, and in face of the heavy receipts at interior points. At one time shortly after a decline of ⅛ to ⅜c from the previous close in sympathy with wheat and commission house selling, but rallied late and closed net unchanged to ⅛c higher. Bradstreet's visible increased 1,928,000 bushels for the week, compared with an increase of 636,000 last year. In the local market export corn was quoted at 68¼c nominal, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	58⅝	57⅞	58¼	58¼	73⅝
September	59¼	58⅝	59¼	59	72¼
December	57	56½	56⅞	56⅞	62⅜

OATS.

The oats market was easier during the greater part of the day under commission house selling on the Government report figures, but regained most of the loss, and closed at ¼c net lower. Bradstreet's visible supply showed an increase of 201,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,876,000 last year. The local cash market was easy; standard white quoted at 45½ to 46c; No. 2, 46 to 46½c; No. 3, 45 to 45½c; No. 4, 44 to 44½c; ordinary mixed white, 44½c to 45½c; fancy clipped white, 46 to 47c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last.
July	38½	38¼	38⅜	38⅝	50¼
September	37⅞	37½	31⅝	38	40⅝
December	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	38⅞	41⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products sagged off, in sympathy with grain, but rallied later and closed at about the top. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 14,000; estimated for Wednesday, 20,000. Kansas City received 16,000 and Omaha 10,160.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last
Lard—					
July	10.95	10.95	10.95	10.92	10.97½
Sept.	11.07	11.00	11.05	11.02	11.15
Ribs—					
July	11.72	11.65	11.72	11.67	10.52½
Sept.	11.40	11.32	11.40	11.37	10.65
Pork—					
July	20.65	20.47	20.62	20.60	18.85
Sept.	19.97	19.80	19.95	19.95	19.10

COTTON.

The cotton market was active and more or less excited yesterday with July contracts selling up to 12.55, or 25 points above the closing figures of Monday and fully 60 per bale above the low level of last week. New crop positions followed the advance to the extent of 15 to 19 points, with October selling at 11.43, or 45 points above the recent low level. Realizing checked the advance during the afternoon and closing prices showed reactions of several points, but the undertone was steady and from 8 to 18 points net higher.

The market opened firm at an advance of 6 to 12 points in response to higher cables. Larger English spot sales, reports that a favorable breaking of the Indian monsoon had suggested another prosperous year for Lancashire, and active covering by Wall Street shorts.

There was very little old crop cotton for sale, and a continued demand for July and August seemed to increase the nervousness of local shorts. At any rate the market became very firm during the middle of the day, and in face of the weather reports began to come in, showing heavy rains and the low temperatures in the Eastern belt, while the advance was also promoted by reports by the higher Southern spot markets. July contracts shot up very rapidly and stop orders were uncovered in both old and new crop months.

The fluctuations in July were both violent and sensational. After the advance to 12.25 the market broke to 12.03 and closed at 12.06 for that position with many erratic changes meanwhile. August contracts sold as high as 12.04, or about 25 points net higher. Foreign houses were buyers, particularly houses with Continental connections, who took August and early new crop months, while Liverpool appeared to be trading both ways. The reduction in the certificated stock of the local certificated stock combined with higher Southern spot markets increased the anxiety of local shorts.

The weekly report of the Weather Bureau was considered about a stand-off. The summary read favorably enough, but there was some criticism of the details, particularly for the States of Georgia, South Carolina, and Missouri. The South was a heavy seller here on the advance.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points higher at 12.35; sales nil.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	12.00	11.87	11.96@11.98	11.80
July	12.25	11.95	12.06@12.07	11.88
August	12.04	11.82	11.91@11.93	11.76
September	11.62	11.41	11.50@11.52	11.32
October	11.43	11.27	11.35@11.36	11.24
November			11.33@11.35	11.23
December	11.42	11.26	11.32@11.33	11.23
January	11.33	11.20	11.25@11.26	11.17
February			11.20@11.28	11.18
March	11.46	11.32	11.37@11.38	11.27

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was only a quiet trade in the market for cottonseed oil, and in absence of aggressive operations price changes were narrow. The technical position appeared to be more of a factor than the commercial situation. Refiners were said to be on the buying side, and throughout the day the undertone of the market was steady and closing prices were at a net advance of 1 to 5 points.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			7.20@7.40	7.19
June			7.21@7.25	7.16
July	7.18	7.15	7.18@7.19	7.15
August	7.27	7.20	7.24@7.24	7.20
September	7.22	7.22	7.24@7.26	7.22
October	6.87	6.87	6.88@6.90	6.87
November	6.41	6.39	6.39@6.40	6.37
December	6.32	6.31	6.31@6.33	6.30
January	6.31	6.30	6.30@6.32	6.29

COFFEE.

Another sharp decline again sent the market to new low records, the entire list, with the exception of April and May selling below the ten-cent mark. At the outset values were 3 to 5 points lower, influenced by improved weather in Brazil. Around midday a prominent commission house sold heavily, and as the market declined stop loss orders were uncovered in abundance. At one time the active positions showed a net loss of 19 to 22 points, but there was a moderate late rally, and the close was steady at a net loss of 14 to 18 points. Total sales, 88,250 bags. The Brazilian weather report showed fine in four coffee districts of Sao Paulo and cloudy in one. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were irregular and unchanged to about 15 points lower. Santos 4s were quoted at from 11¾c to 12c, 3s and 4s at 12.10c, and Rio 7s at 10.15c. Havre closed steady at a decline of 1¼f to 1¾f, Hamburg was ¼ to ½ pfennig lower. Rio was unchanged, while Santos declined 100 reis. Spot coffee weak at 10¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Recovery Follows Violent Decline—Minnesota Rate Decision the Chief Factor.

Absorption of stocks by those who were attracted by the high yields shown on many standard issues contributed to a brisk recovery of prices yesterday afternoon, but before that came about the market had suffered the severest break recorded on the present selling movement. The general level of quotations was carried more than 2½ points under the previous low for the year, while in the stocks which suffered most the declines greatly exceeded that figure. Standing out prominently among the influences which contributed to the market's severe decline was the Minnesota rate decision, which went contrary to the general expectation and which, though it was variously viewed, was considered by many in the financial district as unfavorable to the railroads from several points of view. But that was not the only adverse influence with which the market had to contend. Europe, partly in response to the news from this side, and partly because of the further news of inter-Balkan disagreements, became a large seller of stocks here despite the heavy declines at which our market opened. Those declines amounted to as much as four points in the extreme case of Northern Pacific, but Europe's own situation deterred it from looking upon this as affording a favorable opportunity for purchases. Accounts weakened by these further losses were lightened in a good many cases by sales, and this added to the rush of stocks which broke prices down. Later in the day there was other news of adverse import, including notably the decrease of 650,000 tons in the unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation, which was unexpectedly large. A further tightening of money has to be included among the day's influences. Not only were discount rates higher at London, but here there was a distinct scarcity of money for employment in time loans. Rates went to 6 per cent. for the longer periods. This condition seems directly due to the widespread disposition among lenders to conserve their resources and to hold themselves in liquid condition by refraining from long-time commitments in the money market. The further hardening of London discount rates presented one side of a picture the reverse of which was supplied by the showing made yesterday by the Imperial Bank of Germany, whose weekly statement revealed an increase of more than $5,000,000 in the bank's gold holdings. The German demand for gold has been one of the important factors in causing the recent steady rise in London discount rates until now they are within the smallest quoted fraction of the 4½ per cent. official bank rate.

But with all these influences working against the market, it was at no time properly described as demoralized. There was very little of the excitement which frequently attends violent declines in stocks, and though the recovery was delayed, it showed, when it came, considerable vigor and ran to substantial proportions. On the other hand the absence of a quicker and even more vigorous recovery from the large declines of the first hour or two of trading left the impression with many that liquidation was still a factor which had to be counted with, and weighed against those considerations which suggest that the declines which have been taking place, irrespective of the influences which have caused them, are offering unusual opportunities to investors. It was the view that such opportunity was, in fact, being offered yesterday that led to the buying which at first checked the declines and later brought recovery, though to the rise in prices short covering undoubtedly contributed an important share. The yield on seasoned securities has been substantially increased the last few days, and this is true, not only in the stock market, but to a more moderate extent in the bond market as well, for there, too, liquidation has brought further recessions in prices. Bankers of long experience were found yesterday who expressed the belief that the money market seemed to show that lenders were rather over-cautious, and in some quarters the same opinion was entertained regarding those who, with money to invest, were still refraining from stock and bond purchases. At some stage or other, such over-caution leads to lost opportunity, but market opinion was not sufficiently formed along this line yesterday to supply a ready market for the great quantity of stocks which were sold.

To drop back to the Minnesota rate decision, it appeared to be the prevailing opinion of the financial district that the decision in that case has left the railroads worse off than they were before. Maturer consideration of the decision may perhaps modify Wall Street's view of it, but relatively few seemed to find in it any basis for present betterment in the situation of the railroads. It was recognized that ultimately the most important phase of the decision might be found to be the clear reassertion of the principle that regulation cannot go to the length of confiscating the private property of the railroads. Meanwhile, uncertainty regarding the principles which will be finally accepted in establishing the value of railroad property, upon which the railroads are entitled to a fair return, and the further uncertainty attending any effort which may be made to strengthen Federal control of railroad rates was regarded by many in the financial district as indicating the immediate bearing of this decision upon the railroad situation. On the other hand, it is being assumed that any immediate loss in revenue by the stronger roads directly affected by the decision will reduce their surplus earnings by a relatively small percentage. In that direction the immediate results of the decision were, therefore, not regarded as very important.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday further weakness was shown. Copper was down ⅛c. Tin was down ⅜c in the bid and ⅛c in the asking price. Twenty-five tons for August delivery sold at 45c and twenty-five tons September at 44.87½c. Spelter was off 5 points. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Stand. Copper—				
Spot	13.87½	14.62½	14.00	14.75
June	13.87½	14.62½	14.00	14.75
July	13.87½	14.62½	14.00	14.75
August	13.87½	14.50	14.00	14.75
Lead	4.30	4.40	4.30	4.40
Spelter	5.10	5.20	5.15	5.23
Tin	44.75	45.25	45.35	45.50
Zinc	5.10	5.20	5.15	5.25

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin compared with Monday follow:

	Tuesday. £ s d	Monday. £ s d
Copper, spot	65 5 0	66 7 6
Copper, futures	65 2 6	66 7 6
Pig tin, spot	205 10 0	207 0 0
Pig tin, futures	205 15 0	207 5 0

The market finished weak. Spanish pig down 2s 6d. Cleveland warrants 53s 1½d. down 2s.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Psychology.

Confidence is contagious, though probably to a less degree than fear, and shrewd observers in Wall Street are beginning to watch for the rapid spread of returning confidence which will precede the turn in the market. There is a very wide difference in the views of watchers, some holding that a bull market is hiding just around the corner, waiting for the public to turn its back, while others can show by facts and figures that a real upturn cannot be looked for until the Fall money strain is passed. It is a peculiar thing that thousands of people interested in stocks may shake off the depression of weeks and become bullish overnight, without any real change in the situation as observed with the naked eye, when a few big leaders decide that the turning point has been reached. One of the shrewdest international bankers was asked yesterday if he did not expect to see the Minnesota decision cited as a bull argument one of these days. "When the market has reached a certain point everything will be taken as a favorable sign," he said. "Just now we are determined to search out all of the trouble about us and to dwell on each gloomy discovery. There is bound to come a reaction from that, and when it comes no amount of bad news will prevent a rise in stocks."

***

Those Forgotten Crops.

W. A. Gardner, President of the Chicago & Northwestern, was among the railroad heads in New York yesterday, but he declined to contribute anything to the discussion in the financial district over the meaning and probable effect of the Minnesota decision. "I'll talk about anything else," he said. It was, thereupon, recalled that a Government crop report had been issued less than twenty-four hours previously, although every one in the Wall Street district appeared to have forgotten all except the rate decision, and Mr. Gardner was asked about the agricultural situation in his road's territory. "The crop outlook was never better," he said. "The small grains are about as far advanced as they were last year. Corn is well above the ground, and the outlook is an excellent one. I do not think that the roads generally will have serious difficulty in moving the year's harvest. The North Western is receiving $8,000,000 worth of new equipment, and should be able to move its traffic expeditiously. The Western banks are preparing for the crop moving strain already by strengthening their reserves."

***

Steel Men Troubled.

In railroad quarters of the Street disappointment over the Minnesota rate decision was, naturally, more in evidence than anywhere else yesterday, but steel makers were very far from being cheerful when the text of the ruling had been digested. With the general run of consumers already giving a strong disposition to delay buying, so important an item for unsettlement among the common carriers was viewed with disfavor, especially as the roads have given indications in recent weeks of postponing buying of equipment until the money and business situations grow clearer. As a matter of fact, car buying has been practically at a standstill since the first of May, and there have been signs of marked retrenchment in the purchases of rails and bridge material. A prominent car marker said yesterday that the market for freight and coal cars was back in the doldrums of 1909 and the early part of 1910, when the roads pursued for months a hand-to-mouth policy in the way of equipment orders, which brought a scramble for business among manufacturers with consequent price cutting.

***

Too Many Orders to Handle.

The local stock market demonstrated once more in yesterday's session that it was an excellent market for the world when unsettlement was practically universal. London poured her orders in throughout the entire day, except for a few minutes after the opening, and arbitrage men said a great deal more stock would have appeared from the British centre if it had not been for mechanical difficulties. The cables were so choked with incoming messages that they could not be handled by the operators on the other side, and British speculators were forced to slow down their operations when profits appeared to be easiest. It was estimated on the board that London had disposed of about 30,000 shares on balance through arbitrage brokers, most of the sales being of a speculative nature out and out. In addition to selling of this sort, there was a persistent pressure of long stock from foreign sources sold on direct orders. The extent of this genuine liquidation could not be estimated, but a conservative calculation by brokers in touch with European transactions of both kinds placed the aggregate of sales by cable at 50,000 shares. Berlin continued to get rid of Canadian Pacific on a substantial scale, the sellers being chiefly banks, as on the big market days of last week. Paris stood practically alone among the Continental centres by buying some of her favorite copper issues at the low levels and by participating to a small degree only on the selling side.

***

Market Always Orderly.

With the exception of the opening break of prices, there was no sudden and sharp recession during the day of the sort to indicate panicky conditions, and the closing rally was impressive. When the bears took their innings, as they did with vigor twice in the second hour, they succeeded in shaking out a lot of weakly margined stock, but the support necessary to stop a runaway market was always forthcoming. Part of this support was credited to institutions, and investment purchases with short covering taking third place. It appeared as though the good order displayed by prices on the retreat was, in itself, a matter of encouragement for the bears, because violent recessions are likely to be followed quickly by rapid recoveries, which are distinctly upsetting to bearish chances of a profit. The uplift imparted to quotations after they had receded was not great yesterday until toward the end of the day, when they moved forward with power.

***

Disposing of McReynolds.

A temporary rally in the market yesterday was explained by brokers as being due to a report that Attorney General McReynolds had decided to relieve President Wilson of embarrassment by resigning at an early date. There was also a revival of the story that Mr. Bryan would leave the Cabinet before the end of the year. There used to be some one in Washington who cheered up the friends of the trusts at occasional intervals by sending confidential information that Mr. Wickersham was about to leave his post, but yesterday was the first time that rumor had settled on his successor's fate.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Active Trading in Curb Stocks —Prices Break Sharply and Then Rally.

Transactions in unlisted stocks yesterday showed a large increase in volume, accompanied by heavy declines. Rallies occurred later, on which stocks regained a large part of the initial losses. Tobacco stocks were again subject to heavy sales, but Tobacco Products preferred closed unchanged at 80. Bonds were quiet and lower.

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Transactions reported yesterday were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	‡Br.-Am. Tob.	20¼	20¼	19½	20
450	Em.-Brant'm..	25	†25	24⅞	24⅞
250	Man. Transit.	1 5-16	1⅜	1 5-16	1⅜
600	Mar. of A. new	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
150	Pue. S. & Rfg.	2	2	2	2
225	St. Oil of N. J.	345	348	342	345
1,650	Tob. Prod. pf.	79	80	†78	80
5,500	Un. Cigar Sts. Co. of Am..	79½	80	76½	78½
200	U. S. L. & Ht.	8	8	7	7

RAILROAD.

12	‡Am. Lt. & Tr.	349	350	349	350

MINING STOCKS.

800	Alaska G. M's.	8½	9	8½	9
1,700	*Big Four	54	55	54	55
2,000	Braden Copper	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
1,400	Brit. Col. Cop.	2	2	1⅞	2
1,700	Canadian G. S.	23	23	23	23
100	Davis-Daly C.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
600	Giroux Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	Greene-Cananea	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
1,000	*Greenwater ..	5	5	5	5
700	*Kerr Lake .3	1-16	3 1-16	3	3
1,420	La Rose Con.	2 3-16	2 3-16	2	2⅛
550	Mason Valley.	5½	5½	5	5
600	Mines of A.	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 7-16	2½
2,500	Nipiss'g M. Co.	8¾	8¾	8	8⅛
100	Ohio Copper.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	S Utah M.& S.	¼	¼	¼	¼
500	Stewart	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	Tono. Mining.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
1,500	*Tono. Merger.	65	65	64	64
550	Tuolumne C.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2	2
1,000	West E. Con.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
3,000	Wett.S. Mines	12	12	11	11
1,100	Yukon G. Mines	2½	2½	2 7-16	2 7-16

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING CO.

1,500	West End Ext.	8	8	8	8

BONDS.

$11,000	B. R. T. 5% notes	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94¼
2,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962..	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3,000	W. Pac. 5s..	73	73	73	73

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex-div.

***

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 10. Bid.	June 10. Asked.	June 9. Bid.	June 9. Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16¼	17¼	16½	17½
Am. Writing Paper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Bay State Gas	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Borden's Cond. Milk	114	114½	114	114½
Borden's Cond. M. pf.	106½	107¼	106½	107¼
Cluett Peabody	40	50	40	50
Cluett Peabody pf.	95	99	95	99
Consol. Rubber Tire	16	20	16	20
Cons. Rub. Tire pf.	60	75	60	75
Emerson-B. pf.	80	90	80	90
Havana Tobacco	2	4	2	4
Havana Tobacco pf.	5	10	5	10
Houston Oil	15	17	15	17
Houston Oil pf.	55	65	55	65
Inter. Rub. Tr. ctfs.	7½	9	7½	9
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	188	200	188	200
National Sugar	90	92	85	95
N. Y. Transportation	5	8	3	5
Oil Fields of Mexico	1	1½	1	1½
Otis Elevator	72	76	75	80
Otis Elevator pf.	95	98	95	98
R. J. Reynolds	240	260	250	265
Tobacco Products	100	113	100	115
U. C. S. Co. of A.	pf. 106	111	106	111
U. S. L. & H. pf.	53	58	53	58
Willys Overland	51	60	51	60
Willys Overland pf.	76	84	76	84

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Copper	5	5½	5	5½
Beaver Consolidated	32	34	32	34
Bessie Gold Dredging	17	17½	17	17½
Bessie Gold Dredging pf	15½	14	13½	14
Buffalo Mines	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅜
Butte-New York	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
C. O. D. Con.	4½	5	4	5
Con. Ariz. Smelting.	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Dia. Black Butte	2	3	2	4
Dia. Field Daisy	2	4	2	4
First National	1¾	2	1⅞	2
Florence	35	40	36	40
Goldfield Midway	3	4	2	4
Halifax Tonopah	90	1	90	1
McKinley-D.	1 11-16	1⅞	1⅝	1 13-16
Nevada Hills	90	95	89	91
North Butte Dev.	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Pacific Smelters	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tonopah Exten.	1 5-16	2	2	2⅛
Trl-Bullion	⅛	3-16	⅛	⅛
Tularosa	⅛	¼	⅛	⅛
Union Mines	1-16	3-16	1-16	3-16
United Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
United Copper pf.	3	6	3	6

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COS.

New Jersey Mines Co.	16	17	16	17
New Utah Bingham.	60	62	63	65

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s.	137	142	137	142
Chicago Elevated 5s.	96¾	96¾	96½	97
Havana Tobacco 5s.	81	83	81	83
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960.	95⅜	95¾	95⅜	95¾
N. Y. State Notes.	100	100⅛	100	100⅛

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Anglo.-Am. Oil	16½	17½	16¼	17⅛
Atlantic Refining	590	595	595	597
Borne-Scrymser	280	305	280	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	157	162	160	162
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	670	650	670
Colonial-B	90	100	90	100
Continental Oil	1825	1925	1875	1925
Crescent Pipe Line	58	62	58	62
Cumberland Pipe L.	65	75	65	75
Eureka Pipe Line	355	365	355	365
Galena-Signal Oil	134	142	136	142
Gal. Signal Oil pf.	175	180	175	184
Indiana Pipe Lines	117	122	120	124
National Transit	35½	37	36	38
New York Transit	335	350	330	340
North. Pipe Line	95	102	100	107
Ohio Oil	123	125	125	127
Prairie Oil & Gas	290	295	290	300
Solar Refining	700	740	720	740
Southern Pipe Line	230	240	230	240
South. Penn. Oil	200	210	205	210
S.W. Penn. P. Lines	155	160	165	160
Standard Oil (Cal.)	163	165	168	170
Standard Oil (Ind.)	305	312	313	318
Standard Oil (Neb.)	260	275	260	275
Standard Oil (Ky.)	395	405	395	405
Standard Oil (Neb.)	260	280	260	280
Standard Oil (N. J.)	346	347	348	351
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	680	685	690	695
Standard Oil (Ohio)	265	270	260	275
Swan & Finch	180	190	185	195
Union Tank Line	64	66	66	67
Vacuum Oil	173	175	173	175
Washington Oil	28	32	28	32
Waters-Pierce Oil	1450	1525	1450	1525

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	June 10. Bid.	June 10. Asked.	June 9. Bid.	June 9. Asked.
British-American	20¼	21½		
Conley Tinfoil	265	285	265	285
Johnson Tinfoil & M.	150	170	160	180
J. S. Young	135	160	135	155
MacAndrews & F.	180	190	180	190
Porto Rican-Am.	180	200	185	195
P. R.-Am. 6 p. c. scr.	117	123	117	123
R. J. Reynolds	240	260	240	260
Tobacco Products	100	120	100	120
Tobacco Products pf.	80	85	80	82
United Cigar Stores.	80	85	81	82
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	106¼	108	106	111

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	345	355
American Light & Traction pf.	105	108
Adirondack Electric Power	15	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	55	60
American Gas & Electric	70	74
American Gas & Electric pf.	44	46
American Light & Traction	67	70
American Power & Light pf.	78	81
American Public Utilities	..	55
American Public Utilities pf.	72	74
Appalachian Power Co.	9	10½
Appalachian Power Co. pf.	45	50
Cities Service	95	100
Cities Service pf.	80	83
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	64	67
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	84	87
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s.	94½	96¼
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	70	75
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	101
Empire District Electric 5s.	80	88
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	70	80
Federal Light & Traction	24	27
Federal Light & Traction pf.	76	79
Federal Utilities Co., Inc.	..	31
Federal Utilities Co., Inc., pf.	70	74
Gas & Electric Securities	115	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	90	94
Lincoln Gas & Electric	30	34
Montana Power Co.	37	38
Montana Power Co. pf.	97	100
North. Ontario Light & Power.	10	14
North. Ontario Light & Power pf.	57	61
Northern States Power	16	18
Northern States Power pf.	77	79
Ozark Power & Water Co.	47	50
Pacific Gas & Electric	47	49
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	85	87
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	21	23
Republic Ry & Light Co. pf.	73	75
Standard Gas & Electric	9	10
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	36	37
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power Co.	16	17½
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power Co. pf.	72	75
Union Ry. Gas & Electric	64	67
Union Ry., Gas & Electric pf.	84	87
United Light & Rys.	70	73
United Light & Railways 1st pf.	76	78
United Light & Railways 2d pf.	70	73
United Utilities Co.	27	32
United Utilities Co. pf.	98	102½
Utah Securities	..	16
Utilities Improvement	51	53
Utilities Improvement pf.	69	71
Western Power	13	16
Western Power pf.	41	45

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	Balto. Elec. pf.	42½	42½	42½
20	Consol. Coal	94	94	94
10	Consol. Power com.	102½	101	102½
10	Hous. Oil com., t. c.	14	14	14
25	Penn. W. & Power.	55	55	55
805	United Rys.	24½	23¾	23¾
5	Union Nat. Bank.	140	140	140

BONDS.

$4,000	Chi. Rys. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾
2,000	Con. Coal conv. 6s.	97½	97½	97⅛
2,000	Fla. Southern 4s.	83	85	85
1,000	Maryland Elec. 5s.	95½	95½	95½
3,000	United Rys. fdg 5s.	86¼	86⅛	86⅛
42,000	United Rys. Inc.	60	59¾	60
1,000	United Rys. 4s.	83¼	83¼	83½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Adventure	1	1	1
10	Ahmeek	280	280	280
2,477	Alaska	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Algomah	28c	28c	28c
165	Allouez	30	29½	29½
2,414	Amalgamated	64⅝	62⅞	62⅞
1,205	American Zinc	20¼	20	20
10	Anaconda	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
335	Arizona Com.	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Boston & Corbin	60c	60c	60c
50	Butte & Balak.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,019	Butte & Superior	20	18¾	19¼
1,568	Calumet & Arizona	59	57	58
40	Calumet & Hecla	414	400	410
100	Centennial	10¼	10	10
560	Chino	33	30¼	32
701	Copper Range	39	37½	38¼
840	East Butte	9⅜	9¼	9¼
75	Franklin	4½	4½	4½
712	Giroux	1⅝	1⅝	1 9-16
1,162	Granby	55½	51	52½
530	Greene-Cananea	6	5⅜	5⅜
320	Hancock	13½	14½	15½
100	Helvetia	50c	50c	50c
75	Indiana	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
25	Inspiration	14	14	14
345	Island Creek	45⅝	45	45
705	Isle Royale	17	16	17
100	Kerr Lake	3	3	3
250	Lake	9	8½	9
175	La Salle	3½	3½	3½
50	Mason Valley	5½	5½	5½
295	Mayflower	6¼	5¾	6⅝
90	Miami	20½	20¼	20¼
200	Mohawk	45	42	42
1,005	Nevada Con.	14⅝	13	13⅝
360	New Arcadian	50c	50c	50c
445	Nipissing	8 7-16	8 1-16	8⅛
567	North Butte	24	21⅝	23
50	North Lake	1½	1½	1½
615	Old Colony	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
230	Old Dominion	44	41¾	42
24	Osceola	79½	77	77
1,230	Pond Creek	16½	15	16½
85	Quincy	58½	55½	56
400	Ray Con.	16¾	15¼	15¾
150	Santa Fe	1¼	1 3-16	1 3-16
195	Shannon	7⅞	7¾	7¾
265	Shattuck	22½	22	22
915	Superior & Boston	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
125	Superior	23	22	23
550	Tamarack	21	21	21
345	Trinity	3⅛	3	3
50	Tuolumne	2	2	2
1,530	U. S. Smelting	35½	34	35¼
677	U. S. Smelting pf.	46⅛	46	46
800	Utah Apex	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
255	Utah Con.	7¾	7¼	7¼
88	Utah Copper	43	40	40¼
60	Victoria	$1	90c	90c
1,050	Winona	1¼	1	1¼
110	Wolverine	43	41	42½

RAILROADS.

25	Boston & Albany	193	192	192¼
25	Boston Elevated	86	86	86
20	Boston & Lowell	104	104	104
310	Boston & Maine	56	53½	54½
100	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	105	104	104
20	Fitchburg pf.	100	100	100
100	K. C. Southern	22	22	22
160	Mass. Electric	13¼	13	13¼
50	Mass. Electric pf.	68½	68½	68½
72	N. Y. N. H. & H.	103	101½	101½
50	Union Pacific	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞
50	Union Pacific pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼
15	West End St. R. R.	71½	71	71

TELEPHONE.

1,571	American	128⅜	125½	126½

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	93¼	92⅝	92⅜
10	Amoskeag	60	60	60
21	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	16½	16½	16½
150	Am. Sugar	106¾	106¼	106¼
4	Am. Sugar pf.	112	112	112
37	Am. Woolen pf.	76½	76	76¾
50	Edison	260	260	260
1,620	Gen. Rub. Electric.	110¾	110¾	110⅝
208	General Electric	131¾	130	130⅝
46	Mass. Gas	89	88	89
10	Mergenthaler	219	216	219
2	Pullman	153	152¾	152¾
94	Swift & Co.	103	102	102
54	Torrington	27½	27	27¼
602	United Fruit	152⅜	150	151
2,027	United Shoe	42¾	41½	42¼
160	United Shoe pf.	27	26½	26⅝
5,139	U. S. Steel	62	60½	61⅛
116	U. S. Steel pf.	103½	102½	103

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	87	87	87
600	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s, full paid	100	99½	99½
5,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	94	93½	94
4,000	N.E. Cotton Yarn 5s	90	90	90
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932.	100¼	99¾	100

BOSTON CURB CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Begole	1¼	1⅝	Houghton.	2	2½
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	La Rose.	2	2⅛
Boston Ely 45	50	Majestic	35	37	
Butte Cent. 90	1 1-16	Mex.	45	49	
Butte & L. 24	26	Nev.-Doug.	1⅜	1⅞	
Cactus Cop.	5	8	New Baltic	75	85
Calaveras.	3	3½	Ohio	60	65
Corbin Cop.	60	75	Oneco	75	95
Con. Ariz.	30

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50 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Pfd. Stock
50 Aeolian Weber P. & P.Com. Stock
50 American Cigar Com. Stock
American Typefounders' Scrip
25 Am. Dist. Tel. of N. J. Stock
50 Alaska Steamship Stock
25 American Speaking Telephone Stock
50 Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Stock
25 Brooklyn Union "L" Com. & Pfd. Stock
10 Childs (Rest.) Com. Stock
100 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd. Stock
100 Elec. Prop. Pfd. with Com. Stock
25 Geo. W. Helme Com. Stock
100 General Baking Com. Stock
10 Home Insurance Stock
25 H. W. Johns-Manville Com. Stock
110 International Salt Stock
100 Indiana Lighting Stock
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
50 New Departure Mfg. Com. Stock
10 Otis Elevator Com. & Pfd Stock
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com. St'k
18 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
100 Singer Manufacturing Stock
50 Stand. Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Thomas Iron Stock
50 U. S. Metal Products Pfd. Stock
25 Weyman-Bruton Com. Stock
50 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd. Stock

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales June 10, 1913	880,177
Same day last year	522,972
Total year to date	40,719,406
Same period last year	65,654,625
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	63.96—1.63
Same day last year	81.18— .53

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	79.10	63.06
Same period last year	83.76	75.24

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
June 10, 1913	2¾	2½	2¾	$4.8675	$4.8665	$4.8665
Same day last year.	3	2½	2¾	4.8725	4.8720	4.8725
Range year to date.	7	2	...	4.8790	4.8570	...
Same period last y'r.	5	1¾	...	4.8760	4.8630	...

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
130	140	25	Adams Express	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	...
5½	6¼	300	A.C. tr. rcts. 5th pd.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
12½	14	300	A.C. pf.tr.rcts.5th pd.	12¼	12¼	12½	12½	— ⅛
62½	63	56,500	Amalgamated Cop.	64	64⅝	61⅝	62⅞	— 1⅝
46	53	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	47	47	47	47	...
20½	21	2,100	Am. Beet Sugar	20	21	19¾	20⅝	— 2⅝
89	92	100	Am. Brake S. & F.	91	91	91	91	+1
127	131	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	128	128	128	128	— ½
22¾	23	15,100	Am. Can.	23	23¼	21½	22⅞	— ¾
81½	83	4,200	Am. Can pf.	81⅝	82½	80½	81½	— 1½
37½	38	7,100	Am. Car & Fdry.	39¾	39¾	36½	37⅝	— 2½
100	110	200	Am. Car & Fdry. pf.	108	108½	108	108½	— 1½
35½	36½	900	Am. Cotton Oil	86	36	35½	35½	...
158	162	150	Am. Express	160	160	160	160	— 2⅞
15	18	500	Am. Hide & L. pf.	16	16	15½	15½	— 1½
18	18½	3,000	Am. Ice Securities	19½	19½	17	18¼	— 1½
7	7½	1,600	Am. Linseed	8	8	6⅞	6⅞	— 1½
20½	21¾	600	Am. Linseed pf.	21½	21½	20½	20½	— 2½
27½	29	2,200	Am. Locomotive	27⅞	28	27	27½	— 1½
45⅛	45⅝	250	Am. Malt pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ⅝
59⅝	59½	14,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	59¼	60¼	58½	59¼	— 1
97¼	98¼	450	Am. Smelt. & Ref.pf.	98¼	98¼	97⅝	97⅝	— ½
153	158	300	Am. Snuff	160	160	159	159	— 6¾
24½	25	300	Am. Steel Foundries	25	25	25	25	...
106	106½	800	Am. Sugar Ref.	107	107	106	106	— ⅝
126⅛	126⅝	3,600	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	126⅜	126⅝	125½	126½	— 1½
203	210	200	Am. Tobacco	203	203	203	203	— 1½
98¾	98⅞	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
16	18	300	Am. Woolen	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅝
76	78	200	Am. Woolen pf.	76½	76½	76⅝	76⅝	...
21	23	1,100	Am. Writing P. pf.	20	20½	20	20½	— 1
32⅜	32⅝	9,900	Anaconda Cop. Co.	32⅝	32⅞	30⅞	32½	— 1
93⅝	94¼	11,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93⅝	94⅝	93	94½	— 1½
114	115	1,210	Atlantic Coast Line	116½	116½	114	114	— 3½
38¾	43	300	Baldwin Locomotive	40	41	40	41	— 2
102½	104⅝	200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	104⅞	104⅞	102⅝	102⅞	— 2⅝
91½	91½	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	91	91⅞	90⅝	91⅝	— ½
25¾	26	2,800	Bethlehem Steel	26	27	25	25¾	— 1⅝
62½	63	1,300	Bethlehem Steel pf.	65¼	65¼	62¼	62¼	— 4¼
122	124½	400	Brook. Union Gas	123⅜	123⅜	121	121	— 3
84⅝	85	11,300	Brook. Rapid Tran.	84½	84⅞	83⅜	84⅞	— ⅞
...	27	100	Butterick Co.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— 1½
28½	29	2,200	California Petrolym.	30	30	28	28½	— 2½
58	62	100	California Pet. pf.	59	59	59	59	...
216	216¼	21,900	Canadian Pacific	214½	216⅞	214½	216¼	— ¼
210	212	600	C. P. sub. cfs. 2d pd.	208¾	210	208¾	210	— 1
99¼	100½	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¼
17¼	17½	2,900	Central Leather Co.	18	18	17	17¼	— ⅝
87	88½	300	Cent. L. Co. pf. x d	88¼	88	88	88	...
276	310	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	280	280	280	280	— 1⅝
54½	55	9,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	55	55⅜	53	54⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	11	600	Chicago Gt. West'n	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— 1
23½	24	400	Chi. Gt. West'n pf.	25	25	25	25	— 2
100¾	100¾	20,770	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	101¼	101¼	98⅝	100¾	— 2⅝
133	134	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	135	135	133¼	133¼	— 1⅝
124¼	125	3,300	Chi. & Northwest'n.	126	126	123¼	124½	— 1⅝
32⅜	32½	18,800	Chino Copper	33	33	30⅝	32⅜	— 1½
32⅝	33	300	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	46	46	44½	44⅞	— 1½
...	43	3,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	24⅞	24¾	24½	25	— ⅛
25¼	26	4,825	Consolidated Gas	127½	127¼	125¾	126¼	— 2½
126¼	127	4,350	Corn Products Ref.	8	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅛
7½	7⅝	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	62	62	61½	61½	— 1¼
61⅛	64	1,350	Delaware & Hudson	148¼	148¼	147⅝	147⅝	— 2
146	148	1,400	Den. & Rio Grande	15	15½	14½	14½	— 1⅝
15	15¼	700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	28¼	28½	26½	25¾	— 2½
25	26	1,500	Distillers' Securities	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
10	11	20,000	Erie	22⅜	23	20¼	21⅝	— 2⅛
21¼	21⅝	1,600	Erie 1st pf.	36	36	33½	34½	— 2¼
34⅝	35	100	Erie 2d pf.	30	30	28¼	29	— 1
27½	28½	100	Federal M. & S.	13	13	13	13	...
12	17	200	Federal M. & S. pf.	34½	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
33½	34½	4,240	General Electric	131½	131½	129¾	130	— 2⅝
129⅝	130¼	300	General Motors	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	— 1½
72½	75⅞	100	General Motors pf.	71	71	71	71	...
71	73	1,600	Goldfield Consol.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— 1⅛
1⅜	1⅝	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	25½	25⅝	25½	25½	...
25½	27½	300	Goodrich pf.	89¾	90¼	89	90¼	— 1½
89½	91	22,250	Great Northern pf.	119½	120⅛	115½	116¾	— 4½
118	118½	2,750	G. N. certs.ors prop	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— 1⅞
25½	26	900	Guggenheim Explor	43¼	43¾	41¾	41¾	— 2½
41¾	41⅝	50	Hav. El. Ry. L. & P.	80	80	80	80	...
...	90	25	H. El. Ry. L. & P.pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
110	111	1,500	Illinois Central	111	111	110½	110½	— ⅞
14¾	14⅝	1,800	Inspiration Copper	14¾	15	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅝
13	13½	2,700	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	13	13½	12½	13	— ⅛
46	46½	2,500	Inter.-Met. pf.	46	46½	45	46¼	— 1½
98	100	1,400	Int. Harvester, N. J	100	100	96	98½	— 1½
98	100	1,100	Int. Harv. Corp.	99¼	99¼	95½	98½	— 1
...	100	1,350	Int. Paper	8⅝	8⅝	7½	7½	— 1½
36	39	100	Int. Paper pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ⅝
6¾	8	200	Int. Steam Pump	6	6	6	6	— 5
22¾	27½	200	Int. Steam Pump pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅞
22¼	22⅝	2,900	Kan. City South'n.	21½	22¼	21½	22¼	— ⅛
56	58¼	400	Kan. City South. pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	— 2
83	87	100	Kaymer (J.) Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	— ¾
94	97	150	Kresge (S. S.) Co.pf.	97	97	97	97	— ¼
91¼	92	110	Laclede Gas	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+1
7⅞	9	100	Lake Erie & West'n	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
143½	143¾	16,500	Lehigh Valley	147	147	141¼	143⅝	— 1½
190	200	100	Liggett & Myers	195	195	195	195	— 4⅞
108	112	100	Liggett & M. pf.	110	110	110	110	...
...	99	100	Long Island	30	30	30	30	— 6
90	99	100	Loose-W.Disc. 1st pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	— 2½
...	153	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	151	151	151	151	— 2
106	110	200	Lorillard pf.	104	104	103	103	— 1
127¼	128	1,300	Louis. & Nash.	128½	128½	127	128	— 1
127	130	300	Manhattan Elev	127	127⅞	127	127¼	+ ⅛
95	98	100	May Dept. Stores pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛
...	3½	2,700	Mercantile Marine.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— 1¼
59¼	60¾	2,050	Mexican Petroleum.	59¾	59⅞	58⅝	59¼	— ⅝
20¾	21	255	Miami Copper	20⅝	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	— 1⅛
117⅝	118¼	100	Minn.,St.P. & S.S.M.	118¼	118¾	118¼	118¾	— 1⅛
127	186	2,000	Minn.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf.	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	— 1⅝
18⅝	18½	2,800	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— 2½
54	55	900	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	54	54	52¾	53¼	— 2
25½	25¾	10,900	Missouri Pacific	27	27	25¼	25¼	— 1¼
104⅞	106	350	Nat. Biscuit Co.	108	108	104¼	104¼	— 1
116	116½	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	116	116	116	116	— 1
9	10	400	Nat. Enam. & St. Co.	9	9½	9	9¼	— ¼
100	102	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	— 2
15	16½	1,050	Nat.Rys.ofMex.2d pf.	16	16½	16	16½	— 1½
13¾	13⅞	1,970	Nevada Con. Copper	14⅜	14⅜	13	13⅞	— 1
97½	98½	6,800	N. Y. Central	97⅝	97⅝	96½	97⅝	— ⅞
102¼	102½	1,500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	106	106	101½	102½	— 1½
25½	26½	2,400	N. Y., Ont. & W.	26¾	26¾	25¾	25¾	— 1⅝
99¼	99¾	4,700	Norfolk & Western	100¼	100¼	98	99¼	+ ⅞
61	64	600	North American	62	62	60¾	61	...
65	66¼	10	N. Ohio Trac. & Lt.	66	66	66	66	— 5⅝
103⅝	103⅝	29,870	Northern Pacific	105	106¼	101⅝	103⅝	— ⅝
16⅝	17¼	1,700	Pacific Mail	17	17	16	16½	— ⅛
24¼	25½	800	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	24	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
107⅝	107½	14,120	Pennsylvania R. R.	107¼	107¾	106⅞	107½	— ⅛
107⅝	107½	1,400	People'sGas,Chicago	106	106	104	105½	— ⅛
105	105½	200	Pettibone.Mul. & Co.	15	15	15	15	— 3½
...	20	300	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	88¾	89¾	88¼	89¼	— 2½
...	92	600	Pittsburgh Coal	15½	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
14	15	850	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	74⅜	75	73⅝	73⅝	— 1½
72	74	800	Pressed Steel Car	20	20	18½	19½	— 1½
19½	20	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	88¼	88½	88	88½	— 1½
88	92	300	Pullman Co	152¼	152¼	152	152	— 1
151⅜	153	1,300	Ry. Steel Spring	23¼	23¼	22½	22½	— 2⅜
22½	23	1,900	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	90½	92	89¼	92	— 2⅜
91	97	4,650	Ray Con. Copper	16	16	15	15⅝	— 1⅛
15⅜	16	103,400	Reading	153¼	154¼	86	86	— 2½
153	153½	100	Reading 1st pf.	86	86	84	85¾	— ¼
84	86	300	Reading 2d pf.	84	85¾	84	85¾	— 1¼
84	86	2,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	19	19	17	17½	— 1½
17⅝	18	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74½	74⅞	72½	73	— 1
72	73	7,200	Rock Island Co.	13⅜	13½	12	12	— 1⅞
12¾	13	6,000	Rock Island Co. pf.	22½	23	20⅞	21¾	— ½
22	22¼	300	Rumely pf.	42⅝	43	42½	42½	...
40	45	100	St. L. & San Fran.	3	3	3	3	— ¼
2¾	3½	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7	7¼	100	St. L. S. W. pf.	68	68	68	68	— 1
68	71	400	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	14½	14½	— 1⅛
14	15	700	Seaboard Air L. pf.	39¼	39¼	38½	38½	— 2½
38¾	38⅝	1,500	Sears,Roebuck & Co.	158⅝	158⅝	157⅞	158	...
157½	160	200	Sloss-Shef. St. & I.	25	25	25	25	— 1⅝
23	26	16,000	Southern Pacific	90⅝	91⅝	89½	90⅜	— ⅛
90⅜	91	6,300	Southern Ry. ext.	20¼	20¼	19½	19⅝	— 1½
19¾	20	600	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	73	73	72	72	— ⅛
72	74	200	Standard Milling pf.	54	56	54	56	— 4½
50	60	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	84	84	84	84	— 6½
92½	90	1,900	Tenn. Cop., ex div.	97½	97½	89	92	— 1
27¼	28	2,100	Texas Co	11¾	12	11	12	+ ⅛
92	96½	400	Texas & Pacific	28	28	27½	27½	— ⅞
11¼	12	200	Third Avenue	102	102	102	102	...
28	28	50	Twin City Rap. Tr.	102	102	78	78	— 1
101	102	300	Und'w'd Typewriter	70½	70½	70	70	— 1½
79	80	350	Union Bag & P. Co.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4¼	4½	77,000	Union Pacific	141½	141½	138⅝	139⅜	— 3½
139½	139⅝	1,110	Union Pacific pf.	80	80	79¾	80	— 1¼
79¾	80	200	United Cigar Mfrs.	42	42	40¾	40¾	— ⅝
40	43	200	United Dry Goods pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	— 1½
98½	100	200	United Rys. Inv.	17	17	17	17	— 1½
16⅞	17	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	31	31½	31	31	— 1½
30½	31	300	U.S.Cast Iron P.& F.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
9	11	100	U. S. Rubber	54	54⅞	53	54	— 2
54½	55⅞	3,250	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	99⅜	99⅜	98	98½	— 1½
98⅞	99⅜	1,212	U. S. Steel	51½	52	50¾	50¾	— 1⅞
51½	51⅝	150,110	U. S. Steel pf.	103	103¼	102⅝	103¼	— ⅞
103	103½	7,215	Utah Copper	43¼	43⅞	39¾	40¾	— 3⅝
40⅜	40⅝	21,600	Va.-Car. Chemical	26½	26⅞	25¼	25½	— 1½
26½	27	1,500	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	98	98	97	97¼	— 1½
99	102	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
38	44	200	Wabash pf	7	7	7	7	— ⅝
6½	6⅞	200	Wells-Fargo Exp	111	111	110	110	— 5½
110	115	1,100	Western Maryland	33	33	32	32½	— 1½
...	60	2,500	Western Union Tel.	50½	50½	50½	58⅝	— 1⅜
58½	60	2,600	Westingh. E. & M.	54	54⅝	53⅜	54	— 2½
54½	55	200	Wheeling & L. E.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4	5	300	Wisconsin Central	42⅜	42⅜	42	42	— 1
42⅜	48	2,300	Woolworth (F.W.)Co.	87½	88	87	88	— ½
88	89							

UP-STATE BANK FIGURES.

The combined reports of State banks and trust companies outside of Greater New York for the week ended June 7, 1913, as compiled by the State Banking Department follow:

STATE BANKS.		Increase.
Loans and discounts	$116,726,100	$375,500
Total deposits	122,491,200	800,500
Total reserve	22,403,900	463,200
Average reserve	19.4%	
Reserve required	15%	
Reserve required	10%	

TRUST COMPANIES.		
Loans	178,251,500	*462,000
Total deposits	184,300,900	914,800
Total reserve	23,097,400	1,096,800
Average reserve	12.5%	

*Decrease.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	June 9.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$530,799	$6,248,866	$300,722,612
Internal rev.	514,331	6,800,781	287,999,100
Corporation tax	84,494	769,006	6,965,631
Miscellaneous	805,354	3,443,893	57,238,919
Total receipts	1,934,978	17,252,547	652,925,663
Expenditures	2,009,207	14,849,604	644,143,745
Surplus	*1,004,228	2,402,942	8,781,917

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance, $60,221,160; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $50,752,175; total of general fund, $136,228,167.

CENTRAL FINANCING HEARING

Rearrangement of Mortgages—Proposed Under Consolidation Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 10.—A hearing on the application of the New York Central for consent to issue a mortgage extending the lien of the mortgage of June 1, 1897, was given before the Public Service Commission to-day. The lien was given to the Central Trust Company of New York, trustee, to secure bonds to the amount of $100,000,000, so that it should cover the properties (instead of leases) now owned by the New York Central road formerly owned by the Spuyten Duyvil & Port Morris Railroad Company, the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, the Utica & Black River, the Oswego & Rome, the Niagara Falls Branch, the Carthage, Watertown & Sacketts Harbor, the Mohawk & Malone, the Carthage & Adirondack, the Gouverneur & Oswegatchie and the New York & Putnam.

Application was made, also, for consent to issue a mortgage securing the New York Central's 3½ per cent. gold bonds, Lake Shore collateral, to the amount of $90,578,400; its 3½ per cent. gold bonds, Michigan Central collateral, to the amount of $19,336,000; and its 30-year 4 per cent. debentures of 1904, to the amount of $48,000,000 and its 30-year 4 per cent. debentures of 1912 to the amount of $9,188,000, and also 4 per cent. bonds which may be issued only in exchange for said collateral bonds and debentures; and for consent to issue a refunding and improvement mortgage to secure bonds which may be issued for the general corporate purposes of the petitioner or of a successor corporation; these mortgages being proposed to be issued under a plan which involves the consolidation of the New York Central & the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and other New York Central lines into a new company.

A. H. Harris, General Counsel, and W. L. Visscher, local counsel, appeared for the applicant. J. Aspinwall Hodge, attorney, and C. H. Venner appeared for the Continental Securities Company and for C. H. Venner, as stockholders of the New York Central. Mr. Harris said that the object of the proposed consolidation was not to effect economies in operation but was especially in reference to the financing of the properties. Either of the parties appearing may ask for a further hearing, and briefs are to be filed.

PASS B. & M. DIVIDEND.

Payment on Common Stock Omitted for First Time In 73 Years.

BOSTON, June 10.—The anticipated passing of the dividend on the common stock of the Boston & Maine Railroad was voted to-day by the Board of Directors. The stock market had discounted the passing of the dividend, the stock falling in the Spring from above par to 51.

Boston & Maine, which is a part of the New Haven system, paid 8 per cent. on its common stock in 1899, and has paid something in each of the seventy-three succeeding years. The 4 per cent. rate, latterly in effect, was established two years ago. For the nine fiscal years, 1901-1909 inclusive, 7 per cent. was paid.

The road has distributed as high as 15 per cent. in one year to common shareholders. From the date of organization in 1835, to and including the last declaration, the company has paid a total of 183 cash dividends, aggregating 546 per cent., or about $51,290,000 on the common stock.

After the meeting Lucius Tuttle, Chairman of the Board of Directors, said:

"Dividend action was not formally considered by the Boston & Maine Directors to-day. Dividend for the current quarter, however, has been omitted. The future must take care of itself."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales June 10, 1913	$2,888,500
Same day last year	1,986,000
Total year to date	257,361,000
Same period last year	374,614,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	85.93 —.37
Same day last year	92.79 —.07

Jap Gov 4½s, str ln		21,000	93¾	3,000	71½
500	85	15,000	94	1,000	71⅝
2d Series		1,000	94⅛	7,000	71⅝
10,000	82¼	Chi Gas Lgt & C		8,000	71⅜
4s, sterl loan		1st 5s		1,000	71⅜
20,000	76	5,000	98	5,000	72⅛
N Y State 4s, 1961		Chi, Mil & St P		Interbor R T 5s	
3,000	99	gen 3½s, Ser B		5,000	104⅛
N Y Canal 4s, 1962		1,000	80	1,000	104⅝
2,000	98½	4s, 1934		Int & Gt

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REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1394.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 4th, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$35,452,602.50
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,115.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		4,600,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	$150,000.00	
U. S. bonds to secure postal savings	100,000.00	
		250,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings		150,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		290,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		3,344,362.17
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		2,225,000.00
Other real estate owned		425,552.84
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$3,735,664.40	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	1,346,738.85	
Checks and other cash items	67,306.77	
Exchanges for Clearing House	6,436,181.33	
Notes of other national banks	50,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,584.05	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	5,398,835.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,070,000.00	
		18,307,310.40
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		230,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		132,000.00
Total		$65,408,989.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,536,357.34
National bank notes outstanding	4,509,600.00
Due to other national banks	$12,843,476.17
Due to State and private banks and bankers	4,175,023.77
Due to trust companies and savings banks	5,616,355.51
Dividends unpaid	7,772.50
Individual deposits subject to check	26,557,957.28
Demand certificates of deposit	101,118.34
Time certificates of deposit	120,429.77
Accepted checks	1,078,093.69
Cashier's checks outstanding	459,133.33
United States deposits	50,959,360.36
Postal savings deposits	146,193.40
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	186,797.99
Reserved for taxes	3,915.86
	66,764.96
Total	$65,408,989.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of June, 1913. ROY MURCHIE,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County, 49.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD C. PLATT,
WILLIAM M. BARRETT,
LEWIS L. CLARKE, } Directors.

[No. 62.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 4th, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,162,680.02
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		6,285.16
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		650,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
U. S. bonds loaned		200,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		1,239,788.46
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,225,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		588,246.35
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	5,803.77	
Checks and other cash items	129,160.81	
Exchanges for Clearing House	708,364.52	
Notes of other national banks	32,485.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	6,867.25	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,852,376.00	
Legal-tender notes	134,125.00	
		2,986,501.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		32,500.00
Total		$19,064,671.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	701,490.46
National bank notes outstanding	637,297.50
Due to other national banks	$296,271.97
Due to trust companies and savings banks	275,999.63
Individual deposits subject to check	12,487,678.67
Demand certificates of deposit	325,223.41
Certified checks	138,048.38
Cashier's checks outstanding	15,639.48
United States deposits	127,495.14
Bonds borrowed	13,666,356.68
Reserved for taxes	850,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated	23,416.01
	186,111.29
Total	$19,064,671.94

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM PABST, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. PABST, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of June, 1913.
JOHN N. SAMUELSEN,
Notary Public.
New York County 3,413.
Correct—Attest:
J. A. STILLMAN,
PERCY S. STRAUS,
D. S. RICHARDSON, } Directors.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, June 4, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$4,940,158.08
From other banks	$91,724.06	
Cash on reserve	1,146,779.65	$6,978,661.79
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus and profits		585,545.25
Circulation		116,150.00
Deposits		5,939,845.23
Reserve for taxes	37,121.31	$6,978,661.79

HENRY M. WELLS, Pres.
D. IRVING MEAD, Vice Pres.
B. P. VAN BENTHUYSEN, Cashier.
RALPH R. WARDELL, Asst. Cash.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RESOURCES.

Brooklyn, June 4th, 1913.

Loans & Inv'mts		$1,593,492.00
From other banks	$180,826.00	
Cash on reserve	235,302.00	$2,009,620.00
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surp. & profits		154,976.00
Circulation		47,700.00
Deposits		1,606,944.00
		$2,009,620.00

Geo. W. Spence, Pres. Geo. C. Miller, Vice Pres.
J. B. Korndorfer, Cash.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus $7,000,000

Empire Trust Company
MAIN OFFICE, 42 BROADWAY
Branches
580 Fifth Avenue, corner 47th Street
65 Cedar Street, corner Nassau Street
242 East Houston Street
NEW YORK

CHARTERED 1864
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,700,00.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

[No. 1,393.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 4th, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,620,667.41
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		57 79
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		70,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $40,000; to secure postal savings, $50,000		90,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		900.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		4,095,477.02
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		230,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$662,282.11	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	1,196,034.37	
Checks and other cash items	265,177.40	
Exchanges for Clearing House	106,893.14	
Notes of other national banks	7,199,114.94	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	915.00	
	1,090.93	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		8,769,225.80
Specie	$3,811,757.50	
Legal-tender notes	726,417.00	
		4,538,174.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		75,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		110,000.00
Total		$34,119,502.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,280,132.69
National bank notes outstanding	1,451,300.00
Due to other national banks	$5,832,950.33
Due to State and private banks and bankers	1,859,558.94
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,533,198.84
Dividends unpaid	941.00
Individual deposits subject to check	12,006,318.57
Demand certificates of deposit	180,877.29
Certified checks	4,166,005.21
Cashier's checks outstanding	642,048.99
United States deposits	90,424.87
Postal savings deposits	25,063.75
Reserved for taxes	26,337,396.79
	50,673.04
Total	$34,119,502.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of June, 1913.
[Seal.] THOMAS J. MOONEY,
Notary Public,
New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JAMES BROWN,
S. T. HUBBARD,
WM. A. READ, } Directors.

[No. 8,926.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRONX NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 4th, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$893,812.04
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		590.98
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings		7,673.75
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,550.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		137,503.75
Other real estate owned		82,383.47
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		11,709.07
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		142,724.01
Checks and other cash items		48,250.71
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,394.02
Notes of other National banks		86,693.90
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		4,200.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		1,579.43
Specie	$52,657.00	
Legal-tender notes	68,795.00	
		121,452.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Foreign exchange		29,002.92
Total		$1,627,020.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	205,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	49,575.83
National bank notes outstanding	49,400.00
Due to other National banks	$46,509.74
Due to State and private banks and bankers	17,243.38
Due to trust companies and savings banks	26,586.76
Dividends unpaid	12.00
Individual deposits subject to check	928,759.05
Demand certificates of deposit	23,983.20
Certified checks	5,415.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,582.50
Postal savings deposits	5,042.56
Notes and bills rediscounted	1,055,114.19
Reserved for taxes	65,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated, accrued interest	2,532.07
	398.86
Total	$1,627,020.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HARRY KOLBE, Cashier of the above-named bank, no solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HARRY KOLBE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of June, 1913.
CHAS. A. WEBER, Notary Public.
New York and Bronx Co.
Correct—Attest:
F. A. WURZBACH,
R. J. McGOWAN,
JOSEPH CLEMENS, } Directors.

[No. 2,598.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 4th, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,763,677.47
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,393.84
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		350,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		1,125,282.70
Other real estate owned		34,698.48
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$664,343.97	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	159,784.27	
Checks and other cash items	98,621.21	
Exchanges for Clearing House	531,181.17	
Notes of other national banks	34,500.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	18,798.88	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	1,207,470.00	
Legal-tender notes	248,000.00	
		3,022,752.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		17,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		24,000.00
Total		$13,050,311.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	293,004.04
National bank notes outstanding	343,000.00
Due to other national banks	$943,060.76
Due to State and private banks and bankers	90,188.63
Due to trust companies and savings banks	338,839.50
Individual deposits subject to check	8,787,725.64
Demand certificates of deposit	2,804.50
Certified checks	100,891.01
Cashier's checks outstanding	44,186.01
United States deposits	50,000.00
Reserved for taxes	10,337,647.03
	6,000.00
Total	$13,050,311.99

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, A. W. SNOW, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. W. SNOW, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of June, 1913.
GEO. DeWITT WEEKS,
Notary Public, Kings County, N. York, with certificate filed in New York Co. No. 43.
New Yorks Register No. 4,139
Correct—Attest:
RUEL W. POOR,
JAMES McCUTCHEON,
R. J. HORNER, } Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 9,300.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Union Exchange National Bank of New York,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 4th, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,183,638.41
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,164.84
Other bonds to secure postal savings		400,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		84,375.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,126,411.58
Other real estate owned		9,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		56,654.04
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	$662,282.11	
Checks and other cash items	132,453.23	
Exchanges for Clearing House	37,263.89	
Notes of other national banks	312,627.97	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	22,000.00	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	2,912.82	
Specie	1,950,000.00	
Legal-tender notes	350,000.00	
		3,469,540.02
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		20,000.00
Total		$13,352,723.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	700,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	294,126.92
National bank notes outstanding	395,600.00
Due to other national banks	$1,074,655.63
Due to State and private banks and bankers	171,802.87
Due to trust companies and savings banks	409,324.08
Dividends unpaid	216.00
Individual deposits subject to check	9,029,224.25
Demand certificates of deposit	114,968.94
Certified checks	88,979.13
Cashier's checks outstanding	27,213.57
Postal savings deposits	10,916,384.47
Reserved for taxes	36,612.00
	10,000.00
Total	$13,352,723.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of June, 1913.
[Seal.] SAMUEL HEYMAN,
Notary Public, No. 1,621, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
CHARLES H. SABIN,
A. H. WIGGIN,
ARTHUR D. WOLF, } Directors.

[NO. 3415.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 4, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,028,550.83
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		25.49
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		70,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		100,000.00
Bonds loaned		165,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		4,150.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		3,369,350.21
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,429,417.49
Due from State and private bankers, trust companies and savings banks		437,989.49
Checks and other cash items		63,389.82
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,695,298.75
Notes of other national banks		45,685.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,674.25
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$6,288,447.45	
Legal-tender notes	1,731,815.00	
		8,000,262.45
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		3,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		50,000.00
Total		$37,464,213.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	189,105.95
National bank notes outstanding	69,997.50
Due to other national banks	$12,411,744.33
Due to State and private banks and bankers	2,571,052.22
Due to trust companies and savings banks	5,243,920.51
Dividends unpaid	30.00
Individual deposits subject to check	10,750,940.60
Demand certificates of deposit	94,719.38
Deposits held for acceptances	1,862,570.16
Cashier's checks outstanding	900,324.43
United States deposits	105,317.19
Reserved for taxes	33,940,634.82
	14,475.01
Total	$37,464,213.28

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of June, 1913.
CHAS. C. FISHER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
S. G. BAYNE,
E. H. R. GREEN,
S. G. NELSON, Directors.

[NO. 290.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 4, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$27,800,152.53
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		863.07
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,000,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $100,000; to secure postal savings, $306,160.94		406,160.94
Premiums on U. S. and other bonds		30,062.50
Bonds, securities, &c.		2,686,150.74
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		3,000,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,728,708.49
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		1,184,567.30
Checks and other cash items		298,051.63
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,259,599.78
Notes of other national banks		50,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		4.16
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$6,198,378.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,900,000.00	
		8,098,378.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		100,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		148,000.00
Total		$52,290,689.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	948,142.88
National bank notes outstanding	1,968,300.00
Due to other national banks	$12,939,688.68
Due to State and private banks and bankers	3,420,840.87
Due to trust companies and savings banks	8,235,748.09
Dividends unpaid	648.00
Individual deposits subject to check	11,473,504.88
Demand certificates of deposit	60,688.18
Accepted checks	2,600,418.78
Cashier's checks outstanding	336,105.02
United States deposits	39,075,993.10
Postal savings deposits	35,408.70
Reserved for taxes	195,779.70
	46,415.35
Total	$52,290,689.78

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of June, 1913.
CHAS. C. SEIFERT, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JAMES G. CANNON,
MORTIMER L. SCHIFF,
E. G. SNOW, } Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

PRODUCERS OIL COMPANY,
Houston, Texas.

A dividend of $1.80 per share on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable June 30th to stockholders of record June 14th. Books remain open.
W. E. LOCKHART, Treasurer.
New York, June 9th, 1913.

THE TEXAS COMPANY,
Houston, Tex.

A dividend of $1.50 per share on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable June 30th to stockholders of record June 14th.
W. A. GREEN, Treasurer.
New York, June 6, 1913.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

FOUNDED 1803

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 4th, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$15,394,958.36
Overdrafts, secured		427 11
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		76,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		40,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		68,167.15
Bonds, securities, etc.		2,295,313.04
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		993,257.34
Due from State and private banks and bankers, and savings banks		1,206,325.75
Checks and other cash items		245,191.84
Exchanges for Clearing House		134,606.42
Notes of other National banks		2,185,269.84
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		10,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		2,453.64
Specie	$5,568,521.01	
Legal-tender notes	620,000.00	
		6,188,521.01
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		100,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		50,010.00
Total		$30,990,501.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	678,279.89
National bank notes outstanding	1,917,500.00
Due to other National banks	$6,044,637.06
Due to State and private banks and bankers	413,077.11
Due to trust companies and savings banks	8,110,714.95
Dividends unpaid	498.25
Individual deposits subject to check	9,559,866.14
Demand certificates of deposit	139,601.02
Certified checks	494,048.03
Cashier's checks outstanding	41,388.37
United States deposits	24,803,839.93
Reserved for taxes	78,825.68
	12,065.00
Total	$30,990,501.50

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, R. M. GALLAWAY, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. M. GALLAWAY, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of June, 1913.
HENRY D. HOLLOWAY,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN,
CHAS. D. DICKEY,
JAS. C. COLGATE, } Directors.

[No. 20.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 4th, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$54,582,052.10
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,987.34
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		6,310,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		34,950.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,450.81
Bonds, securities, &c.		820,202.37
Banking house		44,932,634.63
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,750,000.00
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	$2,625,325.71	
Checks and other cash items	411,334.93	
Exchanges for Clearing House	95,549.71	
Notes of other National banks	6,397,148.51	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	6,425.00	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	535.33	
Specie	23,147,938.30	
Legal-tender notes	846,304.00	
		33,530,561.49
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		315,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		290,683.96
Total		$142,511,028.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$10,000,000.00
Surplus fund	15,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	7,020,175.31
National banknotes outstanding	6,211,500.00
Due to other National banks	$30,908,639.39
Due to State and private banks and bankers	1,484,348.37
Due to trust companies and savings banks	25,266,865.45
Dividends unpaid	110.00
Individual deposits subject to check	42,059,978.83
Demand certificates of deposit	11,706.09
Certified checks	1,185,451.48
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,916,617.79
United States deposits	1,000.00
Bonds borrowed	102,834,717.60
Reserved for taxes	1,130,000.00
	314,635.79
Total	$142,511,028.70

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, C. D. BACKUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. D. BACKUS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of June, 1913.
WOOLSEY A. SHEPARD,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
A. C. JAMES,
A. BARTON HEPBURN,
GEO. F. BAKER, Jr., } Directors.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y.

at the close of business on the 4th day of June, 1913:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$6,600,756.60
Other securities, market value		20,683,351.67
Real estate owned		1,022,408.42
Mortgages owned		857,486.85
Loans secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		233,100.00
Loans secured by other collateral		46,350,145.20
Bills purchased not secured by collateral		9,215,350.73
Overdrafts		492.80
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		25,726,084.38
Specie		12,976,261.71
Legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		21,100.00
Cash items		264.34
Other assets, viz.:		
Advances to trusts, (secured)	$53,607.78	
Accrued interest entered	753,232.46	
Accrued interest not entered	43,400.00	
		850,240.24
Total		$124,537,042.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits	17,678,950.82
Reserved for taxes	216,723.70
Preferred deposits	$1,427,988.43
Deposits not preferred	98,331,237.36
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	2,747,621.68
Total deposits	102,506,247.47
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Officers' checks outstanding	$19,881.87
Accrued interest entered	1,076,939.08
Accrued interest not entered	38,300.00
	1,135,120.95
Total	$124,537,042.94

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
J. W. WALLACE, President, and M. FERGUSON, Secretary, of Central Trust Co. of New York, located and doing business at No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him designating the 4th day of June, 1913, as the date of which such report shall be made.
J. W. WALLACE, President.
M. FERGUSON, Secretary.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of June, 1913, before me.
C. E. SIGLER, Notary Public,
[Seal of Notary.] Kings County, 83.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co., 53.
Register's No. 4105. N. Y. Co.
Commission expires March 30, 1914.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,231.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 4, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$24,444,535.73
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		365.13
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		603,850.73
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		700,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,465,874.63
Due from State banks and bankers		171,691.93
Checks and other cash items		100,442.30
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,624,349.32
Notes of other National banks		420.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		5,330.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,292,913.75	
Legal-tender notes	882,205.00	
		4,175,120.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		33,000.00
Total		$34,570,054.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

232—Paul Charlton, as the next friend of Porter Charlton, appellant, vs James Kelly, Sheriff of Hudson County, State of New Jersey, et al. Final order affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey.

246—City of Paducah, Ky., appellant, vs. East Tennessee Telephone Company. Appeal dismissed as premature and cause remanded.

79—National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company of the District of Columbia, plaintiff in error, vs. William B. Hibbs. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

115—Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Railroad Commission of Oregon. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

120—Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Railroad Commission of Oregon. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

259—William Stewart McLeod, as sole surviving partner of the partnership of MacLeod & Co., appellant, vs. the United States. Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to enter judgment for the claimant.

741—Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, appellant, vs. Chicago Title and Trust Company, trustee in bankruptcy of Earl H. Prince, bankrupt. Decree of Circuit Court of Appeals and of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois reversed, with costs and cause remanded to said district court for further proceedings.

284.—The Citizens' Telephone Company, appellant, vs. Oramel B. Fuller, Auditor General of the State of Michigan. Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

285.—Citizens' Telephone Company of Jackson, appellant, vs. Oramel B. Fuller, Auditor General of the State of Michigan. Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

335.—Railroad Commission of Louisiana et al., appellant, Texas & Pacific Railway Company et al. Decree affirmed with costs, and cause remanded.

230.—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas W. Brown. Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

473.—Clara A. Wheeler and Frank S. Lusk, appellants, vs. City and County of Denver et al. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

1,048.—John A. Adams, plaintiff in error, vs. James Russell, Warden of State House of Correction, &c., et al. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

118.—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Judgment affirmed and cause remanded.

320.—Fred Robertson and W. J. Ratcliff, plaintiffs in error, vs. C. F. Howard and Fred Howard. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

541.—The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Mrs. Cordie McWhirter, administratrix of the estate of Edward Hall Whitehead, deceased. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

818—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, appellant, vs. Albert S. Burleson, as Postmaster General of the United States et al., and

819—Lewis Publishing Company, appellant, vs. Edward M. Morgan, as Postmaster of the United States of America et al. Decrees of New York City, Borough of Manhattan.—Decrees affirmed, with costs.

853—Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada et al., appellants, vs. Michigan Railroad Commission et al.;

942—Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company et al., petitioners, vs. the United States.

1,055—The Eastern States Retail Lumber Association et al., appellants, vs. the United States;

1,096—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, appellant, vs. the United States;

1,103—Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Vicksburg, appellant, vs. W. A. Henson, receiver, &c.;

1,137—Houston East & West Texas Railway Company et al., appellant, vs. the United States et al.;

1,138—The Texas & Pacific Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. the United States et al., and

1,142—The Kansas City Southern Railway Company, appellant, vs. the United States et al.—Motions to advance granted and cases assigned for Oct. 14 next.

Original—Ex parte: In the matter of the City of Louisville, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writs of mandamus denied.

Original—In the matter of A. Englehard & Sons Company, petitioner.—Motions for leave to file petitions for writs of mandamus granted and rules to show cause ordered returnable on Oct. 13.

Original—Ex parte: In the matter of Edward H. Patterson, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus denied.

Original—State of Wyoming, complainant, against the State of Colorado. Ordered that Clyde N. Watts and Newton Garbutt be appointed Commissioners to take testimony in this cause, and that said testimony be taken with a stipulation of counsel for the respective parties.

9, Original.—Ex parte: In the matter of Joseph Cape, petitioner, motion to substitute Honorable Peter J. Hamilton, U. S. District Judge for Porto Rico as the respondent in this case, granted.

284—The Citizens' Telephone Company, petitioner, vs. Central Union Telephone Company and others. Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

1008—American Steel Flushing Machine Company, petitioner, vs. St. Louis Steel Flushing Company and others. Petition writ for certiorari denied.

1106—Julius Marquese, petitioner, vs. Hartford Fire Insurance Company. Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

1111—C. E. Dolbear, petitioner, vs. the Foreign Mines Development Company. Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

1112—William D. Holden, trustee, &c., petitioner, vs. J. A. Haring, bankrupt. Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

1114—Susan C. Higgins, petitioner, vs. Hervey R. Eaton, executor, &c. Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

1121—St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, petitioner, vs. the United States. Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

1122—North German Lloyd, claimant, &c., petitioner, vs. Hamburg-American Line et al. Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

1123—Julius H. Blackburn, petitioner, vs. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

128-129—Casale v. Lustig. 161—Ellison v. Colonial Bank. 32—Hurd v. D. L. & W. R. R. 213—Inouye v. J. T. Haverty's Stables. 179—Nicoll v. Pullman Co. 207—Canter v. City of N. Y. 241—U. S. v. 7 doz Eggs. 242—U. S. v. 7 costumes, &c. 245—U. S. v. Scherer. 201—Marshall v. Penn R. R. 210—Brennan v. Lehigh Valley R. R. 215—Caffoor v. Van Deusen. 43—U. S. v. one case woolens. 216—Butterworth v. Degnon Cont Co. 245—Smoke v. Penn R. R. 97, 98—Weintraub v. same. 223—Sherwood v. Russell. 239—Grant v. De Laval Sep Co. 246—U. S. v. Central New Eng Ry. 247—Ryan v. Ocean Steam Nav Co. 248—Ryder v. Truesdale. 249—Rhode Island Corp v. Anderson. 250—Mass v. Penn R. R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J. Court opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Note—Cases to be sent from Room 43 for trial.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday: 176—Linehan vs. Nelson. 148—Simons vs. International Rwy. Company. 47—Muller vs. Kling. 164—Lansing vs. Cooke Iron Stove Company. 160—Kellum vs. Wallace, Cor. and others. 516—Pattison vs. Cusack. 712—People vs. Muehlfeldt. 687,5—People vs. Malfetti.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ. Enumerated motions. 888—People v. Hartigan. 852—People v. Arnstein. 907—People v. Fishman. 912—People v. Qualey. 905—People v. Astor. 906—People v. Dickey. 197—Perry v. Hudson & Mann R. R. 806—Herald Sq Realty Co v. Saks & Co. 807—Greater N Y Film Rental Co v. Motion Picture Patents Co. 808—Same v. same. 809—Same v. same. 811—People, &c, v. Mott. 812—People, &c, v. Hennessy. 813—J P Duffy Co v. Todebush. 814—Nat Edison Co v. McCall. 816—J P Kane Co v. Wells & Marvin Co. 817—People ex rel Semansky v. Johnson. 818—Morrisey v. Rhinelander R E Co. 819—Freeman v. Miller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich J. Litigated motions. 1—People v. Brunari. 2—People v. Gaspari. 3—Matter of City of N Y (E 222d.) 4—Kerner v. City of N Y. 5—Sherding v. Smith Cont Co. 6—Treutler v. Treutler. 7—O'Hara v. Ellsworth C. Irvine, receiver, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

1136—Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, petitioner, vs. Steamboat Saratoga, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

1141—The Marian Coal Company, petitioner, vs. John W. Peale.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

995—The Wyandotte County Gas Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Kansas ex rel. John Marshall, attorney, &c.; and

1101—Arthur Greey, trustee, &c., appellant, vs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., et al.—That these cases be placed on the summary docket.

1110—Widow of W. W. Shipp petitioner, vs. The Texas & Pacific Railroad Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

411—Adolph Suesskind, appellant, vs. William J. Gaynor, Mayor of the City of New York et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—Dismissed per stipulation and cause remanded.

509—John V. Dobson et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.—Dismissed, with costs.

673—W. S. Wright et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Merchants' Trust Company, executor, &c. Dismissed per stipulation.

Adjourned until Monday next.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J. Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Note—Cases to be sent from Room 43 for trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 12, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Cherry Auto Can Co. 7—Phinney v. City of N Y. 9—Abney v. same. 10—Lombardo v. same. 11—Dahl v. Kanzer. 12—Same v. same. 13—Kerbeyckian v. Raffy. 14—Matter of Becker. 15—Wills v. Hanover Natl Bank. 16—Moller v. Sommer. 17—Neptune Bathing Co v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 18—Frankel v. Phoenix Underwear Co. 19—People v. Strecker. 20—Same v. Tobinsky. 21—Nicola v. Bethany Baptist Church. 22—Doerger v. Altschul. 23—Everall v. Stevens. 24—Ernst v. Terminal Clearing House Assn. 25—Ernst v. Gotham Clearing House. 26—Passamaneck v. City of N Y. 27—Israel v. Conn Cab Co. 28—Herrnstadt v. Conn Cab Co. 29—Matter of Eggers (Wade). 30—City of N Y v. Seaboard Cont Co. 31—Matter of Mannino. 32—People v. Silverstein. 33—Rosenfeld v. Schechter. 34—Hudson Nav Co v. Olcott. 35—Kravetzky v. Schuster. 36—Bushnell v. Romano. 37—Feigenbaum v. Feigenbaum. 38—Rosenthal v. Goodman. 39—People v. Cornell. 40—People v. Stillwell. 41—Puterman v. Cordray. 42—Ketcham v. Prevost. 43—City of N Y v. Whalen. 44—Matter of N Y Ophthalmic and Aural Inst. 45—Catts v. Williams. 46—Moynihan v. Moynihan. 47—Bentz v. Crotona Park Realty Co. 48—Ideal Concrete Machinery Co v. Natl Park Bank. 49—Levy v. Guardian Trust Co. 50—Miller v. Colon. 51—Salagona v. Salagona. 52—Matter of Hayes (Boston Road.) 53—Marquese v. Stone Williams Fire Ins Co. 54—Kline Bros & Co v. Factors Fire Ins Co. 55—Minturn v. Larlham. 56—Kerbeyckian v. Raffy. 57—Stallo v. Jones. 58—Leszynsky v. Lawrence. 59—Matter of Reichert (Siegel.) 60—Same v. same. 61—McDonald v. McDonald. 62—Denham Co v. Salz. 63—McLane v. Barnum. 64—Harms v. Luber. 65—Same v. same. 66—Collins v. Butler. 67—Matter of Ives (England). 68—Kurz v. Roff. 69—Matter of Carnegie Trust Co. 70—Ellis v. Penn, N Y & L I R R Co. 71—Matter of City of N Y (Main St City Island.) 72—Mead v. Oster. 73—Sgubib v. Newberger. 74—Pollitz v. Wabash R R Co. 75—Matter of Schliemann Oil & Ceresine. 76—Mandell v. Gingold. 77—Same v. same. 78—Matter of Kramer Cont Co (Farber.) 79—Same v. same. 80—Same v. same. 81—Same v. same. 82—Same v. same. 83—Same v. same. 84—Fink v. Rosenberg. 85—U T Hungerford Brass & Copper Co v. Security Bank. 86—Same v. same. 87—Chambers v. Stake. 88—Wine v. Beau Lithia Springs Co. 89—Fitzman v. Lawyers Title Ins & Trust Co. 90—Hartstein v. Aguglliaro. 91—Gottlieb v. Gottlieb. 92—Bull v. Russell. 93—Krell v. Germania Life Ins Co. 94—Callahan v. McGovern. 95—Sauvage v. Standard Coupler Co. 96—Matter of Morrison. 97—Wagner v. N Y Commission Co. 98—American Sav Bank v. Haskin. 99—Hygrade Amus Co v. Rudolph. 100—Miller-Ryder Co v. Ryder. 101—Kerr v. Broadway Building Co. 102—Frankenthaler v. Mendelsohn. 103—Baldwin v. Courpe.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gerard, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J. Motions. Undefended divorces. 3132—Gibbons v. Gibbons. 3140—Smith v. Smith. 8149—Sherson v. Sherson. 8152—Lutz v. Lutz. 8153—Roth v. Roth. 8176—Nassauer v. Nassauer. 8178—Holden v. Holden. 8260—Mittelman v. Mittelman. 2868—Domschitz v. Domschitz. 2865—Reiter v. Reiter. 3076—Lawson v. Lawson. 3077—Winnik v. Winnik. 3078—Bloom v. Bloom. 3088—Kraemer v. Kraemer. 3086—Lublang v. Lublang. 3088—Armstrong v. Armstrong. 3092—Cowles v. Cowles. 3103—Moresco v. Moresco. 8106—Weinreb v. Weinreb. 8108—Holzbauer v. Holzbauer. 3109—Raftis v. Raftis. 3113—Cohen v. Cohen. 3115—Richard v. Stoddard. 3122—Pearl v. Pearl. 3126—Green v. Green. 3127—Fryxell v. Fryxell. 3130—Gramm v. Gramm. 3133—Heller v. Heller. 3135—Drummond v. Drummond. 3137—Reichenthal v. Reichenthal. 3141—Beatley v. Beatley. 3146—D'Allesandro v. D'Allesandro. 3147—Bobish v. Bobish. 3154—Kilbner v. Kilbner. 3155—Revelli v. Revelli. 3160—Brown Bros. v. Brown Bros. 3163—Osborn v. Osborn. 3175—Rodriguez v. Rodriguez. 3177—Weiss v. Weiss. 3180—Goldberg v. Goldberg. 2457—Hertzberg v. Hertzberg. 2454—Lindenbaum v. Lindenbaum. 2886—Liquori v. Liquori. 2904—Campbell v. Campbell. 2898—Stovall v. Stovall. 3190—Cohen v. Cohen. 8087—Spaulding v. Spaulding. 3165—Pitt v. Pitt. 2418—Walker v. Walker. Preferred cases. 2737—Frankel v. Agid. General calendar. 2540—Colby v. Colby. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—No day calendar; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., recess; Part VIII., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Calendar. Trial calendar: 1—Peter J. Duffy, jr. 2—Herman Merson et al. 3—Morris H. Shamroff. 4—Joseph Sparak. 5—Isaac Green. 6—Martin J. Early.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, 2190—Bloch v. Aviano. 3904—Place v. Ginsberg. 3205—Sewell v. Robbins. 3048—Gibson v. Kerloc R & C Co. 4013—First National Bank of Rockville, Conn., v. Blum. 4035—Twenty-third Ward Bank v. Ryan-Parker Construction Co. 4043—Lawyer v. Reynolds. 4100—Merchants' National Bank v. Santa Maria Sugar Co. 3684—Breuchard v. Rudiger. 4008—Richmond Borough v. Watts. 3956—Sandhelmer v. Ballin. 3883—Littlefield v. Hunt. 4000—Acker, Merrall & Condit v. Union League Club. 4106—T. J. Watters Co. v. Service Inv. Co. 647—Lichtenstein v. Jacobson. 2687—Felice v. Bohling. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J. 1037—H. Schwedock v. Edward. 1038—Rubin v. Edward. 843—S. Schwedock v. Edward. 3879—Griffin v. Henry W. Boettger Silk Finishing Co. 4011—Mahler v. Stome Construction Co. 2890—Khazadoorian v. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. 3886—Whitmack v. Holzweissler & Co. 4004—Romer v. N Y C & H R R R. 1161—Brown v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 3891—Luther v. Union Railway. 3898—Hiorowitz v. Jacob. 4008—Sinaberg v. Silverman. 814—Levy v. Gomprecht. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Amend, J. 782—Dahlmann v. Globe Storage, &c. 3763—Schmidt v. N Y Rys. 4081—Sherman v. L I R R. 4024—Sherman v. L I R R. 4040—Ingerman v. Snare & Triest Co. 3754—O'Sullivan v. Wells Fargo Express Co. 3666—Peets v. Imperial Auto Supply Co. 3911—Illienthal v. Wm J Taylor Co. 3650—Helm v. 42d St, &c, Ry. 3763—Van Alen v. S I Midland Ry. 3911—Copinus v. Union Ry. 4023—Siegel v. Asphalt Const Co. 4026—Orehoff v. Hoefler. 4044—Doley v. N Y Edison Co. 4129-4130—Loeb v. N Y Int R T Co. 2650—Davidson v. Stein. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Philbin, J. 3579—Katzenstein v. City of N Y. 3680—Frankel v. City of New York. 3914—Strong v. Yellow Taxicab Company. 3902—Strong v. Yellow Taxicab Co. 3476—Totten v. Michaelis. 4105—Reiter v. Becker. 3844—S Ueberall v. N Y Rys. 3845—E Ueberall v. N Y Rys. 3906—Quinn v. Fargo. 3910—Caprizzio v. Central New England Ry. 3909—Bonheur v. Interborough R T Co. 4049—Comins v. City of N Y. 4115—Turin v. Joline. 4121—Weiss v. City of N Y. 3116—Moran v. Int R T Co. 1912—Geary v. Cracke H & V Co. 900—Howlet v. Am Mfg Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Inquest. 2293—Wagner v. Pasquale. 829—Lynch v. Landsman. 4489—English v. Bates. 5401—Healy v. Richmond Light & R R Co. 3756—Herwig v. Block. 1670—Eagan v. Fletcher. 228—Cruz v. West 28th St Co. 6353—Appleman v. Feldman. 3019—Sasmor v. Ebling. 3926—Kaplan v. Manhattan Hat Co. 3933—Levy v. Daugherty. 3935—Cahill v. Babcock & Wilcox Co. 3936—Courey v. Joline. 1024—Unterberg v. Mason-Seaman Transportation Co. 3308—Ward v. Greenwich Cold Storage Co. 3862—Griffin v. N Y Rys. 3934—McAdam v. Manhattan Ry. —Davies v. Anglo-Amer Auto Tire Co. 4018—McCullogh v. N Y Rys. 4055—De Maille v. Ossenbruggen. 4056—Haber v. C I & Bklyn Realty Co. 4038—Brady v. Goodman Const Co. 4063—McManus v. Fifth Av Coach Co. 4116—Rothstein v. N Y Rys. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Whitaker, J. 4089—Lamphere v. Third Av Ry Co. 3722—Matese v. Decker. 3445—Bernardo v. Bronx Realty Co. 3411—Barone v. B & O R R. 3403—Buckley v. N Y Homoeopathic Med College. 6065—Joyce v. Convent Av Const Co. 3759—Grady v. Fagan. 3675—Kelly v. Haskell. 3846—Malfese v. Welland. 4068—Wilcox v. Erie R R. 4072—Morrell v. Goldie & Smith. 4073—Schneider v. Schlang. 4074—Fisher v. Colin. 4086—Nadel v. N Y, N H & H R R and New England Nav Co. 4020—Trojanowitz v. Ferro. 4096—Murray v. McCarthy v. F W Seagrist Co. 3436—Bennsohn v. Cohen. 3849—Gallagher v. N Y, N H & H R R. 4082—Wells v. Wells Bros Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Donnelly, J. 3633—O'Brien v. Weiss. 3520—Banks v. Rosello. 3953—Cronin v. McDermott Dairy Co. 3706—Egan v. City Taxicab Co. 3705—Schwindt v. Cunningham. 3896—Bressnon v. Joline. 3951—Acconcia v. Regal Amusement Co. 3961—Phillips v. Madison Iron Works. 4087—Gross v. Howe. 4089—Pomerantz v. Cushen. 4090—Dowd v. West End Taxi Service. 4094—Levine v. General Garage Co. 4095—Heinzelman v. Nassau Elec R R. 4097—Levine v. General Garage Co. 3792—Schaffert v. Erie R R. 3956—Wohlman v. Becker. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Platzek, J. Case on. Manger v. Linch. Case on. Marcus v. Schmidt, (2.) No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Pendleton, J. Case on. Schmidt v. Harris. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Weeks, J. 3649—Kandel v. Bklyn Hgts R R. 3751—Maher v. N Y, N H & H R R. 1132—Frankel v. Frankel. 3892—McInerney v. N Y City Inter Ry. 3867—Papadola v. Whitridge. 3870—Headley v. Colonial Nav Co. 235—Foote v. State Bank. 1730—Palmer v. Kolb. 3522—Stiles v. Ely. 3527—Inverst. 3299—Braunfeld v. Walbridge. 3872—De Luca v. Bradley Cont Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Delany, J. 4084—Bergquist v. Chas E. McManus Bldg, &c, Co. 3811—Moeller v. Murray. 4122—Petchesky v. Kabat. 2673—Reinle v. Fritz. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part XIII.—Cavegan, J. No day calendar. Doherty v. City of New York. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part XIV.—Erlanger, J. 3784, 3851, 3852—Kraus v. Fox. 3858—Kelly v. Austin. 3859—Riehl v. Himmelwright. 2158—Wolle v. Feil. 2787—Nach v. Hyman. 2722—Alsens American Portland Cement Co v. N J Dock & Bridge Bldg Co. 2622—Fischer v. Moore. 5061—Waldman v. Brown Bros. 5158—Daly v. City of N Y. 1753—Houseman v. Small. 2634—Paine v. Himalaya Mining Co. 631—J J Little & Ives Co v. Cupples & Leon Co. 2085—O'Brien v. Bostelmann. 167—Von Bayer v. Minigret Mills Co. 3982—Farley v. Schaar. 4051—Same v. Wellisch. 4063—Same v. Buttner. 4074—Same v. Finkel. 4075—Same v. Rosenthal. 4076—Same v. Paget. 4077—Same v. Rosenthal. 4078—Same v. Johalim. 4079—Same v. Goldberg. 4080—Same v. Berrell. 1887—Union Exchange Nat Bank v. Klnsella. 2150—McDonald v. Mackenzie. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Guy, J. Case on. Bennett v. Auto Club of Am. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. 1650—Greenberg v. Levy. 2288—West End Const Co v. Rothschild. 358—Messmer v. Henry W Boettger Silk Finishing Co. 2277—Davis v. Edelstein. 2284—Bates v. Lee McLachlan Co. 1633—Edgerton v. Dawson. 2701—Libbey v. Hyde Park Terrace Co. 2092—Presburger v. Mechanics' Bank, Bklyn. 2702—Gellis v. Kaufman. 139—Alexander v. Cambridge File Mfg Co. 1181—Gottlieb v. Wallace Wall Paper Co. 2221—Schlacht v. Kulla. 1928—Brokaw v. Brown. 2641—Lowenstein-Weiller Co v. Gosnold Silk Mills. 2106—Am Locomotive Co v. Gabriel Bros Const Co. 1195—Fitzpatrick v. Sims. 2704—Sudbury v. Lee. 2700—Werner v. Paris. 288—N Y-Baltimore Transp Line v. City of N Y. 2580—Cumberland Glass Mfg Co v. Hobby. 2587—Richard v. Salieres. 2607—Lockwood v. Dupont. 2952—Wetherhorn v. Parshelsky Bros, Inc. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate. Julia Stephens, Mary E. Payne, Jane Lund, Roseanne Kearney, John Bergen, Elizabeth Kafka, Mary Weinstein, John C. Eustice, Walter L. Thompson, Jenie Kestler.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested will. Case on. John C. Martin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schmuck, J. 3173—Katz v. Blum. 3259—Hamann v. N Y Rys. 3260—Same v. Same. 2981—Schreiber v. Klausner. 2352½—Kodet v. Silk. 3269—Eng v. Camman. 3225½—Idoni v. Roeder. 3275—Alessi v. Alex Pelli & Co. 3276—Burwell v. Whitridge. 3282—Epstein v. Colonial Shirt Co. 3304—Mischan v. City & Suburban Homes Co. 3305—Rieser v. Goodkin. 3323—McQuade v. 3d Av. Ry. 3326—Donlan v. List. 3332—Barstein v. Joline. 3333—Willy v. Murray Transp. Co. 6254½—Marmelstein v. Levine. 7348½—Scharles v. Hubbard. 3234—Calandra v. Int R T Co. 3253—Harrison v. Riege. 3265—Beinenfeld v. Century Gas, &c, Co. 3266—Marcus v. Cont Co. 3274—Colin v. Sarnoff. 3299—Earl v. N Y Herald Co. 3309—Ferrigno v. Linch. 3328—Rubenfeld v. N Y Rys. 3331—Pritchard v. Jefferson. 3334—Choate v. Robbins. 2855—Rosenberg v. Travelers Ins Co. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Smith, J.; case on. Part IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.; clear. Part V.—Lynch, J.; case on. Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.; case on. Part VII.—Delehanty, J.; case on. Part VIII.—Delehanty, J.; case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Mcavoy, C. J. 5939—Vandewegh v. Schwartz. 5958—Fantel v. Skaperdas. 5915—Universal Discount Co v. The Corn Exchange Bank. 5737—Hoffman v. Gottesfield. 5930—Morgan v. Reach. 5961—Rakowitz v. Levy. 5963—Horowitz v. Ins Co. 5966—Zantal Realty Co v. Landauer. 5982—Goldstein v. Zimet. 5998—Oliver v. Pierce Const Co. 5923—Finn v. Jodice. 5975, 5976—Schwabe v. Hanover Nat Bank. 6000—Brown v. German Sav Bank. 5886—St. Clair v. Howe. 5968—J. P. Goring & Co v. Winninger. 5934—Polock T & R Co v. Mayer Brew Co. 5946—Cukor v. Kleiman. 5951—Ehrlich, &c, v. Hamilton. 6085—Wollner v. Century Bank. 5811—Greenberg v. Hopepian. 5947—Lawrence v. Sugarman. 5962—Cassidy v. Herman Arms Co. 5817—Lasky v. Coverdale. 5990—Suyers & Bertie Auto Express. 5944—Goldstein v. 182 St Realty Co. 5986—Chasseand v. Boomhaver. 5987—Clear v. Weill. 5994—Daniels v. Kosower Hat Co. 6000—Kelly v. Francolini. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. City of New York v. Appleby (2)—J. Sidney Bernstein.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J. Foss v. Goldstein—James A. Foley.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Mills v. Coyle—Alphonse G. Koelble. Regenhard v. De Carlo—Peter J. Everett. Kiernan v. University Heights Realty Co—Leopold W. Harburger.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Twenty-Story Office Building at Thirty-First Street and Fifth Avenue Sold to Bondholders' Committee.

Investors Buy Harlem Flat Houses—Bronx, Brooklyn and Suburban Sales.

The twenty-story office building on the northeast corner of Thirty-first Street and Fifth Avenue was sold yesterday at public auction, on a bid of $740,000, to Campbell Carrington, Chairman of the Bondholders of the Fifth Avenue Investing and Improvement Company. This bid was over prior liens amounting to about $1,500,000.

The property, which is known as 303 and 305 Fifth Avenue, is one of the numerous holdings of Henry Corn's defunct Improved Property Holding Company.

Yesterday's sale was the outcome of foreclosure proceedings brought in the United States District Court by the Guaranty Trust Company, as trustee, against the Fifth Avenue Investing and Improvement Company.

The property was sold under the direction of Samuel Park, special master. It carries prior mortgages amounting to $1,450,000, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company holding a first mortgage of $1,300,000, and $150,000 being held by the City Investing Company. The Bondholders' Committee have taken over several other Corn properties that have been sold recently.

Investors Buy Harlem Flat Houses.

Sugarman & Kahn have sold for the Davidson estate to a client 106 West 113th Street, between Lenox and St. Nicholas Avenues, a five-story and basement apartment house on a lot 24.8 by 100.11. This property has been held by the Davidson family for a number of years. The buyer is an investor. An investor is reported to have purchased from Henry W. Miller 311 West 144th Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 24.6 by 65 by 99.11 feet. The property is located between Eighth and Bradhurst Avenues.

The Private Dwelling Market.

The two-story and basement dwelling, 261 West 126th Street, on a lot 20 by 99.11 feet, has been sold to an investor for occupancy, by Emma L. Austin.

The estate of James E. Childs sold 122 West Eighty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 15.6 by 100.8 feet, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

The three three-story dwellings 159 to 163 East Seventy-seventh Street are reported to have been sold to an investor as a site for a garage. Each house covers a lot 16.8 by 102.2 feet. Nos. 159 and 161 are owned by E. Allen Townsend and 163 by Ida Freise.

Bronx Borough Sales.

The Benenson Realty Company has purchased from Henry A. Brann two and one-half lots at the northwest corner of Hall Place and 165th Street. The buyer gives in exchange 617 East 135th Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 40 by 100 feet, between Cypress and St. Ann's Avenues.

Brooklyn.

Newmann Leavy sold for the Lawyers Mortgage Company 1,634 Eighth Avenue, a three-story brick flat, on a lot 26.4 by 97, to a client for investment.

Old Harper Estate Sold.

The old Harper estate at Sands Point, L. I., which is one of the best known water front places on Long Island Sound, has been sold to N. Bruce Mackelvie of Hayden, Stone & Co., who will use it for his Summer residence. S. Osgood Pell & Co. negotiated the transaction.

Long Island.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold to Mrs. Celia A. Howes a plot on the north side of Arleigh Road, between the Shore Road and Netherwood Road, Kensington, Great Neck. The buyer is having plans prepared for a residence to be erected for immediate occupancy.

The Tuxill Realty Company has sold, at Beacon Hill, Port Washington, to Ford Cowell, Plot 1, Block 16, for $2,094; to Herbert Paus, Plot 2, Block 16, for $1,832; to Fred B. Harter, Plot 10, Block 4, for $2,100.

New Jersey.

The George residence and four acres in Dover, N. J., has been sold to George Pierson of that place. W. B. Littell negotiated the sale.

Leases.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. have leased a four-story dwelling, 46 East Sixtieth Street, to Mme. Leonard, modiste, for a term of years.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have leased the entire building, 52 by 100, 30 and 32 Barclay Street, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $125,000. The building will be remodeled and occupied by one large concern for its business. This completes the rental of the four buildings on Barclay Street formerly occupied by Bawo & Dotter, china importers, who have removed to the Lenox district.

Pease & Elliman have leased 5 East Forty-seventh Street, a 25-foot, four-story, high-stoop house, for Henry G. Trevor to Frank Kines. The lease contains a cancellation clause so that the property is still offered for sale or lease for a long term of years.

Lewis G. Morris to Build Dwelling.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Miller for a four-story private dwelling on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street for Lewis G. Morris as owner. It will have a frontage of 25.6 feet and a depth of 82.2 feet, with a façade of brick in the Flemish style of architecture. It will be fireproof and equipped with an electric elevator and will cost about $50,000. Ernest Flagg is the architect.

Truax Estate Sale To-day.

The Truax estate lot auction, which was adjourned last Saturday on account of weather conditions, will be held to-day at 2 P. M. by Bryan L. Kennelly at Grand Avenue and Seventeenth Street, Astoria. Two hundred and fifty lots will be offered.

Realty Notes.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association has called a meeting for Thursday evening, June 12, at 147 East 125th Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesrooms, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

BY SPECIAL MASTER.

3d Av, 303 and 305, n e corner of 31st St, 50x150; twenty-story loft and store building; Guaranty Trust Co., trustee, against the Fifth Avenue Investing and Improvement Co. and others; Guthrie, B. & V., attorneys; Samuel Park, special master; subject to prior mortgages of $1,450,000; to the Bondholders' committee of the defendant company for $740,000 and over prior liens. AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, 51 to 55, e s, 39.6 ft s of 25th St, 59.3x94x98.9, to 25th St, (136) x22x39.6x72, twelve-story loft building in course of construction; A. M. Heinsheimer against Frank Luger and others; Simpson & C., attorneys; J. G. Saxe, referee; due, $80,257.75; taxes, &c., $4,050; adjourned to June 18.

Broome St, 424, n s, 75 ft e of Crosby St, 25x100x25x107.6, seven-story loft and store building; C. A. Tone and others against H. C. Rath and others; Daniel Daly, attorney; G. A. Ellis, referee; due, $57,466.46; taxes, &c., $3,668.63; to the plaintiff for $45,000.

122d St, 422 East, s s, 308.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; United States Trust Co., trustee, against Barbara Rothschild and others; Stewart & S., attorneys; W. J. A. McKim, referee; due, $5,422.80; taxes, &c., $118.65; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Samuel Marx.

99th St, 210 and 212 East, s s, 208.6 ft e of 3d Av, 48.3x100.8, six-story tenement and stores; Queen Vess against Joseph Boyd and others; Oscar Engiander, attorney; Phelan Beale, referee; due, $14,277.18; taxes, &c., $1,711.93; subject to first mortgage of $44,000; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

50th St, 332 West, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and store and five-story tenement; C. E. Ament, trustee, against Sarah Cohen and others; Conway & W., attorneys; P. C. Samuels, referee; due, $16,815.63; taxes, &c., $1,-283.80; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Henry Brady.

100th St, 105 East, n s, 51 ft e of Park Av, 25x75, five-story tenement; Alex. McL. Jeffrey against J. W. Nathanson and others; Campbell & M., attorneys; J. M. Donohue, referee; due, $15,072.64; taxes, &c., $1,383.62; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

151st St, 254 to 260 East, n s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 50x118.5, five-story tenement and stores; Michele Lagomarsino and others against S. A. Mascia and others; Louis Campora, attorney; H. Friedman, Jr., referee, due, $12,493.40; taxes, &c., $450; subject to first mortgage of $33,000; to the pl

SAME PROPERTY; Charles H. Darmstadt against same, June 22, 1911, (canceled).$117

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

158TH ST, s s, 72.3 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 95.11x99.11; Jacob Levy loans Riverview Construction Co. $35,000
179TH ST, s s, Hughes to Belmont Avs, —x—; City Mortgage Co. loans Alert Construction Co., Inc. $52,000

LIS PENDENS.

BARNES AV, w s, 127.5 ft s of 215th St, 34.6x53.3, and Barnes Av, w s, 152.11 ft s of 215th St, 34.6x53.3; two actions; Edward M. Perine against George Zuelch and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, B. W. Moore.
KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of Davidson Av, 120.10x289.1; Adelaide M. Heul against John B. Haskins estates and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Wood.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 750; Ella C. Christie against Ruth Johnson and others, (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, J. H. Benton.
23D ST, 114 to 120 East, and 22d St, 115 to 119 East; M. F. Westergren, Inc., against Elbert Skannel and others, (counterclaim;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.
SAME PROPERTY; Gurney Elevator Co. against same; (counterclaim;) attorneys, same.
SAME PROPERTY; John P. Bongtson against same; (counterclaim;) attorneys, same.
40TH ST, s s, 200 ft n w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Barbara Trevor and others against William E. Porter and others, (specific performance;) attorney, J. T. Newman.
102D ST, 16 West; Gottlob Sommer against William B. Upperman and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Wendel, Jr.
117TH ST, 15 and 17 West; Julius C. Fohn against Adolph S. Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Roeder.
136TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 54.6x99.11; Benjamin F. Curtis against Julius Eloskey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. De H. Brower.

Bulletin, June 11th

Morris Park Race Track Auction Sale

Authorized by State of New York Banking Department

Fair Warning!

Going Once!

Going Twice!

Only 375 Lots Left out of 3019

But They Are the Cream!

They Must Be Sold Today—

or Tomorrow at Latest!

It is Now or Never!

Go Today!

Every Statement Made Has Been Verified
The Property Is Being Sacrificed
There Have Been 1400 Buyers
Every One of Them Have Made Money
Many Have Already Cashed in Profits
Others Are Doing So Every Day!

If You Have Been Waiting
This Is Certainly Your Last Chance.

Go Today Before It Is All Over
Buy at the Sale
Make the Profit Yourself
Do Not Pay a Profit to Others
Save Future Regrets!

12:30 P. M. Sale Commences. | 8:00 P. M. Evening Session Begins.
6:30 P. M. Recess for Dinner. | 10:00 P. M. Sale Ends for the Day.

Go Today or This Evening

Today's Offering will include Lots in All Sections of the property, in the following Blocks:

No. 1 No. 10 No. 22 No. 27 No. 39 No. 67a
No. 9 No. 19 No. 26 No. 28 No. 64 No. 68a

70% Can Remain on Mortgage

(This Means $210 Will Buy a Lot Selling for $700
" " $300 " " " " " " $1,000, Etc.)

Title Insured Free by Lawyers Title Ins. and Trust Co.

Savings Bank Books Will be Taken as Deposit on the Purchase of Lots.

To Get to Morris Park Race Track take:

The Subway (Bronx Park Trains) to 177th Street or 180th St. station. At 177th Street take the Morris Park trolley car direct to the property. At 180th Street go to 180th Street station of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad, and thence to the property.

The Second or Third Avenue Elevated Railroad to 129th Street, thence by New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad or Morris Park trolley car to the property. Or via New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

All Crosstown Bronx Cars connect with all Elevated and Subway lines either at 129th, 135th or 145th Street and transfer to Morris Park cars.

J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. and 3d Ave., New York City
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., New York City } **Agents and Auctioneers.**

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-DAY

On Premises, Cor. Grand Av. and 17th St., at 2 P. M.
Adjourned AUCTION Sale,
Estate of Chauncey S. Truax, Dec'd.
ASTORIA
Long Island City
Administratrix and Public Auction Sale.
250 IMPROVED BUILDING LOTS
On GRAND AVE., Vandeventer Ave., Wilson Ave., 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Aves. City Improvements.
Free Title Policies. Liberal Terms.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Real Estate Auctioneer
136 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Cortlandt 1547.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
TO-DAY, June 11,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, to close the
Estate of William Denyse, Dec'd,
13 FRANKFORT ST.,
Near Park Row.
The 4 story and basement brick business building front and 4 story brick business building rear. Size of lot 28.8x104.3x32.8x103.2.
COOMBS & WILSON, Attorneys, 260 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Maps and full particulars from attorneys or Auctioneer's Offices, 156 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
HANDSOME LARGE DWELLING, 109 WOOLSEY ST., AND DESIRABLE 2-STORY DWELLING, 120 REMSEN ST., ASTORIA, Long Island City.
HENRY C. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction,
SATURDAY, JUNE 14th,
at 11 o'clock, at the
LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALESROOM,
Queens Plaza Court Building, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City,
The very handsome, large, expensively constructed and elaborately finished modern frame dwelling house and valuable plot, 62½x100 feet, known as 109 WOOLSEY ST., in the most exclusive residence section of Astoria. House contains 17 rooms, closets, 4 baths, hot and cold water all bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, billiard room and rathskeller. Large storeroom with cedar chests; electric light, hot water heating; brick and frame garage for three autos; chauffeur's room, electric lights.
A 40 per cent. mortgage will be accepted in part payment for this parcel.
120 REMSEN ST. consists of 2-story modern frame dwelling containing 9 large, airy rooms, closets, 2 baths; modern conveniences; plot 50 feet front on east side of street; 150 feet from East River shore; in exclusive residence neighborhood; $2,000 recently expended in improvements; will be sold subject to a $4,000 mortgage; both properties near the proposed East River Park. Have delightful view of river and pleasant surroundings. Property can be inspected by permit from Auctioneer. Maps, terms and particulars of John E. Merrill, 42 Jackson Avenue, L. I. City; Frank X. McCaffry, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, and Auctioneer, 152 Fulton Avenue, L. I. City.

REAL ESTATE
31 Nassau Street.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Wm. A. White & Sons
62 Cedar Street
Management—Sales—Rentals
REAL ESTATE

West Side.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
218 West 78th St.
Four story and basement; brownstone dwelling; attractive interior arrangement; exceptionally convenient to Subway and street cars; price $25,000; mortgage to suit; caretaker on premises. PEASE & ELLIMAN.
165 West 72d St. Tel., 8300—Col.

Washington Heights.
A LITTLE GEM.
Examine 453 Convent Av., (149th St.;) four-story American basement dwelling, eleven rooms, electric light, parquet floors; little cash necessary; fine condition. Caretaker. PRICE ONLY $13,000.

East Side.
MURRAY HILL SECTION.
Very desirable dwelling house on lot 25x100, for sale at extremely reasonable price on account of death of owner.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

3 Minutes from L. I. Sound.
Have two lots at Whitestone; 23 minutes from Manhattan, which I can sell at a great bargain; very easy terms; must have $100 cash at once. Address HASTE—Box 301 Times Downtown.

JAMAICA AND VICINITY
Real Estate.
For sale, rent and exchange.
H. B. PEARSALL, JR.,
376 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Rent, Furnished, Country Place at
GREAT NECK
Owner going to Europe will rent completely furnished for July and August one of the most beautiful places on Long Island. $1,000 per month. Particulars and photographs on request.
W. H. MARSHALL,
1 West 34th St. 5600—Greeley.

FURNISHED BUNGALOWS TO RENT
Beautiful seashore location at Ocean Beach-Fire Island. Surf and still water bathing, boating, fishing. Hotel on property. Rentals $150 to $400 for season. A few building sites are also offered for sale on easy time payments. Ocean Beach-Fire Island Co., 334 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. Telephone 1783 Madison Square.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Great Bargain at Hollis Court.
Best values in any high-grade, restricted American neighborhood; houses guaranteed by the company; best material and workmanship; ranging from 7 rooms and bath, at $6,500, to 10 rooms and two baths, on large corner plot, at $11,000; distinctive designs; large living rooms, open fireplaces, and every improvement; easy terms to suit; thirty minutes out on main line L. I. R. R.; three minutes to station; tennis courts, stores, schools, churches; refined community.
STANDARD HOME CONSTRUCTION CO.,
1 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6546.

House Sacrifice
For sale or rent; beautiful new suburban house; all modern improvements; 20 minutes from Broadway; excellent surroundings; fine finish; easy terms; any reasonable offer accepted. Must be sold. Owner, Room 403, 334 Fifth Avenue. Phone 8425 Madison Square.

GARDEN CITY
Houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished, $50 to $300. For sale, $8,000 up. Terms to suit.
Gage E. Tarbell, 320 Fifth Avenue.

YACHTSMAN'S PARADISE
North Shore water front, 17 acres, 1,500 feet on magnificent harbor; only $2,000 per acre.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 E. 34th St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 4030.

Forest Hills Gardens

WHAT IT IS NOT

No other realty development has created such widespread public interest as Forest Hills Gardens. Newspapers and magazines have repeatedly featured the Gardens, each presenting to its readers their several ideas as to what the development is, and what it stands for. All have agreed that Forest Hills Gardens IS most unique—IS most artistic—IS most harmonious. But no publication has clearly outlined what the Gardens IS NOT.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS IS NOT a speculative undertaking. The Homes Company does not promise buyers a large future profit as an inducement to purchase its houses or land; nor does it speculate in any of its building or development operations. Its capital is invested—not risked. The company discourages speculation and sells preferably to those who expect eventually to reside at Forest Hills Gardens.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS IS NOT an ordinary tract of land, upon which large apartment houses may be built with the idea of earning large profits. Every lot is restricted. The Gardens IS NOT and never will be a promiscuous neighborhood. Every safeguard has been provided to preserve its character and integrity.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS IS NOT a low cost development. Its houses and lands are not low-priced. Yet they are most economical, because improvements are permanent, the cost of repairs and maintenance reduced to a minimum, and money invested in the Gardens yields the greatest return in comfort, beauty, pleasure and satisfaction. It is doubtful if a man looking for a permanent home community can get such values for his investment as are represented in Forest Hills Gardens.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS IS NOT a development that offers buyers promises for performances. It has made a clear and full declaration of its intentions and is legally obligated to carry out the terms of the instrument which is filed in the County Clerk's office in the Borough of Queens. As a matter of fact all the improvements called for are already practically completed on the original tract of 142 acres.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS IS NOT planned on ordinary lines. It is not commonplace. It is not to be compared with any other home community, because there exists nothing similar to compare it with. It is unlike anything to be found on the entire continent.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS IS NOT in danger of any serious loss by fire. The erection of frame houses is not permitted. All buildings and residences are either of brick, stone or stucco, with tile roofs. The construction of all houses is either fireproof or semi-fireproof. The insurance rates are lower than in any other residential section of New York City.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS IS NOT a place where the same lots and houses are offered at different prices. The Company has no "asking price." Every price printed or quoted is the selling price. Offers are neither solicited nor entertained. Prices and terms are the same to every one. No exceptions are made to this rule. Houses and lots are offered for sale on reasonable terms.

The above is a brief outline of what Forest Hills Gardens IS NOT. Only a visit can tell adequately what it IS. That it appeals strongly to those in search of a home place of unusual character is evidenced from the sales of houses and land, in excess of $2,000,000 in less than two years. And these sales have been confined to persons whose social and financial references have been thoroughly investigated by the Homes Company before approving their applications for ownership.

LONG ISLAND ELECTRIC TRAINS leave Pennsylvania Terminal, Manhattan, at frequent intervals, arriving at Forest Hills Station in from 13 to 15 minutes. Or, 25 minutes from Herald Sq. by motor car via Queensborough (59th St.) Bridge and Hoffman Boulevard to the property.

FOR TRANSPORTATION, BOOKLETS, OR ANY DESIRED INFORMATION, ADDRESS DEPT. T, NEW YORK OFFICE.

Sage Foundation Homes Company

FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND — 47 WEST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Salesmen

who are tired of trying to sell property on *promises of improvement* are invited to inspect our properties, comprising nearly one thousand acres in Long Island City and on the North Shore, on which OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS HAS ALREADY BEEN EXPENDED for street improvements and landscaping, and NEARLY TWO MILLION DOLLARS for buildings.

None but high grade men wanted.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
1 West 34th Street, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

I MUST SELL OR RENT *my house at Scarsdale.*
8 rooms, 2 baths, just completed; plot 50x100. Quick sale price, $8,500. 10% cash or rent at $60 per month. Will let portion of rent apply on purchase price. Other business transactions require immediate action.
Address, Immediate, 4 Martine Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

A COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS may be had showing many homes in beautiful suburban Scarsdale; 20 miles from the New Grand Central Terminal. You will gain much valuable information by sending for these photographs.
SCARSDALE ESTATES,
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. City and White Plains, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE, LAWRENCE PARK, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, WHITE PLAINS and other desirable sections of **WESTCHESTER COUNTY** for sale or rent.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., N. Y., and Bronxville.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.
WANTED.—Men of standing and wide personal acquaintance among people of means, able to interest such in forming a residence colony in one of the most beautifully located, artistically developed, carefully restricted residence properties on the north shore, within 26 minutes of Herald Square; to the right man liberal terms and every facility will be given. Salesman, P 137 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEWARK, N. J.
5-story and basement brick building; 25x100; 313 Market St., close to PENN. R. R. Station; in the heart of new developments. Ideal for wholesale or retail establishment. Ground value conservatively estimated at $2,000 front foot; building value $25,000; actual total value $75,000.
For quick sale will take $45,000. Easy terms. This central property bargain should be taken advantage of at once. After June 15th price will be $50,000.
BROKERS PROTECTED.
DANIEL ALT,
405 Firemen's Building, Newark, N. J.

MONMOUTH BEACH.
Rumson Road—Seabright.
Furnished houses for rent. Estates for sale.
D. B. KEELER, JR.
10 Wall St., New York.

BLOOMFIELD 2-family house, 12 rooms, 2 complete bathrooms, steam heat; wired for electricity. Al condition. Lot 27x108. $6,000. Terms no object. Come by Lackawanna.
NATHAN RUSSELL, INC.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

25 West 90th St.
Near Central Park West
Exquisite 5-story American Basement Private House, containing 12 rooms and 3 baths, electric light, modern plumbing, and every up-to-date convenience; will rent on favorable terms to desirable person for
Boarding House
Inquire CARNEGIE CON. CO., Owners, 435 W. 119th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BROWNSTONE, $6,500.
House 22x45, Lot 25x100, 89 Pulaski St., near Marcy Av. Ten very large rooms. Apply State Registration-Surety Co., 189 Montague St. Tel. 4765 Main.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

To Rent for the Season
at Deal Beach, N. J.
Beautiful new house with plenty of grounds, most exclusive section; at corner of Norwood and Brighton Avs. 10 bedrooms, 4 baths; handsomely furnished; at very reasonable rental.
Inquire of local agents, or representative on premises Saturday & Sunday.

Attractive Furnished Home
FOR SEASON. IDEAL SURROUNDINGS. LAWN AND VEGETABLE GARDEN. Near New York City. Apply Room 116, 45 Broadway. Telephone Rector 2729.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
234 W. 21st St.
HUNTINGTON.
All improvements; elevator service; Apartments 4-5 rooms; $540-$600.
Apply on premises, or CUSHMAN, 240 W. 23d St.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
7 and 8 large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry, 2 elevators night and day, passenger and service; steam dryers; convenient to all traction lines; $1,000-$1,300. Superintendent on premises.

PORTSMOUTH & HAMPSHIRE
38-50 WEST 9TH ST.
Very desirable apartments of 4 and 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; hall boys, elevator service all night; rents $650-$1,000.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights

604-606 W. 115th St
The Wharfedale
Subway Station 116th St.
Modern conveniences. Eight unusually large, light rooms; day and night elevator service. Moderate rent.

601 WEST 168TH ST.
OPPOSITE SUBWAY STATION.
5 rooms and bath. (2 large bedrooms;) southern exposure; all improvements; $55. Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

BRONX.

KEMP-JONES APARTMENTS
950-972 Anderson Av. at 162d.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $22-$40.
HIGH-CLASS; EVERY IMPROVEMENT.
Office, 949 Ogden Av., corner 162d.
Telephone 537 Melrose.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LIGHT LOFTS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
WITH OR WITHOUT POWER.
VERY LOW RENTALS
GREAT SAVING—COMPARE
534-550 West 58th St.
MAYAL REALTY CO., (OWNERS,)
2 Rector St. Brokers Protected.

TO LEASE
Automobile truck garage, 2 stories, southwest corner of 20th St. and Avenue B, 92x107; elevator 10,000 pounds; also 2 lofts adjoining, 46x95.6. Apply Estate of John U. Brookman, owner, 88 Wall St.

STORES TO LET,
17-19 WEST 31ST STREET.
(Life Building), one store, 20x40; other over 2,000 square feet, including mezzanine floor; very desirable neighborhood; rents very low.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Very desirable furnished apartment; 2 rooms and bath, also one of one room and bath, for Summer months.

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

5TH AVENUE INVESTMENT
8 per cent. income guaranteed for 20 years; north of 45th St. Excellent opportunity for safe investment.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 West 72d St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

FARM, 8-room house, barn, chicken house, 2 wagons, horse, plenty fruit; 45 acres; $2,800; easy terms. Zuser, 542 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Must sell at once one two-family house in Wakefield section of Bronx; no reasonable offer refused. Box 110, 42 East 11th St.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

Handsome Residence Near Greystone Station. —View of Hudson River for 15 miles; ground 75x125 feet. Terraced garden, with fruit trees and roses. House contains 11 rooms and bath, butler's pantry, servants' stairway, &c.; large top floor room suitable for billiard room; neighborhood of fine residences; two minutes' walk from station, five minutes from Saegkill Golf Club. Easy terms. Particulars on request. Thomson Brothers, Yonkers, N. Y.

A gentleman's commuting home, near station; half hour out; beautiful views Hudson; large brick house, broad piazzas; acre and half magnificent trees; flowers, fruit; garage; sell half cost; photos; bargain. One Union Square, Room 901.

Must sell my dwelling, 11 rooms, 2 baths; one acre; fine shade; stable; $10,000; $1,500 cash. Drawer A. Scarsdale.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Gentleman's estate, 15 to 20 acres, brick or stone dwelling, 6 master's and 6 servants' rooms, including garage with living rooms; vicinity of Morristown or Bernardsville. Address, with full particulars and lowest cash price, J. C. Hand, 29 West 34th St.

Modern house wanted at Plainfield, N. J., from owner. Address, with full particulars, price, &c. Room 1,702, Woolworth Building, New York City.

Real Estate

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

For business reasons, owner must sell country home, located in Huntington section; 16 acres fine land; large apple, peach orchard; asparagus; abundance grapes, berries; 12-room remodeled house, on high ground in locust grove; views of Sound and surrounding country; garage, barns, poultry houses; sacrifice, $16,000; exceptional terms. MORRIS & GERARD, 220 B'way, N. Y.

FOR SALE NEAR HICKSVILLE.
To close estate, a small farm, 244 feet front and 133 rear; price, $900; first payment $20 and $10 per month; only 14 minutes' walk from station; 50 minutes from New York and Flatbush Station; high and clear; first-class place for a home, farming, and chicken raising. Address Kennedy, 63 Times.

Have a nice little country home, will sell at a reasonable price and take a good big mortgage if desired. Chas. A. Squires, Owner, Port Jefferson Station, L. I.

Port Washington.—New year-round bungalow, stucco, tile roof; 8 rooms; bargain, $5,950; easy terms; plan, photo. Frind, 47 W. 34th St.

Oyster Bay & along North Shore. Waterfronts a specialty. A. C. Foss, 241 Madison Av.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Rockland County.

Fine country home, house, 7 rooms; plot 100x193; all modern improvements; elevation 520 feet; high, dry; 6 minutes depot; hour out, N. Y.; terms to suit. Katenkamp, 218 First, St., Hoboken.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

60-ACRE DAIRY AND CHICKEN FARM, 10 room farmhouse, barns, wagon sheds, chicken houses, orchards, &c. Price $15,000. IDEAL (100 acres) FINE COUNTRY ESTATE, within commuting distance of New York and Philadelphia; good stone roads, telephone service, new buildings, running stream, orchards, &c. Price $20,000. Both the above farms near Red Bank, Long Branch and Asbury Park Markets. Part may remain on mortgage. F. E. McGuire, owner, 1,312 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A little chicken farm and vegetable garden, which you can buy for $10 per month; size of plot, 100x400; high ground, good location; easy walk from Fanwood, N. J., railroad station. We will help you to build your home on these plots. Send for particulars and free railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

A COUNTRY HOME FARM,
67 acres, 16 timbered; small stream; elevation; view; house of 8 rooms and bath; farmer's cottage; commuting zone. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Hillsdale Estates.—Splendid new 6-room house, bath, steam heat, concrete cellar, large attic; 4 minutes from station; block from school; 42 minutes Hudson Tubes; $250 cash balance like rent. Also 5-room bungalow, and 8-room house. Miller, 801 Singer Bldg.

Semi-Bungalows among the trees at beautiful Fanwood, N. J.; seven to nine rooms; hardwood finish; all latest city improvements; sold on easy terms. Write us for free sets of plans. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Gentleman's small farm for rent; five acres; southeast slope; beautiful views; charming modern house; eight rooms and bath; one mile from station; nineteen from Manhattan; stable and small chicken plant; no mosquitos; reasonable. A. Chapin, 15 Wall St.

COMMUTER'S FARM HOME.
Hour out, D., L. & W., near station; new Colonial house, eight rooms; tiled bath, steam heat, electric light, phone; 2½ acres; 80 fruit trees. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Summit, N. J.—Grand old homestead property; large concrete residence, barn, grounds, garden, fruit; mile from station; exceptional opportunity. 974 Springfield Av., Youngs.

Beautiful bungalow, restricted street, near station; six rooms and bath; oak floors; steam heat; every improvement; $4,500, $500 cash. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

POULTRY FARM.—Rare opening for small family. Land, buildings, equipment, capital, supplied. Alden, Neshanic, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, ALLENHURST, DEAL.—Furnished cottages for rent and sale. W. C. Burroughs, Asbury Park, N. J.

Two-family brick house, all improvements; Greenville section, Jersey City. 265 West 23d St., New York.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale.—Seventy-five-acre farm in Northeastern Connecticut, situated on high ground, well watered and drained, with 200 or 600 cords of wood in timber and some 30 acres in tillage; the balance is in pasture and grass; in fact, it is an excellent grass farm; eleven-room house, with ell and piazza, 1½ stories; large barn, 68x32, and various outhouses; buildings all in good repair; farm is situated near church, school, and three cotton mills, and served by R. F. D.; failing health of owner requires immediate sale. For price and terms communicate with J. H. Perry, Killingly, Conn., R. F. D. 1.

Farm of 185 acres near best bass lake in Connecticut; old Colonial house; fine views, shade, orchard; only $2,500. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate—Out of City.

$20 MONTHLY RENTS BUNGALOW. Improvements; half hour out; privilege buying. Foster, Room 459, 200 5th Av.

Real Estate.

DO YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY?
An experienced collector and insurance broker wants to make arrangements to manage property at very reasonable terms; will furnish highest references; it will pay you to interview me. N 208 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Free and clear Brooklyn property, value $18,000; will exchange for good dairy farm. V. Comfort, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Building Material

AMERICAN ROOFING AND PAINT CO., Tel. 4698 John. 79 Maiden Lane. Roofing, steam, boiler, and pipe coverings; all repairs guaranteed.

Mortgage Loans.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON 2D MORTGAGE in sums of not less than $25,000. LEWIS M. NORWOOD, 150 Broadway.

MORTGAGE MONEY at low rates. R. M. De Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Germania Life Insurance Building, 4th Av. at 17th St.—Entire 6th loft, 9,200 square feet, for exceptionally fine office or show room, to sublet at attractive figure, for immediate possession. Frederick Victor & Achelis, 38 East 25th St. Phone 9600 Madison Square.

DESIRABLE LIGHT OFFICE
in new building fronting Madison Square; exceptional elevator service; sublet for two years from May 1; substantial concessions given. Apply 122 East 25th St.

New Whitehall Building.—Two fine offices. Sub-lease or rent at extremely low price. Possession at once. Manufacturer moving plant and New York office.

Office Space.—Half of office facing Broadway; 15x50 feet; glass partitioned. Call Room 407, 1,600 Broadway.

$15 Up Month, 109 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building.

Parlor floor for business purposes; divide to suit; very reasonable. 265 West 23d St.

Bronx.

Photo studio, busy section Bronx, 25x100, well lighted by north light; very reasonable rent. Call and inspect. Wm. Oppenheim, 778 Westchester Av., Bronx. (Prospect St. Subway station.) 'Phone 5765 Melrose.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

48TH ST., 20 WEST.—Private Family Only—Four-story-and-basement house, 18 rooms, 4 baths; three-story extension; electric light; hardwood floors; immediate possession. Caretaker, or Charles C. Bull, 27 William St. Phone 587 Broad.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Beautiful 10-room seashore cottage; all modern improvements; comfortably furnished; standing on ½ acre of ground; effectively laid out, with lawns, flowers, vegetables, trees, &c.; to small, refined family for a comparatively low rental for three months; 30 minutes from New York and Brooklyn, Ocean, 170 Times.

To rent for Summer season, or by the year, in best residential section of Scarsdale, N. Y., twenty miles from New York City, furnished house of 11 rooms, 3 baths. P. O. Box 434, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Croton Falls, N. Y.—Eight-room cottage, barn, one acre of land; spring water, fruit trees; two miles from station, 50 miles from Grand Central Station. For particulars address H 155 Times.

Three-room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island; commutation $5.25. Address E. R. Fox, 205 East 9th St. or 'phone 3767 Orchard.

Furnished bungalow, five rooms and sleeping porch; $50 per month. Address H. Child, Brookhaven, Long Island, N. Y.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted—From Aug. 10 to Sept. 25, completely furnished cottage, including servants, either Deal or Elberon or Long Beach or Greenwich. Answer 322 West 89th St.

Horses and Carriages.

Horses Bought—Have you a horse you wish to sell? Write or telephone Wiegel, 2,346 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Beautiful Brewster Station Carriage, almost new. Foreman, Gotham Stables, 132 West 57th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS,
Private bath, kitchenette; furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rate on lease.

Beautiful five large rooms apartment on Riverside Drive; finest apartment on Washington Heights; will also consider selling very handsome furniture for $1,100; especially desirable for newly married couple. 'Phone 3029 Rector between 10 and 3 and offer hours 7439 Audubon.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St.
Six rooms and two baths; newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Sublet sacrifice for Summer, artistically furnished corner apartment, four rooms, bath; cool; grand piano, mahogany; elevator; desirable neighborhood; one block Riverside; reference required. Apartment 45, 140 Claremont Av.

COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
817 West End Av., corner 100th St.—Handsomely furnished seven-room apartment; two baths; fully equipped; to right people, $125 month until October. Apply to Superintendent.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE
Apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, elevator apartment house, block from Riverside Drive, $100 monthly until September. Brotherton, 498 West End Av., (84th St.)

For Rent until Sept. 1 or later; six-room corner apartment, West 58th St.; beautiful, completely furnished home at unusual reduction to responsible party. Call 3052 Columbus.

121st St., 509 West, (Bancroft Apts.)—Beautiful, sunny apartment three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; elegantly furnished; reception room; excellent restaurant. See Mr. Yetman.

On West End Av.—A 7-room apartment, elegantly furnished; rent $100 per month; a bargain. Address Box 100, Hotel Chestnuts, Riverdale-on-Hudson.

Handsomely furnished four rooms, all on street, till 6; all improvements; competent maid if desired; near Subway; references. Whiton, 214 West 110th St.

Special low Summer rates for 1, 2, and 3 rooms; handsomely furnished; with hotel service; excellent neighborhood. 15-19 East 11th St.

Seven large, sunny rooms, beautifully furnished; exclusive neighborhood; near parks and Subway; rent, $35. 410 West 115th St. Kearney.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL,—
111 West 58th St.; very desirable furnished apartment; 2 rooms and bath; for Summer months.

Riverside Drive, 67, corner 79th.—Ten rooms, fully furnished; large cool rooms; exceptional view of Hudson River. Apply at once, Sproul.

55th St., 65 West.—Artist's studio; very cool, delicious; bath, kitchenette; two, three rooms optional; finest location; Summer rates.

Apartment to sublet for Summer; five large rooms, fully furnished; Knabe grand piano; elevator; phone. 510 West 144th, Apt. 62.

$60.—Six rooms, cool, accessible, attractive; Colonial mahogany furniture; June-October. Apartment 24, 622 West 114th St.

94th, 205 West (Broadway.)—Cool, outside; elevator; handsomely furnished; piano; Summer rates. Redden.

Northeast corner 84th, West End Av.—Furnished apartment; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

630 West 135th.—One door from Riverside Drive; 4 sunny rooms; bath; elevator; grand piano; until October; $35.

Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; newly furnished; improvements; references. Hynes, 419 West 119th.

Manhattan Av., 540, (Corner 123d.)—Three rooms, kitchenette. Apt. 6. M., 5,770 Morningside.

Completely furnished apartment of seven light rooms and two baths; near Riverside, Apt. 2.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Charming, clean, cool, six-room; elevator; Summer; sacrifice. Snider.

Riverside Drive, corner 143d.—Four rooms completely, furnished until Sept. 15. Elbe.

East Side.

THE HAMPTON,
22 EAST 31ST.
Apartment of two, three, or four rooms, bath, furnished; attractive Summer rates.

Sublet beautifully furnished 2 bedrooms; parlor, bath; meals served if desired; references required. Apply 146 East 39th.

East 76th St., near Central Park.—Modern high-class apartment, 7 outside rooms; $45. Lenox 6538.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—2 or 3 rooms, kitchenette, front apartment, nicely furnished, on or near Broadway, between 70th and 100th Streets. P 127 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON,
318-328 West 51st Street.
Attractive apartments, seven and eight large, light rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

83D ST., 71 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, suitable for doctor or dentist; rent reasonable. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Ave.

Are you moving? Special inducements, 4-6-room elevator apartments, $32 up. Manitou, 221 West 141st, (7th Av.) Telephone Leeman, Audubon 2930.

147TH ST., 203 WEST.—Eight rooms, 3 baths, good light and ventilation; electricity, steam heat, hot water; hall service. Hugh Slevin.

450 Riverside Drive.—7-room duplex apartment; 116th Subway or bus; $65 per month; 3 months or longer; elevator. Blackmur.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.
Two small rooms and bath, $14 per month. Two large rooms and bath, $28 per month. Two large rooms and bath, $30 per month. Four rooms and bath, $30 per month.

FURNISHED.
Two small rooms and bath, $20 per month. Excellent meals served in handsome dining room when preferred; $1 dinners for 50c.
Finest roof garden in New York; homes for quiet, refined people. The house in which to economize and still live attractively.
THE HILLHURST, 154-160 East 91st St.

$960 to $1,380 for nine large, light rooms and bath, at 126-130 East 24th St. Good references required.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES'S PL., NEAR FULTON ST.
Six and seven-room apartments; $42 up; every modern convenience; walking distance to Subway; branch office on premises; booklet. GOLDEN REALTY CO., 13 Willoughby St.

Bronx.

Clinton Av., 2,149, (181st St.)—Latest scientific improvements; children's playgrounds; hot water, steam, gas, electricity, 3-4 rooms, $16-$20. Clinton Model Apartments.

Schools.

BLAKE TUTORING SCHOOL. (Founded in 1883.) City School open all Summer. Summer branches at Newport, R. I., Narragansett Pier, R. I., Watch Hill, R. I., Stamford, Conn., Greenwich, Conn., Hempstead, L. I., Bayshore, L. I., Oyster Bay, L. I., Southampton, L. I., Quogue, L. I., Glen Cove, L. I., Asbury Park, N. J., Elberon, N. J., and Deal Beach, N. J. Willis G. Conant, Head Master, 2 West 45th St., New York City.

Camp Champlain.—An ideal Summer camp for boys on Lake Champlain; twentieth year; every convenience for safety and comfort; waterproof tents, with floors; all land and water sports; leaders carefully chosen; best of food; long-distance 'phone. J. Clark Read, Berkeley School, New York.

TUTORING.—Graduate, R. P. I.; 27 5 years' teaching engineering subjects, 2 at R. P. I. tutors at camp Hague-on-Lake-George; study and recreation. Address H. G. Millington, 148 Brinkerhoff St., Plattsburg, N. Y.

Motorcycles and Bicycles.

For Sale—1913 model, motor cycles and motor boats at bargain prices; all makes; brand new machines; on easy monthly payment plan; get our proposition before buying or you will regret it; also bargains in used motor cycles; write us to-day; enclose stamp for reply. Address Lock Box 11, Trenton, Mich.

Pope motor cycles, New York Distributors. Also agent for Indian and Excelsior. Amos Shirley, 935 8th Av., near 55th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest prices paid for furniture, houses, apartments, pianos, carpets, paintings, works of art. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyv. 1879.

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Lost

LOST—Packet containing checks on New York Produce Exchange Bank, Broadway Branch; lost at Bowling Green Subway Station, June 10. Reward offered for return to aforesaid bank, 10 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—Wednesday night, between Park Hill Inn, Yonkers, and Knickerbocker Hotel, New York, gold cigarette case; initials T. B. E.; heavy reward. R. B. Esselstyn, 1,270 Broadway.

LOST.—Gold watch in leather snakeskin bracelet, Wednesday, June 4, vicinity Casino Theatre; name in case, Mrs. V. C. Ward, May 22, 1884; reward. Elizabeth H. Ward, care Roland, Casino Theatre.

LOST.—Address book, in case, with important business; lost Sunday; reward. Return G. A. T., 529 Marbridge Building, 'Phone 5950 Greeley.

LOST.—Liberal reward offered for the return of a string of pearls, lost between 77th and 200th Sts., West, on Sunday June 8. Miss Ethel R. Powers, 418 Central Park West, City.

LOST.—Between 6 and 6:30 P. M. Monday, roll of banknotes on Lafayette Av., bet. Bush Wick and Classon Avs., Brooklyn. Suitable reward if returned to 947 Classon Av.

LOST—Returning from Meadow Brook polo games, pearl horseshoe brooch; finder return to W. W. Hunt, 574 Lexington Av. Phone Plaza 7367.

LOST.—N. Y., N. H. R. R. commutation ticket; between 125th St. and Park Av. and Lenox Av. and 116th St.; name, Helen Brown. Return to Ury, 200 West 97th St.

LOST.—Lady's brooch olivine stone, set in Etruscan gold work; lost between 155th St. and 75th St. on east side; liberal reward. Lewis, 135 East 15th St.

LOST.—Brooch; circle of sapphires and pearls; reward. Telephone Miss Byrne, 2588 John.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of bicycle stolen at 138th St. and Lenox Av. Saturday morning; Rugby bicycle, equipped with lamp and siren horn; no questions asked. Mory & Thorn, 260 West Broadway.

$100 REWARD.
Lost—Thursday, June 5, between 41½ West 45th St. and 6th Av., envelope of Union Trust Co., (private branch,) containing money in bills. Return same to 41½ West 45th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Automobile Exchange

A SACRIFICE SALE.
USED AUTOMOBILES.
Largest salesroom in the United States.
EASY TERMS ARRANGED.
DEAL WITH THE OWNER DIRECT.
We've sell on 5 per cent. commission. Whether buying or selling, consult us first.
Every car Guaranteed. Demonstrations given.

RUNABOUTS	$100 to $1,000
TOURING CARS, 5 and 7 pas.	$250 to $1,500
COMMERCIAL CARS	$150 to $1,000
BODIES $25 UP TO $650.	

CALL OR WRITE. TEL. BRYANT 1873.
GREEN'S, 48TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

A.—NEW cars, 50 per cent. off.
New foredoor bodies, 65 per cent. off.
100 rebuilt cars, all makes, $400-$5,000.

Fords...$150 up	Stearns...$700 up	Flanders$150 up	
Buick... 200 "	Everitt.. 500 "	Oakland 350 "	
Overland 175 "	Hudsons. 375 "	E. M. F. 300 "	
Maxwell. 200 "	Cadillacs 350 "	R. C. H. 350 "	
Brush... 150 "		Regal 300 "	

New Ford tops, $10; others, all sizes.
Delit. wagons, $150 up; w'dsh'ds, speed'm'trs, $5.
Time payments. Cars bought.
20TH CENTURY CO., 1,706 B'way, corner 54.

BARGAIN WEEK IN OWNERS' CARS.
Racers, roadsters, runabouts, touring cars, taxis, closed and commercial cars of all makes and models sold at sacrifice. Storage Mart, 32 West 63d.

For Sale.—1911 Winton touring car; two bodies; price, $1,175; always been used by private family. Apply rear of 547 East 21st St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Winton 1909; excellent condition; full equipment; touring, and new, $400; delivery body; bargain. D. F. O'Connell, 202 Riverside Drive.

Seven-passenger Packard touring car; hour, day, month; special rates for morning shopping trips. Hobel. Telephone 175 Morningside.

KISSEL CAR.—Seven-passenger touring car; A1 condition; will exchange for lighter model, Room 601, 1,170 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Chalmers toy tonneau, fully equipped, $675; will demonstrate. 1,392 Bedford Av., B'klyn.

PATHFINDER 40, 1912 Roadster. Fully equipped. Like new. Call 1,392 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Premier six cylinder, ran less than 1,000, equipped, bargain. Reo, 19 West 62d.

Packard seven passenger touring, equipped, $375. R. M. Owen Co., 19 West 62d.

Reo roadster, torpedo centre control, 1912, equipped, bargain. Reo, 19 West 62d.

Maxwell touring, fully equipped, five passenger, $350. Owen Co., 19 West 62d.

Flanders inside drive, suitable for physician; bargain. Owen Co., 19 West 62d.

Ford touring, fully equipped, electric lights, $300. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Maxwell roadster, four cylinder, latest model, $375. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Reo fifth, centre control equipped, like new; bargain. Reo, 19 West 62d.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD, 4 DOOR, TOURING AND LIMOUSINES, $4.00 PER HOUR; CONEY ISLAND, 4 HOURS, $14.00; RACER, 5 HOURS, $18.00; REDUCED MONTHLY RATES. PACKARD GARAGE, 2760 BRYANT.

UP-TO-DATE SERVICE ONLY.
New Packard, seven-passenger cars, for rent; $4 per hour. Why pay more?
Tel. 3486 Bryant. Hess, 1,531 Broadway.

For Rent—1913 7-passenger Premier, $3.50 per hour, $25 per day. Trips to Coney Island, 5 hours, $15; 7 hours Rockaway, $18; highly recommended, licensed chauffeur. Telephone 821 Melrose.

For hire, by week or month, English Napier, 1912, 6-passenger touring, full equipment, electric lights throughout. Can be seen by appointment. Tel. 6520 Lenox.

Waldorf Renting Co.—Well appointed monthly service our specialty; large and small cars, $4 up and $3 up. 'Phone Murray Hill 181.

Packard touring cars for hire; best service and most reasonable prices in the city. Fred Smith, 102 West 46th. Phone Bryan 5424.

For Hire.—Elegant seven-passenger touring cars by the hour, day, month; very reasonable. Christy. Telephone 9780 Columbus.

For Hire.—Seven-passenger Packard touring car; trips to Coney Island, five hours, $15. Thomas Hayden. Phone 4030 Audubon.

Waldorf Renting Co.—Monthly service, $250 up; large cars, $4 up; small cars, $3 up. 'Phone 181 Murray Hill.

For hire, elegant Packard touring, monthly; owner drives. Verlanglert, 532 West 122d. 7670 Morningside.

Elegant five-passenger Hudson, $2.50 per hour; careful driver; private. Telephone Audubon 3843.

For Rent—Five seven-passenger Packard touring cars; hour, day, month. Phone Riverside 1603.

1913 APPERSON, touring, beautiful car, reasonable rate. Private. Phone 3843 Audubon.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE ACADEMY, 232 W. 54TH ST. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Runabout auto, spot cash paid; bring auto with you. Cahill, 7 West 61st.

Public Notices.

Want present address of Sir Robert Hudson Borwick of 16 Berkeley Square, London W., England, for the purpose of serving a subpoena on him to give evidence on behalf of the petitioner in the hearing of a divorce petition presented by Mary Mason Borwick against her husband, George Borwick, the son of the above Sir Robert Borwick. Reply America Scripps Advertising Offices, 18 South Molton St., W. London, England.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT.—Remington No. 6 or 7, Smith Premier No. 2 or 4; three months for $5; first-class condition; REMINGTON-SMITH PREMIER, and MONARCH VISIBLES, $3 per month; $15 for six months; prompt delivery.
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, (Incorporated,)
5060 Worth. 327 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 345 Broadway, at Leonard St. 956 Broadway, at 23d St. 50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. 10 Barclay St. Tel. 6363 Cortlandt. } Tel. 5408 Franklin.

RENT A VICTOR TYPEWRITER for that extra work; guaranteed new machine; standard; $100; visible model. Broadway, at 23d St.
VICTOR TYPEWRITER CO.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

Edison rotary mimeograph, used three times; reasonable offer accepted. 326 Lexington Av.

Second-hand furniture exchange. 781 8th Av.; buy, sell, furniture, carpets. Bryant 1,253.

Country Board.

New York City.

IN THE COUNTRY—
IN NEW YORK CITY.
It's an ideal spot, 300 feet above the Hudson; eight-acre park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 50 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by train or Subway; 30 to 45 minutes. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, (in New York City.) Tel. Kingsbridge 135.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFF HALL HOTEL,
PARK HILL, YONKERS.
Elevation 400 feet; 45 minutes Times Square; high-class cuisine; open all year; inspection invited. Tel. 2161 Yonkers. W. E. Robinson, Mgr.

Edgehill Inn, Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson—One suite, with private bath available; club house, tennis courts; garden; home cooking; convenient to Subway and train. Address Mary E. Huntington.

Long Island.

Rockaway Park, 46 Second Avenue—Desirable, cool rooms, $125, until October. Balconies facing the ocean. Excellent board; reasonable.

Richmond.

The Willows, Huguenot Park, Staten Island; on the beach; new, modern home; excellent cuisine, shade trees, porches; references.

New Jersey.

YOU WILL GO ONLY 35 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY ! !
$18 PER WEEK AND UP FOR TWO PEOPLE INCLUDES ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ELECTRIC-LIGHTED ROOM, WITH PRIVATE TILED BATHROOM AND SUPERB HOTEL MEALS, AT THE ELMWOOD, 43 SOUTH WALNUT ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Billiard room, palm room, smoking room, vacuum cleaned; electric candles on dining room tables give a fairyland effect; five minutes from Lackawanna Station.
Take McAdoo tube, from Broadway and Cortlandt St., or Broadway and 33d St.

LARGE, well-furnished rooms and board, suitable for two or family; good table; all conveniences; private cottage; near Sound and station; reasonable. 65 Lafayette St. Phone 246 W New Rochelle.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., 117 Scotland Road; private family; beautiful house and location; near Lackawanna; one or two rooms; private bath; good table; references.

Country Board Wanted

WANTED—Boarding school in country for boy of 15, where in addition to instruction he will have outdoor life. H. L., 11 West 31st St.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual accommodations; rooms with bath; table board; references.

11TH ST., 15-19 EAST.—Hotel service; splendidly furnished rooms, with or without, private bath, $8-$10 per week; with meals, $12-$17 per week.

11TH ST., 29 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; references; telephone.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Room, with board; Summer rates; table board; references.

63D ST., 23 EAST.—Single and double rooms; private bath; board optional.

LEXINGTON AV., 104, (between 27th and 28th.)—First-class board; Swedish home cooking; luncheon, 35 cents; dinner, 40 cents.

MADISON AV, 108, (near 30th St.)—Room and board; excellent table; location convenient to all cars; Summer rates.

West Side.

16TH, 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single and double rooms; first class; Summer rates.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small connecting rooms; private bath; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST, Block Park.—Attractive, cool rooms; private baths; electricity; superior table.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—First-class rooms; excellent table; all conveniences; prices moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, with private bath; electricity; Southern cooking; attentive service; really an elegant residence.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; all conveniences; Subway; ample table; Summer rates.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Rooms, suite, separate; every convenience; board; best location; select.

70TH, 151 WEST.—ROOMS, BATHS; HOT WATER; REFERENCES.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—18th year. Large, small rooms; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Rooms, with, without bath; Summer rates.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; telephone in all rooms; out-of-town guests accommodated. Write for booklet.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool suites, single, private baths; special inducement for Summer.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, small, 6-room; electricity, telephone; generous table; home environment.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Large, small room, private bath; Southern home; parlor dining.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; private baths; excellent board; reasonable; transients; table guests.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in a refined, exclusive home; easy access to all car lines; references. Hexter.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board. Telephone 7442 Riverside.

95TH ST., 65 WEST, (Rozelle.)—Handsome rooms; cuisine service exceptional; cool, attractive dining.

103D ST., (West End Av., 879.)—Bright corner room; splendid cuisine; table guests.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Superior accommodations; refined, private home; couples, bachelors, or Southerners.

112TH ST., 544 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table guests; home cooking.

112TH, 625 WEST.—Cool rooms, near Drive; table board a specialty; references.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Most comfortable, attractive dining room; on hill; fresh fruits, first-class meats, coffee, (real cream.)

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; large room, adjoining bath; electricity; references.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; conveniences; near Drive; table guests; references.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE WEST, 106, (Apartments 74, 75, and 76.)—James's Court, overlooking Morningside Park; small and medium-sized rooms; excellent chef and service; separate tables; moderate Summer rates. Telephone 8518 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855. — The Woodbury country house, two blocks north 157th St. Subway; large grounds; chickens, vegetables. Audubon 4412.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean traffic passing windows; 20 minutes Manhattan; charming residence; elegant sunny rooms, with every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; rates moderate. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, overlooking Washington Square.—Fresh fruits, vegetables; large, cool, airy house.

WEST END AV., 916, (105th St.)—Ideal Summer location; immaculate; appetizing food; private house; Summer rates. Phone 5262 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 766 (97th St.)—Large room; exceptional board; attractive, modern house.

Brooklyn.

CONVENIENT Borough Hall, Subway; rooms; 76 Pierrepont St.; bath; excellent table. Main 1159 W. Mrs. Henry.

Bureaus.

FREE INFORMATION.
Save time, carfare, annoyance; consult our investigated list superior accommodations, board and rooms; all locations. Leland's, 4 West 33d St.

Board Wanted

151ST ST., 535 West, (Apt. 3.)—Room with two meals daily in a good small family, as a paying guest; references exchanged. Miss Snyder.

Pianos and Organs.

$55—Good mahogany upright piano; standard maker; stool. Angiera, 316 West 45th St.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

5TH AV, 25.—Refined surroundings; nice, medium-sized and large rooms; running water; bath.

19TH, 124 EAST.—Two comfortable large connecting rooms; telephone; bath; private; references.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Two rooms, suite, private bath, $7; other rooms, moderate.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—Large, cool rooms, suitable one, two gentlemen; reasonable; telephone; Subway.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; private house.

30TH ST., 135 EAST, Apt. 2.—Large room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

44TH, 136 EAST.—Large, attractive room, running water; all conveniences; private house.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, parlor, bedroom, bath, square room, Summer rates.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with or without bath; reasonable; gentlemen.

57TH, 23-25 EAST.—Elegantly furnished double, single rooms; baths; electricity; telephone; $4, $5, $6, $8, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 591.—Two connecting rooms, (sitting room and bedroom,) suitable for two gentlemen; private; every convenience. Chimaules.

West Side.

11TH, 21 WEST.—Attractive floor for gentlemen, three rooms, or singly; refined private house.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated, strictly clean rooms; conveniences; telephone.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, airy room; hot, cold water; private residence; telephone.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Clean light rooms; bath; $2, upward; men; telephone. Hughes.

45TH ST., 18 WEST.—Large front room; running water; also small room; reference.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private baths; small rooms; Summer rates.

47TH, 68 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

53D, 62 WEST.—A large room, with bath; also medium rooms.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful, clean, comfortable, light, airy room; all conveniences; telephone.

57TH ST., 153 WEST.—Desirable room, bath adjoining; moderate; references; telephone.

68TH, 130 WEST.—Comfortable front rooms; cool, clean, quiet; $3-$5. Pearson.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; breakfast if desired.

69TH, 112 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent; convenient Subway; reasonable; references.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Nice large front room and bath. Also small room reasonable.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, suitable one, two; private baths; references.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Single room; conveniences; attractive neighborhood. Phone 8124 Schuyler.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Pleasant room; private bath; telephone; references; reasonable; board optional.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large front room; all conveniences; reasonable.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Unusually large front room, suitable for two; private family.

79TH ST., 172 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, exclusive apartment; telephone; references. Smith.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Two beautiful front rooms, double, medium size; private house.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Cool, delightful large room; also small; half price; Subway.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large parlor bedroom, 3 windows; also small room; Summer rate.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large, also small room; handsomely furnished; reference.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with bath; private house; references.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Medium, single rooms; adjoining baths; private family; board optional.

82D, 134 WEST.—Medium-sized room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; Summ

SWEARS HE PAID GRAFT TO DUFFY

Julius Roth Testifies That Protection for Poker Room Cost Him $30 a Month.

FOX GAVE HIS LIST TO HIM

Met Him by Appointment for the Purpose—Duffy Sent Word to Both to "Stand Pat," Shea Says.

The Duffy Jury.

1. RIGBY D. VALLIANT, advertising solicitor, 514 East Fifty-eighth Street.
2. WILLIAM HOBSON, storage business, 573 West 181st Street.
3. HENRY L. HAMILTON, real estate, 1,077 Forest Avenue.
4. THEODORE CORBETT, manufacturer, 1,053 Southern Boulevard.
5. WILLIAM E. WHITING, Superintendent, 251 West Ninety-second Street.
6. FRANK W. HAINES, piano adjuster, 153 West 121st Street.
7. WILLIAM C. RIELLY, manufacturer, 320 St. Nicholas Avenue.
8. JOHN F. WADDS, salesman, 511 West 186th Street.
9. HARRY L. WHALEY, salesman, 523 West 135th Street.
10. JAMES RIDGE, sales manager, 314 West 100th Street.
11. ERNEST B. KOSCHERÄK, chinaware, 306 West Ninety-ninth Street.
12. GARRETT T. GORDON, veneers, 267 East 133d Street.

Police Sergeant Peter J. Duffy was locked up in the Tombs last night for the first time since indictments were found against him nearly four months ago charging him with having collected graft from Harlem gamblers. At the same time the jury which is trying Duffy before Justice Goff on one of the bribery indictments was locked up at the Murray Hill Hotel. When court adjourned at 4:45 P. M. the State had practically completed its case.

If Duffy is convicted on the indictment charging him with taking $30 graft from Julius Roth, proprietor of a poker club at 79 West 118th Street, it now appears, it will be by force of the District Attorney's network of corroborating circumstances. Only one man swore on the stand yesterday that Duffy had taken the $30, and that was Roth himself. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Clark conducted the prosecution. Duffy's counsel is Abraham Levy.

The morning session of court was taken up in completing the jury. Eight jurors had been selected on Monday, but when the box was filled yesterday Justice Goff excused No. 7, Charles Krikawa, a truckman, of 403 East Seventy-third Street.

"Juror No. 7," said the Justice after a brief consultation with Mr. Nott, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Levy, "I understand that you wanted to see me. Please step this way."

Apparently very much surprised, Mr. Krikawa grabbed his hat and held a whispered conversation with the court. Justice Goff then announced that he had excused Mr. Krikawa because of the pressure of his business at this season of the year. William C. Riley, a manufacturer, of 320 St. Nicholas Avenue, was chosen in his place.

Garrett T. Gordon, juror No. 12, is nearly 70 years old. He wears a long gray beard, and presents a striking contrast to Ernest B. Koscherak, juror No. 11, who sits beside him and whose appearance is so youthful as to be almost boyish.

Roth State's First Witness.

The State called Julius Roth as its first witness. He is a well-groomed, middle-aged man whose attire does not suggest the professional gambler. He admitted that he had run a three-table poker room and that it required $50 in chips to sit in a game. Patrolman Eugene Fox came to him about five years ago, he said, and negotiated terms for "police protection." Fox wanted $75 a month, he said, but they compromised on $30. He paid Fox regularly every month until August, 1912, when Capt. Thomas W. Walsh's police precinct was split up into two separate precincts, the Forty-third and the Thirty-seventh.

Sergt. Duffy, he testified, called at his place then and told him that he would thereafter take Fox's place. Nothing was said about money, Roth said, but he handed to Duffy an envelope containing $30 and Duffy went away. Periodically thereafter, he testified, Duffy visited him to collect the graft money. There never was any conversation, he said. Duffy always came at night, between 9 P. M. and 2 A. M. He could not set any particular date or time. The money was always passed in the dark under the stoop of the brownstone front house, he said, and he could not have been mistaken about Duffy's identity because a gas light just over the way helped him to see Duffy clearly. Henry B. Harris, a colored waiter who had been in Roth's employ for five years, identified Duffy and testified that he had let him through the outside door of Roth's house on two occasions, but he differed from Roth in swearing that Duffy called between 7 and 8 P. M. The first time was late in the Summer. He could not definitely fix the time.

Patrolman Fox, Capt. Walsh's graft collector, who testified against former Police Inspectors Sweeney, Murtha, Thompson, and Hussey, was next called by the State. He was a cool, straightforward witness, and counsel for Duffy could not shake him in the least on cross-examination.

Fox admitted that he had made the arrangement with Roth for police protection, and said that on or about July 1, 1912, Duffy had called him up on the telephone and asked Fox to meet him at 125th Street and Eighth Avenue the following day. Fox kept the appointment, and at Duffy's suggestion handed over a list of six gambling houses, with the names of the owners, addresses, amounts to be collected, and the dates of collection. Fox had the details about these places on his tongue's end, and the jury appeared much impressed by his testimony. Of the six places, Roth's was the first on the list.

Duffy Wanted Roth to Stand Pat.

"Duffy told me he was going to take care of all the gambling houses in the new precinct," Fox testified. "I told Duffy to go to Roth's place, between the third and eleventh of the month, and to collect $30."

Fox stated on cross-examination that he and Duffy had joined the Police Department on the same day seventeen years ago, and that there had never been any enmity between them. He denied that immunity had been promised to him by the District Attorney, or that the $5,000 cash bail which was furnished for him at the time of his arrest was put up on his promise to turn State's evidence.

"Why did you volunteer to testify against your friend Duffy?" Mr. Levy asked.

"Because I was asked by the District Attorney to tell the truth, and because my conscience bothered me over what I had done," he replied.

Thomas Lennon, another Harlem gambler from whom Fox had collected graft, testified that he had seen Duffy and Fox in conversation together at 125th Street and Eighth Avenue. He could not fix the day, but said that it must have been in Summer, because he was on his way to the Polo Grounds to see a ball game. On cross-examination he admitted that he might have forgotten about seeing Duffy and Fox together if Assistant District Attorneys Groehl and Embrey had not "jogged his memory."

Justice Goff overruled Mr. Levy's motion to strike out the testimony of this witness.

Ashley Shea, who confessed some months ago to having paid protection money for a Harlem gambling house, testified that he had visited Duffy many times at the latter's country home on the outskirts of Yonkers. One of these visits, he said, was made on or about Feb. 6 last, a few days after Fox had pleaded guilty to a charge of grafting.

"Duffy asked me to carry a message to Roth," he testified. "He told me to tell Roth to stand pat. I delivered the message one morning at about 1 o'clock."

Mr. Clark brought out that Shea had been indicted seven years ago for abetting in pool selling. Shea said that Mr. Levy, Duffy's lawyer, had been his lawyer in that case.

"I don't remember any such thing," shouted Mr. Levy. "You must be mistaken. If I was your lawyer I never got any fee."

"Yes, I paid you," retorted the witness.

"Well, then, you had a good lawyer," retorted Mr. Levy, while the court attendants called for silence in the courtroom.

Roth will be recalled this morning, and the State may rests its case after his redirect examination.

Mr. Levy said that he saw no necessity for calling ex-Inspector Sweeney as a witness and that he is undecided as to whether he will put Duffy on the stand. The case may go before the jury late this afternoon.

CURRAN REPORT GOES OVER.

Tammany Confident of Rejecting It Before Board of Aldermen.

On motion of Tammany Leader Frank L. Dowling the final report of the Curran Police Investigating Committee, which was submitted to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, was put over for consideration until next Tuesday. For the rest of the day political gossip about City Hall concerned the probable adoption or rejection of the report.

Tamman Leader Dowling, who refused to sign the report in the committee meeting on Monday morning, thinks there will be a safe majority against the report. Chairman Curran, on the other hand, said the Fusionists would carry the report through. Both sides admitted yesterday that the vote of the five Borough Presidents might have a lot to do with the outcome.

Borough Presidents Connolly of Queens and Steers of Brooklyn are not expected to join the Curran forces, but the support of Miller of the Bronx, McAneny of Manhattan, and Cromwell of Richmond is said to depended on. Aside from these five officials, there are 73 votes in the board. A straight party division would give Chairman Curran 37 out of the 73, leaving 36 for Leader Dowling. One member of the Fusion ranks, Alderman Whitney, has already deserted to the Tammany forces, and thus the division among the Aldermen stands, on the surface, one in favor of Tammany. This deficiency, it was argued yesterday by the Curran side, will be made up by the 2 to 3 division among the Borough Presidents.

William H. Allen, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, denied a report that that institution would appeal to Gov. Sulzer for Waldo's removal in case the report failed of adoption in the board.

"The Bureau of Municipal Research," he said, "is interested neither in the removal nor the retention of a particular Police Commissioner. It is tremendously interested in having the impersonal, non-political, non-partisan facts gathered for the Aldermanic police investigation used to improve police methods, no matter who is Police Commissioner.

"Only harm can come from advertising at this time that this bureau, which has spent $30,000 in getting impersonal facts, wishes now to confuse, mislead, and sidetrack the public by concentrating attention upon the removal of the present Commissioner."

MARGINAL RAILWAY SOON FOR BROOKLYN

Board of Estimate's Committee Reports Favorably, Taking in Some Bush Property.

MONEY ON HAND FOR IT

Trunk Lines to Operate It, and Cost of $11,236,576 Can Nearly All Be Exempted.

John Purroy Mitchel, who while President of the Board of Aldermen acted as Chairman of the Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate, submitted to the Board yesterday his report on the organization and construction of the proposed marginal freight railway along the water front of Brooklyn, between the Brooklyn Bridge and Sixty-fifth Street, Bay Ridge.

The report is signed by the other members of the committee, Controller Prendergast, Borough President McAneny, Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate; and Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith. It recommends that the city acquire the property of the New York Dock Company and part of that owned by the Bush Terminal Company, and that it build the marginal railway and lease it to the various trunk line railways centring in New York. This is a statement of the estimated cost of the entire enterprise:

Acquisition of yard space in Erie Basin district behind Barge Canal Port of Call—assessed value	$894,225
Acquisition of railroad franchises of New York Dock Company and Bush Company—appraised value.	4,234,091
For construction of additional yard and terminal facilities—a maximum cost of	1,500,000
Acquisition of parcels for main line right of way and cut-offs—assessed value	359,300
Construction of railroad in the middle district, to make a continuous line—estimated by Dock Department	1,425,000
Acquisition of parcel for float bridge approaches at foot of Conover Street—assessed value.	1,237,700
Acquisition of parcels of land now used by Bush Company for yard spaces, and to be acquired by the city—assessed value	1,586,200
Total	$11,236,516

The committee points out that under the various options the enterprise can be financed out of the $15,000,000 which is the available margin of credit for dock purposes.

The committee has been at work on the plan for nearly a year and a half. The first suggestion was that the city establish a marginal railway only. "It rapidly developed into a general plan for the extensive development of a comprehensive marine and water terminal, in which the rail transportation facilities behind the docks would be co-ordinated with the docks and other marine terminal facilities in one general terminal, all ultimately to be owned and controlled by the City of New York."

The railroad as planned follows closely the lines of the railroad of the New York Dock Company at various points between Fulton and King Streets and the lines of the Bush Terminal Railroad Company, between Forty-first and Sixty-fifth Streets. In the middle district, between Twenty-eighth and King Streets, and Bowne and Joralemon Streets it is contemplated that the construction shall be by elevated in order that the crossings of Atlantic and Hamilton Avenues at grade may be avoided. At various points the railroad would pass along the surface of a number of streets, in which no property has been acquired by the city. The committee has already recommended that street opening proceedings be instituted at once. The Chief Engineer has advised that the damages will be nominal and the cost of the proceedings very slight, and that it can be borne out of the street opening fund without putting any substantial burden upon the city. The committee states that it has given careful study to the matter of acquiring private property, and that its engineer has placed the assessed valuation of all the property necessary to be acquired at $339,300. The committee had considerable negotiations with the New York Dock Company regarding the acquisition of its property and equipment, and a special committee of three engineers assessed its value at $1,676,120. The same thing was done in regard to the Bush Terminal Company. As the company holds a franchise from the city for fifty years, with no provision for recapture, negotiations took much longer. The appraisal of its equipment was placed at $449,644, and of its franchise, including consideration for relinquishment of its control of the transportation facilities of its main line to its warehouse property, at $2,108,333, making a total of $2,557,977.

The representatives of the various trunk line railroads having termini in the port of New York submitted a proposal for the operation of the terminal railroad; they to organize the Joint Terminal Operating Company, which will furnish the necessary rolling stock, and the trunk line railroads "will assign as earnings to the Terminal Railroad the same pro rates or allowances as are at present made to the existing terminal companies." The operating company is to perform the operating and floating service at cost, which is to include the interest on the investment made by the company and also depreciation charges. The company is to guarantee to the city as annual rental 5.4 per cent. on the cost of the railroad up to a maximum capital cost of not to exceed $7,500,000, with the provision that if the income is not sufficient to pay the guaranteed rental that the city shall not charge any additional rental for any additional facilities or land until the company shall "recoup such deficits out of future earnings before the rental payable under any separate lease for yard spaces or lands shall be increased."

The committee states that under these terms it will be possible for the city to get exemption of the sum of $7,518,391, the cost of the main line right of way and terminal facilities, from Jan. 1, 1915, the day approximately fixed for the completion of the construction of the road, and to get the exemption of the second investment in yards and land for float bridge approaches within a period of three years thereafter.

The Board of Estimate will consider the report at its meeting to-morrow.

COME FOR CLAFLIN SALE.

Buyers Here from New Orleans, St. Louis, and Elsewhere.

Buyers from as far South as New Orleans and as far West as St. Louis were in this market yesterday to attend the opening of the clearance sale of the wash goods department of the H. B. Claflin Company. Colored novelty fabrics made up the bulk of the merchandise offered, and included lightweight printed lawns, batistes, organdies, tissue weaves, ratines, crepes and voiles in both the wide and narrow ranges. Buying was well diversified, and was so active near midday that the department sales force had to be augmented. Goods ranging in selling price from 4 cents to $1.25 a yard were disposed of in the course of the day's trading.

Active buying was also reported at the sale of cotton dress fabrics carried on by Thompson, Cramp & Co. Here staple and dress ginghams, in 27 and 32-inch widths, regularly selling at 8¾ cents a yard, were reduced to 8¼ cents; 7½-cent goods went at 6⅞ cents, and some discontinued patterns priced at 7½ cents were reduced to 5¾. Batistes (8S-80s), in floral designs and dots, moved this way: 7½-cent goods at 6¼, 6½-cent goods at 5, and 5-cent lines at 4. Reductions on fancy white goods, including plaids and stripes, averaged 20 per cent. Both sales will be continued today.

STEEL TONNAGE LESSENS.

Smallest Forward Business Since August Last Year.

The United States Steel Corporation reported yesterday unfilled orders on its books at the end of May amounting to 6,324,322 tons, the smallest gross tonnage of forward business since Aug. 31 last year. The decline from the record of April 30 was 654,440 tons, a shrinkage which supplied a distinct surprise to the trade. The most radical estimates made in advance by Wall Street statisticians called for a decline of no more than 500,000 tons, and the forecast was made last week in an official publication of the industry that the falling off would not be in excess of 200,000 tons.

While the figures indicated a dwindling demand for steel products for future delivery, it was reckoned by those familiar with the corporation's activity that the May production of all the subsidiary companies had been the largest in the corporation's history, being estimated at 1,200,000 tons, or at the rate of more than 14,000,000 tons a year.

Unfilled orders on April 30 were 6,978,762 tons; on March 31, 7,468,930 tons; on Feb. 28, 7,656,714 tons, and on Jan. 31, 7,827,368 tons.

H.M.FLAGLER'S CASH IN BANK

Executor Asks State Controller for Permission to Use It.

W. H. Beardsley, executor of the will of Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil and railroad magnate, who died recently in Florida, applied yesterday to the New York bureau of the State Controller for permission to release certain New York bank deposits in Mr. Flagler's name.

The law requires that moneys and securities on deposit be impounded after the death of their owner, so that the inheritance tax appraisers may have access to them, but it is customary to release them in order to give to executors and administrators a working capital to pay debts and meet current obligations, before the appraisal of the estate is completed.

The deposits which Mr. Beardsley asked should be released were $49,124 in the National City Bank, $7,924 in the National Bank of Commerce, and $5,786 in the Fourth National Bank.

SANKEY'S ESTATE $55,322.

It Goes to Ten-Year-Old Daughter by Wife Who Divorced Him.

The appraisal of the estate of John E. Sankey, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Oct. 10, 1912, and who was the son of the famous hymn writer, Ira D. Sankey, was filed yesterday. It showed net assets of $55,322.

Sankey, who was at one time proprietor of the Hotel Orleans, was confined in the Rivercrest Asylum for the year of 1908. His wife made application for her appointment as committee of his person and property, but failed in this, and on March 23, 1900, obtained a divorce from him. Sankey was later released from the asylum. He died intestate, and the entire estate passed to his daughter, Grace, 10 years old, who lives with her mother, now Mrs. Grace L. Phelps, at Northfield, Mass.

WILSON DICTATION DENIED BY SIMMONS

President Expressed "Strong Views" on Free Sugar and Wool, but Stopped at That.

SENATORS NOT BROWBEATEN

Gave No Unsolicited Opinions—Sub-Committee Drops Anti-Dumping Clause from Tariff Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The charge, repeated often, that President Wilson has exerted undue influence upon Senators in behalf of the Tariff bill as it came from the House, was sharply denied to-day by Senator F. M. Simmons, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, which is in control of tariff legislation. Mr. Simmons admitted that the President had expressed "strong views and convictions" as to free sugar and free wool, without going into the President's methods of persuasion. But on all other items in the Tariff bill Mr. Simmons said he did not know of a single case in which the President had expressed an opinion unless his opinion had been solicited.

The majority members of the Finance Committee have smarted under reports that the President had browbeaten them into support of his tariff views. Mr. Simmons to-day made no mention of the recent statement by Senator Townsend of Michigan, that it was common report that the President's activities for the Tariff bill exceeded the activities of so-called lobbyists against it. But Mr. Simmons's statement in connection with the failure of the Republicans to substantiate the statement of Mr. Townsend is taken as a final answer.

"So much has been said in the press concerning the President's alleged connection with certain amendments recommended by certain sub-committees of the Finance Committee that is misleading and erroneous," said Mr. Simmons, "that in order that the public may understand the real facts, I wish to say that while the President has expressed to the members of the Finance Committee, as he is reported to have expressed to members of the Ways and Means Committee when the bill was in the House, strong views and convictions with respect to placing on the free list both wool and sugar, he has not, so far as I know, expressed any views as to the other provisions of the bill, except when his opinion has been asked, and has not in any way attempted to dictate to the committee.

Denials Seriatem.

"The view current in the newspapers that a sub-committee of the Finance Committee had decided to recommend that wheat and livestock, as well as meat and flour should go on the free list, at the instance and dictation of the President, is not correct. So far as I know, the President has expressed no opinion with respect to this matter, except that when told of the probable action of the sub-committee putting those articles on the free list, in response to an inquiry as to his opinion on the subject he expressed approval.

"Nor is it true that the sub-committee adopted the countervailing proviso with respect to wheat and flour at the President's dictation after much discussion, as has been represented. On the contrary, the President has expressed no views, so far as I know, to the committee on this subject, and the committee's action with reference to the countervailing duties on these articles was taken at the same time it was decided to recommend that they be put on the free list."

Considerable progress was made today in the consideration of the Tariff bill by the majority members. For the first time the full majority membership met to consider schedules completed by the sub-committees, and the schedules on lumber and chemicals were disposed of in short order. In both schedules, it is understood, only small changes were made from the House bill, and the schedules as adopted to-day will be reported to the Democratic caucus sometime next week.

In the chemical schedule the most important changes affect dyestuffs used in the manufacture of woolen and cotton cloths. Where the House had comparatively high duties on alizarin, anthracen and their products, and the products of indigo, the Senate amendments will either put all the items mentioned on the free list or subject them to a uniformly low duty. This duty, it is thought, will in the end be 10 per cent. ad valorem.

The House, under the impression that nutgalls, sumac, and Persian berries were used in tanning, put those articles on the free list, so as to harmonize them with the free listing of leather and shoes. The Senate committee found that the articles were really used in dyeing and to-day they were restored to the dutiable schedules.

In the lumber schedule the majority of the Senate committee to-day put cedar and cedar products on the free list.

Anti-Dumping Clause Dropped.

An important change recommended by the Williams sub-committee this morning would drop from the bill the so-called anti-dumping clause. This clause was drafted to prevent the selling in this country at less than market prices abroad the articles manufactured in excess of the normal demand. To effect this purpose an additional levy was imposed upon the "dumped" articles equal to the difference in the selling price in this country and in the country of origin. The Senate Committee had been urged to extend the clause to the free list. But, fearing to nullify the removals of duty in the free list, and also wishing to avoid litigation, the committee to-day decided to drop the entire provision.

The majority members of the Finance Committee will hold daily meetings in the mornings, leaving the afternoons free for the work of Senator Williams's sub-committee, which is still struggling with the administrative clauses. It is hoped that the sub-committee will conclude its labors in a few days and that the full majority membership will have passed upon the whole bill by the end of the week. The measure then would be reported to the caucus early next week. The final report of the bill to the Senate would be expected about a week later.

QUITS VANDERBILT HOTEL.

President Hilliard Gives Up Active Management Because of Ill Health.

A report was in circulation some time ago that Thomas M. Hilliard might have to retire from active work at the Hotel Vanderbilt, of which he has been managing director from the start, and President of the Hilliard Hotel Company, which operates it, but its truth was denied at the time. It was learned yesterday, however, that Mr. Hilliard has actually retired, and that Walter Marshall, who has been manager of the hotel, is now in entire charge of the establishment.

Mr. Hilliard had a nervous breakdown, but it was hoped that a trip to the Pacific Coast that he made would restore him to health. This has not had the desired result, and so he has decided to take an indefinite rest. He has, therefore, resigned as managing director of the hotel.

Mr. Marshall, who is only 36 years old, was for eleven years associated with George C. Boldt at the Waldorf-Astoria, the last ten of which he was Vice President of the Waldorf-Astoria Company. He came to New York in 1897, and was at first connected with an accounting firm. When the Hilliard company leased the Vanderbilt at the time the building was begun Mr. Marshall was selected to be Mr. Hilliard's executive officer.

Before the Vanderbilt was opened many persons said that the situation at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue was undesirable as a hotel site, and predicted that the establishment would be found too far away from a main thoroughfare to make it profitable. In spite of these predictions and in spite of being crippled three times by waiters' strikes and partly crippled at the start by a fire, which, however, served to demonstrate that it was fireproof, the Vanderbilt, it was said yesterday, is to-day doing twice as much business as it did a year ago.

STEAMER COMPANIES FUSE.

Corporation Will Navigate Lakes and St. Lawrence.

MONTREAL, June 10.—Eleven steamship companies operating on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River were merged here to-day into the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, with $16,000,000 capital, three-fourths of which is preferred stock. The companies that have been acquired follow:

Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company; Inland Lines, Ltd.; Northern Navigation Company, Ltd.; Niagara Navigation Company, Ltd.; St. Lawrence River Steamboat Company, Ltd.; Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company of the United States; Quebec Steamship Company, Ltd.; Canada Interlake Line, Ltd.; Ontario and Quebec Navigation Company, Ltd.; Merchants' and Montreal Line; S. S. Haddington, and Thousand Island Steamboat Company, Ltd.

"The Top Notch of Scotch"
GUARANTEED FOR AGE, QUALITY and FLAVOR
"KING GEORGE IV" Scotch WHISKY
FRANCIS DRAZ & CO., Sole Agents, United States.

WINTER GARDEN Evenings at 8. Mat. Tues., 50c.-$1.50.
LAST WEEK HONEYMOON EXPRESS
Grace La Rue—AL JOLSON—Ina Claire
Lyric 42d Sts. Evgs. 8:30. Twice Daily, 25c, 50c
CAPT. SCOTT'S ADVENTURES AT THE SOUTH POLE
44TH ST. ROOF GARDEN Just West of B'way.
Every Evening at 8:15. Except Sunday.
LEW FIELDS in "ALL ABOARD"
CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Gilbert-Sullivan Company in $1.50 Matinee To-Day. 2:15.
IOLANTHE
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-Day, $1.50.
ROMANCE
PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS
Evs. 8:45. Mats. To-dy & Sat. 2:45.
4 ONE-ACT PLAYS THAT MADE THE GRAND GUIGNOL IN PARIS FAMOUS.
MANHATTAN Op. Ho. Stock Co. Evs. 8:15
Mats. To-Day, Thurs., Fri. & Sat., 10c, 20c, 30c.
45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Matinees To-day & Sat. 2:10.
To-Morrow, West Point Night.
JULIA SANDERSON with JOSEPH CAWTHORN
In THE SUNSHINE GIRL.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, West 42d St., near B'way
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. Seats To-Morrow.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
100—WORLD'S GREATEST CAST—100
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:10 sharp. Matinees To-day & Sat. 2:10.
Last 4 Nights—Last 2 Matinees
THE PURPLE ROAD
GLOBE B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:20. Fop. Mat.
LAST 6 TIMES To-Day.
FRITZI SCHEFF In her great success.
MLLE. MODISTE
F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES
5th AVE. B'way & 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c., 50c., $1
23D ST., nr. 6th Av.
58TH ST., bet. 3d Av. & 4th Av.
125TH ST., Lex. Av.
Emma Dunn & Co., Mlle. Lucille & "Cookie" (The Human Birds), Grace Edmond, Elphye Snowden & others. Reinforcements.
A unique blending of classy vaudeville, kinemacolor and black and white photo plays. Continuous from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Modest prices.
Bills Changed Mon. & Thurs.
ASTOR B'way 45 St. Every Day, incl. Sun. 2:30 & 8:20. 25 & 50c
"QUO VADIS?" World's Supreme Romance in Photos.
GRAND 23d St., 5th Ave. PRICES 20 & 50. 4 TIMES DAILY, 2, 4, 7 & 9.
THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG GREATEST MOTION PICTURES IN THE WORLD.
CORT 48th St., E. of B'y. Tel. Bryant 46 Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart"
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees To-Day & Sat. at 2:15
WITHIN THE LAW
MADISON SQ ROOF GARDEN
2nd year of Success. Dancing in the Moonlight. 20-Artist Cabaret.
American Roof Atop American Theatre EVERY EVE. AT 8:15. Daisy Harcourt, Circumstantial Evidence, Behind the Footlights, Hilton & Mallen, Felix, others. SEATS RESERVED 25c. AND 50c.
CONEY IS. LUNA FIRE & SWORD (Fall of Adrianople) New Features Daily
PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK OPPOSITE 130TH ST. Bathing. Airship Ascensions. Fireworks Thurs.
MOTOR RACES and Sun. Night. Every Wed., Sat. Stadium-Motordrome, Brighton Beach. Express trains from 2nd ave. 5 minutes. Autos parked in infield without charge.
STEEPLECHASE CONEY'S LAUGHING PLACE. The World's Greatest Playhouse.
NEW—Daily Mat.; 25c—Anniversary Week. Brighton Beach 12 Wonder Acts, with W. H. Thompson, "Purple Lady," Juliette Dika, "Dance of Siren"—2 and 8 P. M.
B. F. KEITH'S HARLEM O. H. 125th St., nr. 7 Av. Mat. Daily. Stock CO. in "THE BOSS"
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. People Talked About. Concerts Aft. & Eve

INDIAN PLAYERS IN HIAWATHA
Open Air Theatre at Fieldston, Twice a day, 4, 8:30, except Sunday.
Between Riverdale and Van Cortlandt. Subway to Van Cortlandt. Five minute walk, or motor buses for 10 cents from subway to pageant. Reserved seats $1.50. Boxes (holding six) $10.00. McBride's and Tyson's. Unreserved seats at entrance $1.00. Mondays 50c. Children under fifteen, half price. Special rates for schools and clubs. Auspices WOMAN'S MUNICIPAL LEAGUE, 46 East 29th Street. Tel. 4190 Mad. Sq.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Burlesque Mat. To-day
THE Kissing Maid with Sam Howe
OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy. Mat. Daily. Prices 10-20-30c
CHORUS GIRL'S LUCK IN NEW YORK.
with Mlle. De Leon, original "Girl in Blue."
HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF & "OLD FARM" HOUDINI & 17 Big Acts. Daily Matinee in Theatre, 25, 50, 75c

International polo matches; choice seats obtainable at Hotel Normandie ticket office, Broadway and 38th St. 'Phone 4189 Greeley.

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Bet. B'dway and Sixth Ave. Within One Block of Ten Theatres.
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Also a la carte . . . . . Music

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FIREPROOF HOMELIKE
A refined, select, fireproof, homelike hotel; handsomely furnished throughout; 15 minutes to 42d St.; all theatres and amusements; family and transient trade especially solicited.
Room and Bath, $1.50-$2.00.
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European and American Plan.
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Between Riverside Drive and Central Park. New York City's Largest Uptown Hotel.
Large rooms, large closets and all comforts of the best New York Hotels at one-third less price. Within ten minutes of shopping and theatre centres. Subway station at the door.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

Dine in the Open Air Garden
Opposite Maine Monument
REISENWEBER'S
58th Street & Columbus Circle
$1.25 Delicious Frog Dinner
(From 6 to 9 P. M.)
50c. Table d'Hote at Noon. $1.00 Table d'Hote Evening and Sunday at Noon.
DANCING EVENINGS AT 9.
Vienna Court Theatre Orchestra.

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Business Men's Lunch 45 Cts.
Ladies' Dining Room.
HOTEL PIERREPONT,
32D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Large rooms, with private bath, $1.50 per day. Parlor bedroom and bath, $2.50 per day.

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Third Ave., Corner 122d Street (Open Evenings)
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A Sale of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits
$16.50 $21.50
JUST at the end of the making season,—just at the start of the wearing season,—we have made a very large purchase of Suits from Hart, Schaffner & Marx,—underprice. Got practically all they could make from the odd lengths of fine cloths that had collected through the season. Which means great variety, of course.
All those suits that in regular course would be priced up to $45 are now $21.50
and all those made to retail up to $30 are now $16.50
We have added to this purchase a great many Suits from our regular stocks where the run of sizes was broken and now offer a total of about 5,000 Suits in this sale. Hundreds of patterns, many blacks and blues among them, many silk lined.
Just a word of advice to our friends—Don't let somebody else get "just the thing you wanted." Be Early.

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